ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, August 26, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten words' subscription insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the sender's permission must first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau in Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year: £4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAX.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Orchard House, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, to ELEANOR (née Bayne), wife of C. E. O. BAX—a daughter.

BENNETT.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Woodthorpe Lodge, Park-lane, Ashtead, to RHODA (née Farquhar), wife of PHILIP E. BENNETT—a son.

BRAIN.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at "Totteridge," 36, Grosvenor-road, Caversham, Reading, Berks, to HILARY (née Downes), wife of ERNEST WALTER BRAIN—a daughter (ANNE).

BREWILL.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at The Manor House, Castle Donington, to GRACE, wife of COMMANDER L. BREWILL, D.S.C., R.N.—a daughter.

CANE.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Reepham, Norfolk, to MARJORIE, wife of DR. MAURICE H. CANE—a fifth daughter.

CARLISLE.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at "Ardlair," Bromley, Cheshire, to ELSIE (née Ogilvie), wife of H. G. CARLISLE, M.D.—a daughter.

CAYLEY.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at a nursing home, Leeds, to ELIZABETH, wife of SIR KENELM CAYLEY, Bt.—a daughter.

CHARLES.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Bridge House, Aveley, South Ockenden, to LOVEDAY, wife of JOHN STAFFORD CHARLES—a son.

CLARKE.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at 43, Corringham-road, Wembley Park, to MARJORIE (née Blinkhorn), wife of DOUGLAS A. CLARKE—a daughter.

DE WINTON.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Pickenhanger, Yaxley, to ANNE (née Dennys), wife of WILLIAM DE WINTON, of 39, Tedworth-square, S.W.—a son.

ESSE.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Quetta, to JOYCE, the wife of CAPTAIN F. A. ESSE, 10th Gurkha Rifles—a daughter.

FREER.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Brook House, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, to Mr. and Mrs. C. EDWARD J. FREER—a son.

GRESWELL.—On Aug. 25, 1930, at 50, Southborough-road, Bickley, to RACHEL, wife of W. T. GRESWELL—a daughter.

HALLWARD.—On Aug. 24, 1930, to MARGARET, wife of B. L. HALLWARD, of 4, Belvoir-terrace, Cambridge—a daughter.

HANSEN.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Cranford, Crabble-hill, Dover, to ROSEL, the wife of MAJOR PERCY H. HANSEN, D.S.O., 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers—a daughter. (South African papers, please copy.)

HOOLEY.—On Aug. 25, 1930, at 29, Amherst-road, Ealing, to MARGARET, wife of ROBERT HOOLEY—a son.

HUGHES.—On Aug. 25, 1930, at 8, Stanford-road, Kensington Court, London, W.8, to ARMOREL, wife of DR. H. E. GUY'S HUGHES, D.S.O., M.C.—a son.

HUSBAND.—On Aug. 25, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, to MONA (née Mullins), wife of WILLIAM F. HUSBAND—a daughter.

LLOYD.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at 19, Westfield-road, Hertford, to MARY OLIVIA (née Prater), wife of STANLEY LLOYD—a daughter.

MACBETH.—On Aug. 24, 1930, to MURIEL (née Dodd), wife of ALAN MACBETH, of "Broadway," Bowdon, Cheshire—a daughter.

McCORMACK.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at The Crossways, Ingatestone, to MARJORIE VERA (née Norris), wife of PERCY HICKS MCCORMACK—a son.

MACPHERSON.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at 10, Lee-road, Gosforth, to HILDA, wife of DONALD H. MACPHERSON—a daughter.

MORRIS.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at 14, Cornwallis-road, Biddstone, to BENA GREEN, wife of P. E. MORRIS—a son.

NAPPER.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Woodbury, The Drive, Hooks Heath, Woking, to Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY S. NAPPER—a daughter.

PATTINSON.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at 19, Cheltenham-street, Carlisle, to Mr. and Mrs. H. EDWARD PATTINSON—a daughter.

POTTER.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Willard's, Dunsfold, Surrey, to ETHELWOND, wife of KENNETH B. POTTER—a son.

ROSE.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at 15, Harrington-court, S.W.7, to MIRY, wife of ALAN H. ROSE—a son (both well).

SHELL.—On Aug. 23 1930, at a nursing home at Highgate, to BARBARA, wife of G. A. SHELL, "Barbrook," 175, Lonsdale-crescent, Golders Green, N.W.11—a daughter.

STOKELL.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at 9, Lancaster-road, N.W.3, to RENEE ORIANA (née Haynes), wife of JERRARD TOKELL, M.soon.

TROWER.—On Monday, Aug. 25, 1930, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, to MARY (née Gilman), wife of STEPHEN H. G. TROWER—a son. (Indian and Straits papers, please copy.)

TWISTON DAVIES.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Rockfield Park, Monmouth, to DOROTHY, wife of LEONARD TWISTON DAVIES, of a daughter.

VINCE.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Northwood, Middlesex, to HELEN (née Preedy), wife of WILLIAM BERNARD VINCE, of Essendene, Hill-road, Northwood—a daughter.

WALTER.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at 32, Birling-road, Tunbridge Wells, to KATHLEEN MARY (née Wallace), wife of R. GARDNER WALTER—a daughter.

WILSON.—On Aug. 23, 1930, to HAZEL (née Litkie), wife of CAPTAIN S. WILSON, Glengarnia, Maidenhead—a daughter (JACQUELINE PATRICIA).

WIPPELL.—On Aug. 21, 1930, in Malta, to GLADYS, wife of ENGINEER-COMMANDER A. C. WIPPELL, R.N., H.M.S. Revenge—a son.

MARRIAGES

BRODIE : BOND.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at St. George's Church, Forest Hill, ALOIN ANDERSON, elder son of Mr. HUGH M. and the late Mrs. BRODIE, of Catford, to MURIEL AUDETTA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. HENRY BOND, of Catford.

BROWN DOUGLAS : HORNE.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, 1930, at St. Margaret's Church, Lee, by the Rev. R. R. PAIN, CHARLES JOHN BROWN DOUGLAS, second son of Mr. C. BROWN DOUGLAS, of Ewell House, Ewell, Surrey, to MURIEL JOAN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. N. HORNE, of St. Andrews, Westcombe Park-road, Blackheath.

HAYWARD : ROBINSON.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Greyward Burch, Ongar, by the Rev. Canon BROWN, ERNEST, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. HAYWARD, of Brentwood, to DOROTHY ANNIE, elder daughter of the late W. W. ROBINSON, and Mrs. L. A. Robinson, also of Brentwood.

MIDDLETON : TOWNEND.—On Aug. 23, 1930, quietly, at the Chapel of the Savoy, London, by the Rev. ERIC MILNER-WHITE, ALFRED MIDDLETON to OLIVE MAY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK H. TOWNEND, of Grantler, Shalford, Surrey.

MOORE : STIGAND.—On Monday, Aug. 25, 1930, BARRINGTON MOORE, second son of the late Clement C. Moore, of New York, to NANCY YULEE STIGAND, widow of Major Chauncey Hugh Stigand, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and Governor of the Mongalla Province, Sudan.

PAINE : NOTT.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, by the Rev. John Paine, S.J., JAMES NEVIN DESMOND PAINE, second son of the late E. B. Paine and of Mrs. Paine, of Wimbledon, to DOREEN MARIAN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES NOTT, The Laurels, Thornton-hill, Wimbledon.

RICHARDS : WATERHOUSE.—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Singapore, RONALD P. RICHARDS, of Sterling Trunk Co., Batavia, Java, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Richards, of London, to KATE HELEN, only daughter of Mr. J. M. WATERHOUSE, A.M.Inst.C.E., of London, and the late Mrs. Waterhouse.

WORTHINGTON : JOHNSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, 1930, at St. Peter's, Ealing, by the Rev. John Gibb, EDGAR BARTON, only son of Mr. and Mrs. EDGAR WORTHINGTON, of 1, St. John's-gardens, W.11, to STELLA, second daughter of Mr. MANASSEH and the late Mrs. JOHNSON, of 12, Woodville-road, Ealing.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

FAIRHEAD : GIRLING.—On Aug. 26, 1880, at St. Mary's, Woburn, by Rev. H. W. Southey, ALLEN FAIRHEAD, of Enfield, Middlesex, to MARY ELIZABETH GIRLING, of Woburn, Beds. Present address: 11, Westbarnade, Worthing.

HINDE : CALEY.—On Aug. 26, 1880, at St. Matthew's, Norwich, CHARLES FOUNTAIN, son of FRANCIS HINDE, of All Saints, to EDITH EMILY, daughter of J. W. CALEY, of Thorpe Hamlet.

WOODLAND : RICHARDS.—On Aug. 26, 1880, at Twickenham Parish Church, by the Rev. William Tidmarsh (bride's uncle), EDMUND JOSEPH WOODLAND to EMMA KATE RICHARDS. Present address: Park Gate, Vicarage-road, Hampton Wick.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On Aug. 25, 1930, HUGH ANDERSON, of 24, Bolton-gardens, S.W.5, and of Messrs. Justerini and Brooks, 2, Pall Mall, dearly loved husband of May Anderson, aged 57. Funeral at Keston Church, Kent. Arrangements later.

BIRCH.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Warminster, KATHERINE MABEL LAURENCE, eldest daughter and last surviving child of the late LAURENCE BIRCH, of Bebington, aged 74. Funeral on Thursday next (Wednesday), at Warminster. (New Zealand papers, please copy.)

BUDGEN.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Eastbourne, ELIZA BUDGEN, late of "The Hollies," Egham, aged 74.

CALDWELL-COOK.—On Aug. 23, 1930, suddenly, at The Manor, Brundish, Suffolk, FRANCIS CALDWELL-COOK, husband of Edith (née Skerrett), and third son of the late William Cook and Mrs. Cook, of Buenos Aires and London, aged 45.

CHADWICK.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at 25, Devonshire-road, Bolton, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. T. Scowcroft, MARY ANN CHADWICK, widow of Thomas Michael Chadwick, formerly Principal of Sandringham School, Southport, aged 93 years. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Southport, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

DEATHS (continued)

CLARKE.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Spring Cottage, Crowborough, JAMIMA, widow of SURGEON-GENERAL J. J. CLARKE, Bengal Army, and daughter of Sir Robert Officer, of Hall Green, New Norfolk, Tasmania, in her 87th year. Funeral service at Withyham St. John's Church, Crowborough, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 noon. Interment at Extra Mural Cemetery, Brighton, 1.15 p.m.

COMBER.—On Aug. 21, 1930, JOHN COMBER, of Ashenhurst, Guildford, son of the late Edward Comber, of Myddleton Hall, Lancashire, aged 71.

COOPER.—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Randfontein, South Africa, FRANK GODFREY, beloved husband of C. J. COOPER (née Crewes).

CULROSS.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, 1930, NORA ELIZA, dearly beloved wife of ALLAN CULROSS, of 76, Avondale-avenue, Woodside Park, N.12. Funeral at Highgate (New Cemetery), Thursday, Aug. 28, at 12 noon.

DAVIES.—On Aug. 23, 1930, MARGARET ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of W. H. Nevill, J.P., of Ferryside, S. Wales, and wife of the REV. D. DAVIES, of Llanyre Vicarage, Llandrindod Wells. No mourning.

de TSCHARNER-de WATTEVILLE.—On Aug. 25, 1930, peacefully, at Waldried, Muri-Berne, GODEFROY DE TSCHARNER-DE WATTEVILLE, in his 84th year. Funeral service at Muri-Berne to-morrow (Wednesday).

DUNN.—On Aug. 25, 1930, passed peacefully away, after an operation, JAMES BOW DUNN, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of 11, Belgrave-place, and 14, Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

ENGEL.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at a London nursing home, ALFRED DALLON ENGEL, of Middlesbrough, York, beloved husband of Annie Engel. Funeral Willesden Jewish Cemetery, 10.30 to-day (Tuesday).

FORBES.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Pinecroft, Pyrford, IDA JULIANA MARTHA, the beloved wife of ARTHUR F. C. FORBES, in her 69th year.

FRIPP.—On Aug. 23, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, DANIEL STEUART FRIPP, of 15, Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, W. 8, eldest son of the late Steuart Fripp, of Clifton, Bristol, aged 56.

HIRST.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at The Bridge House, Bedwas, Monmouthshire, RACHEL, dear wife of WILLIAM BROADBENT HIRST.

HOGGAN.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at 63, Rectory-road, Beckenham, JILL MARY, daughter of RALPH and LILIAN HOGGAN, aged five weeks.

HOGGE.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at a nursing home in London, HARRIET ADA HOGGE, widow of Colonel Charles Hogge, C.B., Indian Army. Funeral at Charlton Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m.

HORNER.—On Aug. 24, 1930, NORAH, beloved wife of H. W. HORNER, of Kincraig, Chislehurst, Kent, aged 33.

IRVING.—On Aug. 21, 1930, accidentally killed, at Arolla, Switzerland, MARY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. G. IRVING, of Morgheads, Winchester.

JONES.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Allensmore, Sketty, ANN JONES, for 59 years faithful servant and friend to the late Mr. and Mrs. Morgan B. Williams, of Killay House, and their sons, aged 87.

KENNARD.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Brighton, CHARLOTTE MARY, widow of DAVID KENNARD, of Linton, Kent, aged 78 years. Funeral at East Farleigh Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. Flowers to East Farleigh Church.

KOEHLER.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Vevey, Switzerland, ELIZA ELIZABETH KOEHLER, of 27, Wood-vale, S.E.23. Funeral at Forest Hill Cemetery Sept. 1, 12 o'clock.

LAURIE.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at 10, Holmbush-road, Putney, ANNIE, elder daughter of the late Joseph LAURIE, M.D. Funeral service Thursday, at Holy Trinity Church, West-hill, 2.45. Interment Brompton Cemetery 3.30.

LEWIS.—On Aug. 24, 1930, ANNIE WILHELMINE, wife of the late ARTHUR G. P. LEWIS, of Henllan, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, in her 81st year.

MARKS.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Spring Bank, Holmewood, THOMAS MARKS, for 42 years the true friend and faithful servant of Mrs. J. J. Barrow and family, of Holmewood, Langton Green.

O'NEILL.—On Aug. 22, 1930, JOHN HOLLIER O'NEILL, of Croydon, dearly beloved husband of Kathleen Maud O'Neill.

OWEN.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Territet, EMMA OWEN, daughter of the late Edward Owen, of Lichfield, Staffordshire, aged 74.

PAM.—On Aug. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, HUGO PAUL, second son of the late Leopold Pam and of Philippine Pam, of Kimpton, Hertfordshire, and husband of Dorothy Pam, of 34, Hocroft-road, N.W.2, aged 50. Requiem to-morrow (Wednesday), at St. James's, Spanish-place, 10 a.m. Funeral St. Mary's, Kensal Green, at 10.45. R.I.P.

PARSONS.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at 12, Westbourne-street, W.2, AIMÉE, widow of C. T. PARSONS. Funeral service at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, at 12.15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), and afterwards at Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane. No flowers, by request.

PRITT.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Butlers Green House, Haywards Heath, ARTHUR W. PRITT, the beloved husband of Lillie Pritt. No mourning or flowers, by his request. Funeral private.

ROSS.—On Aug. 22, 1930, suddenly, at Southwood Corner, Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells, VIOLET EDITH, second daughter of the late MAJOR CHARLES ROSS, of Invercharron, 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), and formerly for many years Deputy Matron of St. Anne's Society, Virginia Water.

SEARLE.—On Aug. 20, 1930, COMMANDER SYDNEY SEARLE, O.B.E., R.N.V.R. Burial took place at sea off Looe, Cornwall, on Sunday, Aug. 24.

SMITH.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at St. Monica, Reigate, MARION NAISH SMITH, fourth daughter of the late Charles Joseph Smith, and widow of Major H. C. Smith, late Bristol, aged 56. Married at St. Mark's Church, Reigate, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at 2.30 p.m.

STEHN.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Seaford, after a long illness, GEORGE STEHN, son of the late Christian Stehn, Hove, aged 72. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30, at Seaford Cemetery.

STONES.—On Aug. 24, 1930, from gas poisoning received in the Great War, DOUGLAS HENRY STONES, late 12th London Regiment, aged 33 years. Funeral Thursday, 2 o'clock, St. Mary's, Sunbury-on-Thames.

THOMAS.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at 36, Daniel-street, Bath, ROBERT THOMAS, in his 85th year.

WIGMORE.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Bexhill-on-Sea, suddenly, JAMES WIGMORE, M.D., of 14, Catherine-place, Bath.

WOLF.—On Aug. 25, 1930, at 24, Parkstreet, Taunton, Somerset, ARTHUR DUDLEY WILLCOCKS, M.R.C.S., youngest and last surviving son of the late Roger Willcocks, aged 71. No mourning or flowers, please.

WILLIAMS.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Tintern House, Malvern, MARY GERTRUDE, daughter of the late W. H. WILLIAMS, and granddaughter of John Williams (missionary), aged 73. Funeral service Malvern Priory Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

WILSON.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Gosport, EMILY DARRELL, widow of REV. RALPH VENABLES WILSON, R.N., aged 69 years.

WOLF.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, LUCIEN C. WOLF, Secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, aged 73. Funeral at Willesden Jewish Cemetery to-day (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock. A memorial service will be held at the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, W., at 5.30 p.m. this (Tuesday) afternoon.

WOOD.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Cozhoe Hall, BEATRICE FLORENCE CHAMBERS, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Wood, of Cozhoe Hall. Funeral will take place very quietly at Kelloe Old Cemetery.

YOUNG.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at a nursing home, St. Albans, after many years of suffering borne with great fortitude, FLORENCE IRENE, the beloved wife of PERCY YOUNG, of Highgate, aged 76. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 2.15 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CHIBNALL.—In proud and loving memory of GEORGE WILLIAM RUSSELL CHIBNALL, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, attached to The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who fell at Martinpuich, near Albert, on Aug. 26, 1916. Also in loving memory of his youngest brother, RONALD STANLEY CHIBNALL, Lieutenant, 8th Battalion Suffolk Regiment, who fell gallantly leading his men into action at the third Battle of Ypres on July 31, 1917. "Always in our thoughts."

GIBSON.—To the dear memory of our beloved son and brother, GEORGE EDWARD, who died in France, Aug. 26, 1926 (after much suffering), the result of the War.—MRS. A. GIBSON, Miss E. GIBSON.

HASLAM.—In remembrance of MAJOR B. J. HASLAM, D.S.O., M.C., and all the gallant few who, against overwhelming odds, fought and died to hold the gate at Baku, Aug. 26, 1918.

HOPKINSON.—To the undying memory of COLONEL BERTRAM HOPKINSON, Professor of Mechanism in the University of Cambridge, F.R.S., M.A., R.A.F., C.M.G., who gave his life for his country Aug. 26, 1915, aged 45.

"Of such are England's noblest sons."

RICKMAN.—In everlasting memory of my son, STUART HAMILTON RICKMAN, Major, The Rifle Brigade, Cambrai-Le Cateau Aug. 28, 1914.

To him the Immortality,
To us the Memory. —MOTHER.

BINNEY.—On Aug. 26, 1923, at Pampisford, near Cambridge, LADY MARJORY, the devoted wife of JAMES BINNEY and younger daughter of the fifth Marquis of Aliesbury.

FRY.—In ever-loving memory of MARY ANN, widow of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FRY, who died at 38, Sydenham-park, Sydenham, on Aug. 26, 1916. R.I.P.

HOLDEN.—In loving and ever-present memory of my mother, GEORGIANA HOLDEN, who was called to her rest on Aug. 26, 1913.

"Faithful unto death."—R. B. A.

HOWEY.—In unfading memory of "DICK HOWEY," late Coldstream Guards, killed motor racing at Boulogne, Aug. 26, 1926, aged 29.

LOVELL.—In grateful memory of Miss MARY ANN LOVELL, who died Aug. 26, 1920, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

MACRAE.—In ever-loving memory of SAIE, the dear wife of D. G. B. MACRAE, Vicar of St. Olave's, Woodberry Down, N.4, who was taken from him Aug. 26, 1924. "Asleep in Jesus."

RATCLIFFE.—In ever-loving memory of our dear Mother, FLORENCE ANNE, Brotherton-Ratcliffe, of 15, Sloane-gardens, London, and 44, Duchy-road, Harrogate. Aug. 26, 1925.

WELDON.—To the loved memory of WILLIAM HENRY WELDON, K.C.V.O., Clarenceux King of Arms.

FUNERALS

HATHERTON.—The funeral of the late LORD HATHERTON will take place at Penkridge Church at 3 o'clock on Thursday, Aug. 28. No flowers, by special request.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The funeral of the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND will take place at Westminster Abbey at noon to-morrow (Wednesday). Seating accommodation will be reserved in the Choir and Lantern (entrance by the West Cloister door, via Dean's Yard) for relatives, friends, and representative bodies on production of their visiting cards. All those intending to be present must be seated not later than 11.45 a.m. The general public will be admitted by the North Door and Poets' Corner Door. Memorial services will be held simultaneously at Alnwick, Newcastle, and Albury. It is not expected that representatives of the tenantry will attend the funeral of the Duke at Westminster Abbey, as it is felt that it would be more convenient for them to attend the memorial services at either Alnwick, Newcastle, or Albury.

PERSONAL

A. M.—No! I definitely do not like them.—S.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, 12th inst., between Ascot and West End, SILVER FOX FUR.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£6 REWARD.—LOST, 12th inst., in London (probably Kingsway district), RUBY DIAMOND LIZARD BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, 1st inst., between Manchester-square and Leicester-square, DIAMOND WRIST WATCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

UNIQUE HOME SCHOOL in SUSSEX, 30 miles from London; large country house; 40 acres, home farm attached; complete charge taken of children whose parents are abroad; girls up to 14; languages a special feature; education, including music, equal to best boarding schools; babies and younger children lead a nursery life; dancing, all games, riding on ponies kept for this purpose on the estate; children can be taken for the holidays only, with complete supervision of their clothes for returning to school. Write Box Z.174, The Times, E.C.4.

TAXATION is LOW, living cheap, schooling good and inexpensive. Those contemplating retiring to South Africa should apply for information to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 190, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

"THE SILENT LONGING."—If you could only see the faces of poor children in London's worst slum area, dealed a holiday because there is no money, this appeal would not be necessary. £1 fortnight. Hundreds waiting.—Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

LULWORTH COVE, DORSET.—To be LET, eight-roomed, modernized FURNISHED COTTAGE, facing sea; garage.—Apply Col. Molesworth, Duns, Berwickshire.

BERLIN W., GERMANY.—AS PAYING GUEST, young lady or gentleman received in cultured family; £10 monthly; references exchanged.—Nansen, Architect, Saschinerstr. 74.

FRIENDLESS AND POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, plead for £14 to help delicate lady whose savings are almost exhausted. Details given.

EASTBOURNE.—Lady going abroad offers EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to family requiring delightful FURNISHED HOUSE of character, with moderate rent for winter or longer. Choice situation near sea and downs. Facing south, bathed in sunshine, protected from winds; three reception, several bed, two bath rooms, modern equipment; garden, garage, &c.—Write Box Z.210, The Times, E.C.4.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor cars, &c." on page 3.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?—Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, massage, dieting, or appliance. Hours 10-5.—Mrs. Square, 87, Victoria-street, London, Victoria 4168.

GERMAN colloquially and fundamentally taught; wonderful results.—Write Box S.1061, The Times, E.C.4.

BRILLIANT YOUNG JOURNALIST, member staff famous daily, seeks bearer of title or "big name" to give collaborative literary work.—Write Box Z.208, The Times, E.C.4.

LAMPSHADE SHOP, paying its way, to be LET £150 per annum; suit lady decorator.—Write 21, Pelham-street, S.W.7.

BULBS from Scilly are the best.—See A. Leon's offer, Sport and Garden, on this page.

EXPERT LADY OWNER-DRIVER returned from Continent; careful invalids; moderate.—Ealing 2473.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE to send a donation to enable a London child to have one glorious day in the country. Help them to go by sending a donation to the John Pounds Mission, Wellesley-street, Stepney, E.1.

LEASE of excellent MANSION CORNER FLAT KENSINGTON (eight rooms), recently decorated, is offered, to purchaser of furniture and fittings (by valuation; no premium); no repairs; £400.—Write Box 8860, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR, CARRINGTON-COURT. Charming FLAT; bed room, reception, bath room and kitchenette. Rent £170 per annum; premium for 5 years' lease £110. Write Box 6867, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SCOTSMAN 28, excellent references; comprehensive experience of business organisation, semi-skilled journalism, French, German, travelled Europe and United States, seeks POST anywhere with good prospects. No canvassing.—Write Box 02811, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GLADSTONE & PARLIAMENTARY.—See Educational Column.

COLLOQUIAL FRENCH.—Course of 12 private lessons with Madame (Diplômée); wonderful results.—Write Box T.1832, The Times, E.C.4.

RENTING AGENT strongly RECOMMENDS Personal VALET.—Write Box Z.175, The Times, E.C.4.

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ON THE CONTINENT.—Ask at your hotel for a copy of the LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

HUNTING, POLO, FISHING, SHOOTING, GOLF.—Gentleman PAYING GUEST wanted; every comfort; Tunbridge Wells district; 2 miles golf, famous fox hounds, staghounds.—Write Box Z.1891, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOOT, 1,400 ACRES, good partridge driving, every Saturday, very near London; moderate inclusive fee.—Write Box Z.114, The Times, E.C.4.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for House Protection.—Wire, Fox, Somerhalt-hatch Kennel.

PIANO WANTED, Bechstein, Steinway, or similar.—A. C., Bolton's Library, Sloane-street, S.W.

INDIAN GRADUATE, returning September, offers SERVICES to gentleman willing pay PASSAGE in exchange arrange sports, &c.—Write Box Z.187, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLE GIRL aged 7-10, WANTED to SHARE GOVERNESS with three others; country, near London.—Write Box Z.190, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER would accept two or more GUNS, estimated bag 2,000 partridges, 300 pheasants, 300 hours Liver-pool-street, main line; first-rate golf.—Write Box Z.191, The Times, E.C.4.

FREE TUITION offered refined girl or boy, age over 5 years.—Write Box Z.193, The Times, E.C.4.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP. 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

OLD WINCHINHAMPTON.—Warm, well FURNISHED HOUSE; electric light; central heating; hunting, golf; nine bed, four reception, pond and lake. Autumn.—Write Box Z.184, The Times, E.C.4.

WITHIN 30 miles London in lovely country, small modern HOUSE; two reception, bath, etc., five bed, two attics; electric light; use acre garden, tennis, garage. Freehold £1,750 for quick sale.—Write Box H.1384, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILLON COLLEGE, SWITZERLAND. See Educational Column, Page four.

YOUNG LADY, 25, seeks POST SECRETARY COMPANION; travelling preferred.—Write Box Z.176, The Times, E.C.4.

DORKING, LEITH HILL District.—Lovely COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED (or would be Sold); 11 bed and dressing, two bath, four reception; stabling; hunting; garage; 2 cottages; garden, hard tennis court; hunting; stabling; eight acres; 10gns. weekly 6-12 months.—Write Box Z.169, The Times, E.C.4.

QUAINT old-fashioned HOUSE in BERKS VILLAGE (London 45 minutes) to be LET FURNISHED for six-seven months at nominal rent to careful tenants; two large sitting rooms, five bed rooms (two with hot and cold), bath room; pretty old garden; main services.—Write Box Z.163, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, neighbourhood of Hoxne, Suffolk, small PARK RESIDENCE; 11 bed; some woodland.—Write Box 01063, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EDUCATION.—For particulars of private and commercial training establishments see "Educational" Column on page four.

ROOFING (CHICHESTER).—Gentleman INVITES ANOTHER; Season £25.—Write Box W.1241, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET from Sept. 8, EASTBOURNE; suitable two ladies; rent 2 to 3 guineas.—Write Box W.1346, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEFOLK, Charmingly furnished house, pretty garden, quiet surroundings, OFFER bed room, sitting room; half kitchen (separate cooker); constant hot water; 30/- weekly.—Speedwell 3791, or write Box H.373, The Times, E.C.4.

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WILL any PROPRIETOR of an inlet SHOOTING, preferably Argyll or Inverness, receive as PAYING GUESTS Married Couple and Two Sons, with maid and chauffeur, for month? Only buying big game market. Unlimited capital available. Finest works only entertained.—Write Box Z.205, The Times, E.C.4.

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MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Naldera	16,000	Harrison	—	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Hollard	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Bowdlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadix	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Rampura	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua	11,000	Harnett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†‡Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Nabiera	16,000	Harrison	—	Aug. 29
†‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Nuddur	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral	15,000	Sirgwa	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡§Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 12	—
*Nankin	2,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Benalla (cargo)	11,000	—	Sept. 6	—
†Karmala	6,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Kalyan	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 16	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

SHIP	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*WARFIELD	6,069	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Sept. 30
DONALA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
*HATIMURA	6,069	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 15

* Cargo steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANORA	7,929	—	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MORVADA	8,237	Sept. 2	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
MULBERA	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
MANTOLA	9,066	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 18

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MADURA	9,077	—	—	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office. Passage and Freight (A. C. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent). Avenue de Monte Carlo. FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS. P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

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Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
*ROTORUA	17,000	Oct. 24
REMUERA	11,300	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20

* Via Suva. ‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., 9, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2, and 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tel.: Avenue 3220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada; thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco.
AORANGI	Sept. 17	—
MAKURA	—	Oct. 1
NIAGARA	Oct. 15	—
MAUNGANUI	—	Oct. 29

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

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P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

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Via Suez, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

Apply P. & O., 120, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	Oct. 4
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	15,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
ORAMA	20,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN, and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Passage Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1: No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons	Date	Destination
CITY of Valencia	7,529	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
CITY of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Bombay and Calcutta
CITY of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
CITY of Nagpur	10,128	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
CITY of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
CITY of Simla	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Calcutta
CITY of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 14	Madras and Calcutta
CITY of Paris	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
CITY of Venice	8,308	Oct. 28	Bombay and Karachi
CITY of Marseilles	8,247	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Said, (c) Sudan, (d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Pretoria	7,485	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo	7,482	Oct. 11	Bay, East London
City of Karachi	5,573	Nov. 8	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: 1, Tower-buildings, Water-st. — Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street — Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE

LTD.

LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA PORTS.

For Steamer, Closing London.

Malta and Alexandria	Castillan	Sept. 3
Gibraltar, Pireus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople) and Constantza	City of Lancaster	Sept. 4

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed).

Taking Cargo for trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Salonika, Piraeus, Famagusta (Cyprus) Lebanon and Constantza via Constantinople, all Greek, Roumanian and Russian ports via Piraeus.

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BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing London.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	13,500	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Aug. 30
Yorkshire	13,500	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 13
Staffordshire	12,000	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 20
Shropshire	12,000	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 4
	13,500	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 18

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool, 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8585, 8587.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, CEYLON, INDO-CHINA, &c.

By Regular Steamers of the

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

For sailing particulars and rates of passage money apply U.K. Agents, GELLATLY, HANKEY and Co., 124, 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 4084.

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OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

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SUMMER SUNSHINE AT CHRISTMAS.

SPECIAL 17 DAY CRUISE, from £36.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND ATLANTIC ISLES.

S.S. LAURENTIC, 18,724 tons.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 18. SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 20. spending Christmas Day at Las Palmas.

TWO WINTER CRUISES TO SOUTHERN SEAS.

S.S. CALGARIC, 16,063 tons.

EACH 17 DAYS FROM £36.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND MEDITERRANEAN from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 31.

SPAIN, ATLANTIC ISLES AND NORTH AFRICA from SOUTHAMPTON, FEB. 21.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland .. .. Aug. 30
(6) Belgenland .. .. Sept. 6

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Aug. 30
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Sept. 13

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	..	Aug. 30	Sept. 27
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	..	Sept. 13	Oct. 11
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.			
Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	..	Sept. 6	Oct. 4

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - - AUG. 30

*CARMANIA .. Aug. 30 BERENGARIA .. Sept. 6
* Via Havre not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

CARINTHIA - - - - AUG. 30

*SAMARIA .. Sept. 2 ‡LACONIA .. Sept. 6
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh. ‡Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

*AURANIA - - - - AUG. 30

ASCANIA .. Sept. 6 ALAUNIA .. Sept. 13
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANDANIA - - - - AUG. 29

†ATHENIA .. Sept. 6 ANTONIA .. Sept. 12
† From Glasgow previous day.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Aug. 26	Sept. 4
"FRANCE" (c)	Aug. 28	Sept. 3
"ROCHAMBEAU" (c)	Aug. 30	Sept. 7
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Sept. 4	Sept. 10
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Sept. 6	Sept. 14
"PARIS" (c)	Sept. 11	Sept. 17

(c) Express Service First and Second Classes only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

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HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS

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PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. August, 8
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Oct. 6

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HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA, INANDA .. Sailing Sept. 12 .. LONDON
INGOMA .. Sailing Oct. 10 .. LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.

Apply D. H. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1; THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Clock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

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PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	4 SEPT.
BAHIA	S.S. "ORANJA"	18 SEPT.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	2 OCT.
SANTOS	S.S. "GELRIA"	22 OCT.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information apply to the Agents,	
BUENOS AIRES		

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3; or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

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LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

VIA VIGO AND LISBON

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S.S. CAP ARCONA .. .. from Boulogne Aug. 29
S.S. CAP NORTE .. .. from Boulogne Sept. 8
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S.S. CAP ARCONA .. .. from Boulogne Oct. 11

Calling at Teneriffe.

Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.

For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph.,Mon. 4961. Or principal passenger Agents

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE ..	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH ..	Sept. 6
	Sept. 20

Full details on request to:—
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower), Regent-street, S.W.1.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Sept. 2 from TRIESTE
" 5 " NAPLES
" 8 " GIBRALTAR

"SATURNIA" COSULICH LINE, Ltd.

Other Sailings: Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27, Nov. 11, Nov. 27.

Sept. 12 from GENOA
" 15 " NAPLES
" 15 " GIBRALTAR

"AUGUSTUS" N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 19, Nov. 29.

Sept. 19 from GENOA
" 20 " NAPLES
" 22 " GIBRALTAR

"CONTE BIANCAMANO" LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Nov. 25, Dec. 10.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—

COSULICH LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 8116.)

N.G.I. LINE. LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. 32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.) (Gerrard 5082)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

BREMEN .. .. Aug. 30
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN .. .. Sept. 5
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third and Third Class.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD and Co., Ltd.
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REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS.

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COVERING 20,061 MILES IN 81 DAYS.

Special Departure by 15,500-ton Steamer.

Full details gratis:—

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GLEN LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY TO

STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

PEMBROKESHIRE .. .. From London, Aug. 30
GLENIFFER .. .. .. From London, Sept. 27

For Fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
‡ORITA	9,598	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
DESNA	11,488	—	Oct. 11

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Portugal.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE — Via France, Spain. — PERU
BERMUDA — PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	11,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

TO

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10, 26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE

to

VILLEFRANCHE, NAPLES, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19, 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON: America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. (Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. LIVERPOOL—Gore, Water-street. PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

(via Cherbourg).

MONTROSE	.. Aug. 28
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only)	.. Aug. 30
MONTCLARE	.. Sept. 5
EMPRESS OF FRANCE .. (Quebec only)	.. Sept. 6

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	.. Aug. 29
MINNEDOSA	.. Aug. 29
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	.. Aug. 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	.. Sept. 5
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.	
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.	
MINNEDOSA	.. Aug. 29
DUCHESS OF YORK	.. Sept. 6

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA (via Honolulu) .. .. Sept. 18
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton .. Sept. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA .. .. Oct. 2
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Sept. 20

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Sept. 17 .. NIAGARA .. .. Oct. 15
When travelling always carry .. Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

SIX WEEKS' SUN-RAY CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES

VENEZUELA AND PANAMA

By S.S. DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (20,000 tons oil-burner). A glorious escape from the English winter. From Liverpool, 21st Jan., 1931 (Bristol, 22nd Jan.). First Class throughout. From £95.

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC

62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow, or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,445 tons	from Southampton	Sept. 3
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons	from Southampton	Oct. 1
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton	Oct. 29

Fares from £38 to £55.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton	12 Sept.
†TEAKAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,267 tons	from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,564 tons	from Southampton	7 Dec.
*MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	2 Jan.,1931

* ORI Burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	Liverpool	10th OCT.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	Liverpool	8th NOV.

(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to:—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 90, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.

Special Winter Return Rates—Port Said, £48, Colombo, £95, The Straits, £112 10s. Next Sailings:—

HECTOR	13 Sept.	HARPENDON	8 Nov.
ANCHISES	27 Sept.	PATROCLUS	3 Dec.
AENEAS	11 Oct.	ANTENOR	3 Jan.

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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†BAMPTON CASTLE	Aug. 29	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	Aug. 29
†DUNLUCE CASTLE	Sept. 4	—
*WALMER CASTLE	—	Sept. 5

* Via Madeira. † To Mauritius via West and South African Ports (Cargo only). ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
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FABRE LINE.

Marseilles, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrut.

"SINAIA"	Sept. 6	Sept. 11	Sept. 15
"CANADA"	Sept. 13	Sept. 17	Sept. 19
"PROVIDENCE"	Sept. 20	Sept. 25	Sept. 27
"PATRIA"	Sept. 30	Oct. 3	Oct. 7
"PROVIDENCE"	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 17
"ALESIA"	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 24
"PATRIA"	Oct. 25	Oct. 29	Oct. 31
	Nov. 1	Nov. 5	Nov. 7
	Nov. 8	Nov. 12	Nov. 14

* Calls MALTA Oct. 30.

THROUGH BOOKINGS FROM LONDON.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd.,

105, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

CHENONCEAU, Sept. 11 and Sept. 25 .. ATHOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. DUCHESNE .. Sept. 5 and Sept. 19 .. Av. R. GARROS
PIREUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Sept. 9 and Sept. 23 .. PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. Sept. 2 and Sept. 16 .. ANGKOR

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 92, Pall Mall, S.W., and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

†CINCASSIA	Aug. 29	†BRITANNIA	Sept. 24
*EYLAURIA	Sept. 12	†CASTALIA	Oct. 10

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
* First Class and Third Class only. 6 Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.

Carrying FIRST and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 25 for MARSEILLES. Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Bath Suites. The Third Class in this vessel has exception

CHAUFFEURS
(Continued from Page Two)

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; urgently in need; recommended; any make; careful driver; clean licence; 37; cottage.—Filbeam, Ridge End, Hook Heath, Woking.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 15 years' experience; excellent references; Daimlers, any make car; 36; 7 years married; total abstainer; Town or country.—W. A. Hilder, 48, Hazledean-road, Chiswick, W.4.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, life experience, 29, single; Rolls school; excellent personal references; all high powered cars; willing; good loader, &c.—E. L., 8a, Williams-mews, Knightsbridge.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC with long experience, clean licence and thorough knowledge London requires situation; highly recommended by present employer; speaks German essential; capable organizer with strong personality.—Write, with full particulars, Box Z.970, The Times, E.C.4.

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ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical course of modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term. Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Accountants with extensive connexion have a vacancy for an Articled Clerk.—Write Auditors, Box 02828, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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ACCOUNTANT, 15 years' professional experience, desires audits, taxation work, &c.; specially reduced fees first year.—Write Box Z.141, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT Company Secretary-Advertiser, A qualified, single, age 36, ten years' Far East imports, exports and works accounts, exchange, balance-sheets, &c., requires similar position abroad or home; excellent references.—Write Box 02816, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ACCUSTOMED to hard work in City office; managerial experience, departmental routine of all description; thount, salary secondary consideration; young, capable, adaptable, proven ability; genuine cause for reappointment.—Write, White Box 01, 1931, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman (29) desires post offering scope; experience and qualifications as follows: University education, schoolmaster, clerk to local authority, staff management, draughtsmanship, public speaking, important secretarial work, highest references, personality, initiative, organizing ability; go anywhere; moderate salary.—Write Box Z.185, The Times, E.C.4.

A Position is sought in a firm of good standing for a talented young Artist (Public School boy), who has now finished his course.—Write Box W.1240, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Sales Manager.—Young Public School man with initiative and grit seeks progressive situation; successful selling record; experience modern sales management; adaptable.—Write Box W.1231, The Times, E.C.4.

A Sales Manager of unusual business experience, initiative, and organizing ability is open to negotiate for appointment as Sales or General Manager for progressive manufacturing concern. The advertiser has a sound knowledge of business organization, a specialist in sales promotion, and is successful in that the sales policy of one of the largest concerns in the country.—Write Box M.588, The Times, E.C.4.

A Student (Engineering College), age 25, wants any job until September 27; can drive and overhaul car.—Write Box R.1022, The Times, E.C.4.

A Well-educated Youth, 24, of good appearance and address, seeks congenial occupation; good credentials. —Write Box Z.151, The Times, E.C.4.

B.Sc., London, five years' factory and office experience mechanical and electrical engineering, requires suitable post.—R. Barber, 139, Cromwell-road, S. Kensington, S.W.7.

CHARTERED Accountant, age 32, wide commercial experience, seeks employment with share profits.—Write Box R.1030, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERGYMAN'S son, aged 25, excellent driver and mechanic, hard worker, willing to do any work home or abroad.—Write Box W.1232, The Times, E.C.4.

COSTS and overhead charges.—Industrial Engineer, specialist in reduction and accurate distribution, wants post near London; first-class public school, university and works training; 15 years' technical and commercial experience.—Write Box Z.180, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Private Secretary; perfect knowledge of German, English and German shorthand and typing. —Write Box R.1025, The Times, E.C.4.

FENCING, Swedish system, 36, ten years' France commerce industry, seeks Management or responsible post British firm in, or desirous open branch in, France; highest references.—Write Box 5005, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

FRENCH Master, diplômé, excellent references, desires post school, England or Colonies.—Write Tomasini, Professeur, Calvi, Corsica.

GENTLEMAN, middle-aged, late secretary-accountant, seeks position of trust; thorough experience as counting house manager, cashier, &c.; excellent references. Will some kind gentleman make an offer?—Write Box A.1984, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (35). Public School and ex-Captain, good business head, 12 years' commercial experience, six in Japan and China, organizing and administrative ability, seeks change owing Eastern trade depression.—Write Box H.304, The Times, E.C.4.

GRADUATE, 32, in "non-remunerative" profession, wishes to enter good house; no salary during probation; science and arts education; linguist; first-class ability offered; first-class prospects required.—Write Box Z.128, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGER, experienced administrator, possessing administrative, with thorough knowledge sales organization at home and abroad, works management, advertising, buying, and possessing influential connexion in engineering world, desires appointment with scope and prospects; Public School education; age 34; highest testimonials.—Write Box Z.150, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man desirous representing good firm; car; experienced 3 languages.—Write Box 05811, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

RESPONSIBLE post desired, managerial or for special trade negotiations. Considerable experience home and abroad—general trading, machinery, aircraft, Government negotiations, banking, &c. Captain (pilot) R.A.F. during war. Remuneration required £1,000 per annum minimum.—Write Box H.227, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH America.—Englishman holding important post Buenos Aires seeks position British firm operating South America; would open branch or agency; will consider locality; fluent Spanish; would visit England.—Box 935, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2.

YOUNG lady, L.R.A.M. (three years R.A.M.), seeks post Music Teacher; other subjects; resident or non-resident; preferably London or Bournemouth district.—Write Box 9111, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady desires post assistant Almoner, hospital or nursing home; some knowledge and experience. Write Box 0581, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG man (22), Scotsman, good appearance, 6ft., well-spoken, seeks post; any work considered.—Write Box H.366, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG man (24) requires opportunity; qualified bookkeeper and administrative abilities; any work anywhere; highest credentials.—Write Box Z.182, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, 24, seeks interesting post abroad; good education; physically fit; any country.—Write Box W.1214, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone: Holborn 5760), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

CAMBRIDGE M.A., with first-class all-round executive experience at home and abroad and strong testimonials, requires permanent post anywhere; office organization, accounts, correspondence, literary or secretarial. (Dis. 336.)

RETIRED Officer, aged 50, single, seeks employment position of trust; varied business experience; useful accounting and typing; travelled extensively Continent, India, and Colonies; speaks Italian and French, and would undertake tutorial work. (9441.)

EX-OFFICER, Major, single, 36, retired, educated, B.A., desires position of trust; travelling, teaching, secretary, or clerical work preferred; highest references. (Dis. 346.)

OFFICER, Army Reserve, without pension, engineering experience, Associate I.E.E., Associate member I.P.E., travelled Turkey, Ceylon, F.M.S., and Straits Settlements, Indian Currency, seeks responsible post organizing capacity; willing go abroad; good references. (12149.)

EQUIPMENT Officer, trained stores accountancy, salesman (china, hardware, storekeeper), clerk; organizing and managing ability; likes work; exceptional testimonials; tall, youthful appearance, and manner; married; formerly R.M.A., now R.A.F. (785.)

A.C.I.S., age 30, 12 years company secretaryship; accountant, requires position of trust; capable organizer and efficient control of staff; special knowledge of dairy trade. (12183.)

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Employment Bureau, 57, Palace-street, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Victoria 1382). Replies should be addressed to the Bureau, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

DRIVER-SALESMAN; two years with biscuit manufacturers; can drive any make of car; good references; age 31; single; would consider any suitable married couple.—Write Box R.370, The Times, E.C.4.

GROCER'S Manager or Assistant; thorough practical experience; last position five years; highest references; age 33; married; go anywhere. (9349)

HAIRDRESSER (Gents.); thoroughly experienced; last position two years; exemplary character; age 38; moderate salary; position London. (778)

INTERPRETER (Courier); speaks French, Italian, Russian, Norwegian and Swedish; exemplary character; age 45; single; go anywhere. (910)

TAILOR'S Manager or Salesman; 22 years' experience of the trade; could act as assistant cutter; highest references; age 36; single; go anywhere. (958)

WIRELESS Engineer, five years' practical experience desires position showroom or factory; exemplary character; age 47; single; go anywhere. (944)

YOUNG A.C.I.S. Secretary requires Post for Foxley Manor, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, and London winter months; kitchenmaid kept.—Apply Mrs. Turnor, 23, Fourth-avenue, Hove, Sussex.

SINGLE-HANDED Lady Cook; small house, Kensington; age about 30; lady house-parlourmaid kept; help with rough; three in family; own bed room.—Write Box 9349, The Times, E.C.4.

SWISS Cook required for small London house; Swiss housemaid kept; staff four.—Write Box W.1233, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, good plain Cook for one lady; no rough cleaning; wages £55-£60; comfortable home.—Miss Harris, Lye Green, Withyham, Sussex.

WANTED, Cook; kitchenmaid kept; three in family; 35 minutes by Metro. Railway from London; good references.—Mrs. Clutterbuck, Goldingtons, Sarratt, Rickmansworth, Herts.

WANTED, single-handed Cook, Scotch preferred; help given; no scrubbing; nursery; two other maids kept; country; excellent references essential; wages £50; age 30 to 40.—Mrs. Maclean, Severn Bank House, Minsterworth, Gloucester.

COOKS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid vacancies at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27A, The Parade, Golders Green. 'Phone, Speedwell 5271-2. Also at 233a, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (next door to Met. Station). Hamp. 6093. No fees.

LADY and French shorthand-typist; all secretarial duties, own machine if necessary; day or evening visits; highest private and commercial references.—Write Box Z.132, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED lady Shorthand-Typist; 14 years' secretarial experience; tactful, intelligent, and reliable; good knowledge German; salary moderate.—Write Box 02823, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GRADUATE, Scotswoman, shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, and German, desires private post as Secretary.—Write Box W.1250, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Linguist (French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian) has a few days weekly vacant for interviewing, translating, interpreting; clever organizer. Write Box 9311, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARIAL Work required by experienced Shorthand-Typist (150/70); French, filing, accounts; salary £3-£4.—Write Box 9092, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG lady, 24, science graduate, versatile, good tempered, energetic, seeks work; any capacity where prospects.—Write Box Z.134, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady desires Secretarial Post; perfect English and German shorthand and typewriting.—Write, stating salary offered, Box 384, The Times, E.C.4.

BETTER-CLASS Applicants (M.A., B.A.'s, Secretarial Graduates, and Juniors) are at the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd. (Temple Bar 9358), 12 and 13, Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. No. Gerrard 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible posts; applications where a good education and initiative required.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

CHILDREN'S exquisite pyjamas or frocks made for sale, 6d.; ladies' materials.—Write Box H.358, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Visiting Dressmaker; recommended.—Write Box 05815, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, with own typewriter, desires employment; some experience millinery and gowns, wishes help someone in small business West End.—Write Box W.1222, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

ANGLO-FRENCH family requires Nursery Governess, good family (25-30); needlewoman, musical; two boys 6 and 3; home Surrey, within hour London.—Madame Démogé, Château de Conches, Lagny (S.-et-M.), France.

CAPABLE Companion-Governess (lady by birth), age 25-35, to look after two boys 7 and 5; take charge of small household when required; no teaching but some experience with boys; country, Staffordshire.—Write, stating age, &c., Box Z.1, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH Nursery Governess wanted for three children, ages 12, 11, and 8; all at day school; knowledge health and toilet; good needlewoman and dressmaker; state qualifications.—Write Box R.370, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess wanted; Blackheath, S.E.; must be experienced; four girls 12, 10, 8, 6 years; musical; able supervise and help with preparation required.—Apply Mrs. L., The Glade, Aldwick, Bognor Regis.

NURSERY Governess for London; two boys 3 and 6; must be experienced with young children and in giving first lessons; resident; Sundays off; salary £100.—Only those with long personal references need write Box 9101, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

USEFUL Nursery Governess now Gibraltar November; The Lodge, Lower Hallifield, Shenfield, Essex.

WANTED, September, Nursery Governess; one little girl 7½; attending morning school; young woman preferred.—Mrs. Laurence, Commodore's House, R.N. Barrack, Devonport.

GENTLEWOMAN required as Chauffeuse-Companion to one lady; experienced car driver; must be domesticated; needlewoman; making kept; age 25-35; Tunbridge Wells.—Write Box H.376, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Lady, 25 to 35, as Companion to invalid lady; must be cheerful and good sport; daily 8-30 to 6.30.—Apply by letter to Keyzor, 65, Lancaster-road, Eton-avenue, N.W.3.

NURSERY Governess for Sutton, Surrey, early September, two boys, 3 and 4 years; college trained preferred; age 30 to 25; salary up to £100 according to experience; nursery maid kept; interview essential.—Write, stating full experience and references, to Box Z.202, The Times, E.C.4.

PRINCESS Christian, Norland, or college-trained gentlewoman experienced; 25-30; October; Leicester; boys 6 and 3, baby, with extra help, later; Protestant; very kind and fond of children; excellent salary.—Write Box H.347, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse, experienced in all ages, desires temporary work; free now.—Miss M. Inge, Hengrave, Bury St. Edmunds.

LADY Nurse or Nursery Governess; thorough knowledge health, diet; excellent needlewoman; first lessons.—Miss Nunn, 21, Rannoch-road, Hammersmith, W.6.

ABROAD or England.—Certificated Governess; 31; Latin, Maths., French, good music, drawing, games.—P., Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

CAVENDISH Bureau, 39a, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies recommended Lady Nurses, Nurses, Nursery Maids, Nursery Governesses and Helps, Trained Nurses, Companions, Attendants, Maids. Sloane 5007.

FRENCH-SWISS Protestant Governess; Lady R. recommends; English subjects, music, drawing, games; charming for young pupils.—W., Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

GERMAN-SWISS Nursery Governess, 45; Protestant; £70; fluent French and English; experienced; children from one year; good needlewoman; excellent references.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street, Langham 3441.

LADY Nurse; temporary or permanent; hospital trained; seven years' reference; experienced babies; will go abroad.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

NURSERY Governess; 37; three years; excellent reference (placed by us); music, health, kindergarten; needlewoman.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

SUPERIOR General; West End flat; two in family; good outings; £52. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID, second of three; family four, staff seven maids; five minutes station, buses pass door.—Write fully, Lady Fraser, Pixholme Court, Dorking, Surrey.

HOUSEMAID, equal of two; five maids, three in family; non-basement; excellent home and outings; £45.—Mrs. Glucksstein, 56, Elsworthy-road, Regent's Park.

HOUSEMAID, experienced, for Bracknell gardens; four in family; three maids kept; wages £45.—Apply between 5-7 p.m., Mrs. Phillips, 28, Crediton-hill, West Hampstead.

HOUSEMAID, experienced, Town and country; two in family; age 30; maid lady; also travel with lady; good needlewoman; wages £45 to £50; end of September. —Write Box H.378, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEMAID (Upper); middle of Sept.; experienced and willing to wait at table; five maids kept; age 25-35; wages £44-£48.—Mrs. Clarke, 4, West Side, Wimbledon Common.

EXPERIENCED single-handed Housemaid wanted for 22nd September; small family, five servants.—Write stating wages Mrs. May, New House, Buxted, Sussex.

EXPERIENCED Head Housemaid for Wimbledon; five servants, family two; able wait at table; own bed room.—Write Box 0220, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY Housemaid and Lady Parlourmaid wanted (gentlewomen); experienced; Scotland.—Write Box H.382, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. A. C. Turnor requires single-handed Housemaid for Foxley Manor, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, and London winter months.—Apply Mrs. Turnor, 23, Fourth-avenue, Hove, Sussex.

WANTED by September 1st, Upper Housemaid; two in family; staff six; separate room, maids' bath room, sitting room with wireless; liberal outings; every comfort and consideration; wages £45, increasing to £50, according to service; country place.—Apply Mrs. W. B. Woodrow, Steep Park, Jarvis Brook, Sussex.

GOOD Post. Head Housemaid of three; £55, all found; Paddock Wood, Kent; three family; 10 servants (butler, footman, and boy); seven miles from Maidstone and Tonbridge, 32 miles London, ½ mile bus route; usual outings and one day month.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

EXPERIENCED Lady Cook-Housekeeper required for modern house run by lady staff of four; four in family; C. of E.; interview essential.—Reply, giving full details of experience, qualifications, salary required, age, and telephone number, to Baroness Gravernitz, The Wolds, Virginia Water, Surrey.

TWO friends want; entire charge private house, Cheltenham; all modern conveniences; own sitting room; family three.—Please write fully Box Z.161, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Working Housekeeper (widow preferred); small modern house near London; two in family; state age, wages and reference; house-parlourmaid kept. —Write Box H.367, The Times, E.C.4.

WHY not have the best?—South Bond's High-class Agency, Chichester (under Royal patronage), has the best situations for Cook-Housekeepers, £50-£100; Cooks, Cooks and House-Parlourmaids together, Cook-Generals, £40-£60; Kitchenmaids, £30-£50; Scullerymaids, good Generals, £30-£55; London and all parts; private colleges and schools. Send for list. Suited free.—Phone 522 Chichester.

COOK, with experience, not over 40 years; fond of country; two in family; five servants; good reference essential.—Lady M., Beechwood, near Petworth, Sussex.

COOK (good) and Betweenmaid (or married couple of mother and daughter) for small private guest house; extremely comfortable home offered superior helpers.—Mrs. Newman, 24, Belsize-crescent, Hampstead.

COOK wanted, experienced and capable woman; age about 40; wages £60-£65; four family; four staff.—Apply Mrs. Russell-Jones, Wenvoe, Reigate, Surrey.

COOK, experienced; required September; age 30-45; wages £55-£65; family four; maids four; own bed room, maids' sitting room; help afternoons if necessary.—Apply Mrs. Steele, Chalfont, Eden Park, Beckenham.

COOK and experienced Housemaid wanted for London, October 8; four in family, six servants.—Write Box M.588, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL wanted for small flat for one gentleman and his daughter; 25s. weekly.—(P.), Scotch Registry, 17A, Station-road, W. Croydon.

COOK-GENERAL.—Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid wanted; 30s. and 25s. weekly; family two.—British Empire Bureau, 57, Edgware-road, W.2.

COOK-GENERAL wanted for small flat for one gentleman and his daughter; 25s. weekly.—(P.), Scotch Registry, 17A, Station-road, W. Croydon.

COOK-GENERAL.—Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid wanted; 30s. and 25s. weekly; family two.—British Empire Bureau, 57, Edgware-road, W.2.

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COOK and experienced Housemaid wanted for London, October 8; four in family, six servants.—Write Box M.588, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK (good plain) and House-Parlourmaid required for modern labour-saving house run by lady staff of four; C. of E.; four in family; interview essential.—Reply, giving full details of experience, qualifications, age, and telephone number, and salary required, to Baroness Gravernitz, The Wolds, Virginia Water, Surrey.

PARLOURMAID-DOORMAID (18-24), Sept. 15th; good wages and conditions.—Interview Friday 2-7 or write Packham, 79, Portland-place, near Oxford-circus.

PARLOURMAID, single-handed, not over 25 years; fond of country; two in family; five servants; good reference essential.—Lady M., Beechwood, near Petworth, Sussex.

PARLOURMAID (third) experienced, and Betweenmaid required, September; large staff; good holidays, board wages; must be well recommended.—Miss Adams, 3, Grinstead-road, Chislehurst, Kent.

PARLOURMAID (single-handed) wanted; 24-30; wages £50; four in family; three maids; good references required.—Write, stating experience, S., The Lodge, Lower Hallifield, Shenfield, Essex.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid, about 30; also young Housemaid; good references essential; family two; staff three; modern house; shops, buses, station 15 minutes.—W., Spelhurst Close, Sevenoaks, Kent.

LADY Parlourmaid wanted, country near Guildford; lady staff; own bed, bath, and sitting room; two hours off daily.—Write Box 6859, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MISS Townshend requires single-handed Parlourmaid, age about 25.—Apply 21, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge.

SINGLE-HANDED Parlourmaid, age 28-30, required early in September for up-to-date house London and Purley-on-Sea; own bed room; good home to reliable person.—Write Mrs. Hughes-Reckitt, The Crossways, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex. Interview in London by arrangement.

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid wanted for very comfortable situation; bachelor gentleman; £45-£50.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, with long and good references, age 25 to 30, Catholic preferred; no agencies.—Write Box Z.177, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted for modern flat in West End; three ladies and gentleman in family; two servants kept; own bed room and maids' sitting room; age under 30; salary £52.—Reply, giving full details of experience, qualifications, age, and salary required, to Box Z.2, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; wages £45-£50; non-basement; household kept.—Wilson, 3, Gainsborough-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted at once for flat; two maids; separate bed rooms; one lady; wages £45 to £48.—Miss Albert, Hall-mansions, Kensington, Thursday and Friday.

REQUIRED for country rent Cambridge, experienced Lady House-Parlourmaid; good wages. Also Gardener-Chauffeur; wages £2 and cottage.—Write Box Z.167, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS urgently required; £45-£55; temporary, 25s. to 30s. weekly.—Call, write, or 'phone Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373 and 6053.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

CAPABLE General; family two ladies; help given; near bus and station; good wages.—Mrs. Ford, East Grove, Lewes.

EDUCATIONAL
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for BOYS and GIRLS, at Home and Abroad, will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c. Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, Scholastic Agents, 61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1. Telephone, Gerrard 3272 (two lines).

Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 3s. 2d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," is. monthly.

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Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the best SCHOOLS and TUTORS in the country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write or call.

J. and Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone: Mansion House 5053.

A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. HOOPER'S (Educational Agents), Ltd., give advice free.—Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 9041.) Expert Consultants since 1881.

ADD to INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—A Genuine profession. Training and assistance by Correspondence. An student reports earnings during Tuition amounting to £172. Another writes:

"During the last ten weeks I have earned £103 6s., an average of over £10 per week. My record week was last week, when I received £33."—SAMPLE LESSON and SUBJECT CHART with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in particular, Postal courses also available. Six scholarships, one of £30, two of £20, and three of £10, will be awarded in September.—Prospectuses and all information from Mr. A. M. MUNFORD, 20, KENSINGTON COLLEGE, Bishop's-road, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 9046. Residential accommodation for girls.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING.—A thorough training in all secretarial duties. Languages optional. Prospectus from Miss Woollcombe's College, 214a, King's-road, Sloane-square. Tele., Sloane 3779.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE, UNIVERSITY and ARMY ENTRANCE.—Eight to one Tutors; 100 successful passes (including 1st place on Woolwich and Indian Police Lists) 1929.—For prospectus apply Mr. P. H. L. EVANS, M.A., Stirling House, Bournemouth.

SIX VACANCIES BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL on Surrey Hills; top scholarship Oundle, June, 1930; six-acre playing field.—The Dene, Caterham Hill.

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IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL, high elevation, overlooking sea, limited 20 boarders. "New Health" diet, physical training, games, swimming. Froebel class; trained nurse; individual attention; good references; 75gns. per annum.—Headmaster, DONALD M. MACLANGHORN (Oxon.).

THE LONDON SCHOOL of LANGUAGES, 310, Oxford-street, W.1, and 13, Tenchurch-street, E.C.3. New exclusive and unique French method.

THE LESSER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
There are a good many perfectly equipped smaller Public Schools which give a thoroughly efficient education at a quite reasonable cost. We shall be pleased to send free of all charge prospectuses and full information of such schools on hearing the age of the boy, locality preferred, and rough idea of fees it is desired to pay.
J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone: Mansion House 5053.

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LAW NOTICES, AUGUST 26

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
COURT I. (RECEIVERSHIPS).—WARRINGTON.—At 11:—Watson, A. E.; Vir, K. (orse. the Taj Mahal of India Restaurant); Tolkan, P. (orse. P. Dalton); Pratt, S. (orse. W. S. and A. T. Johnson); Foster, H. A.; Salt, J. H.; Sleap, J. L.; Phillips, A. A.; Stimson, E. F.
MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (The OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street,—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Kata, L. M. At 11.30:—O'Brien, W. T.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT.—Room 86.—At 11:—Montrose Diamond Mining Co., Ltd.
OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.—COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street, W.C.—At 11.30:—Paul Cheyney, Ltd. (first meeting of creditors). At 12:—Ditto (first meeting of contributories). At 2.30:—Storeys, Ltd. (first meeting of creditors). At 3:—Ditto (first meeting of contributories).

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Humphreys, J., will sit in Chambers to-day at 11 for the disposal of 10 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for four cases not attended by counsel.
MASTER SIBLY.—Jelf.
TAXING MASTER.—Blake.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC SHOCK

AS WILLIAM JOHN NEAGLES, 28, carpenter's labourer, of All Saints-road, North Kensington, was plugging-in an electric lead near an iron staircase at a building at Baker-street he was killed by an electric shock. It was stated at the inquest at Paddington on Saturday that the adaptor on the lead was broken and that matches had been inserted to act as insulators. Neagles was wearing wet boots at the time. Mr. H. W. Swann, a Home Office electrical inspector, said the type of lead produced was unsafe. There were far too many of that kind in use, although a much safer type was on the market. Dr. G. B. SCOTT, the deputy coroner, recording a verdict of "Accidental death," said that it was a most unsatisfactory case.

CHILD DROWNED IN RIVER

Fifty men searched a river bank near Pontypool all Saturday night, and until 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, before finding the body of Beryl Wadley, daughter of Albert Wadley, labourer, of Pontrhydyrun. The child was picking wild plums on the river bank with her small brother on Saturday afternoon, when she fell into the river and disappeared. Her brother ran and fetched the father, who dived into the river, which was in flood, and was himself nearly drowned.

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MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

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Sporting News

RACING

THE YORK MEETING

ANALYSIS OF THE FORM

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The important York Meeting will be begun this afternoon. Unless more rain falls before racing the going will be good. The racing throughout the three days of the meeting promises to be most interesting. I give below an analysis of this afternoon's programme:—

2.0.—WYKEHAM HANDICAP (1m.).—Roral has missed several races recently in which he had seemed to hold a fair chance of success. Even with 9st. to carry he seems to have been fairly handicapped, and is not without a chance. Meistersinger, Spinner's Cottage, and Peace Pact, now that she is penalized, have, in my opinion, too much weight. Peace Pact, for example, should not, on their Chepstow form, beat The Pen, who also at the weights, on Nottingham form, is much better in here than either Hieroglyphic or North Drift. Old Friend is a winner without a penalty, for he was disqualified after running a dead-heat at Stockton last week. As such he must be considered to have a good chance here. Through Hieroglyphic, The Pen also seems to have the beating of Dunbeath. Fidelio puts Ocean Wide in here with about 8st. 5lb., and at that weight she would, I think, on Chepstow form, just beat The Pen. Marlborough has failed twice since winning at Newmarket, but on his best form is nicely handicapped. If Redeswood is sent in the place of Old Friend it might be unwise not to notice the fact. On the handicap I consider that The Pen and Fidelio, the latter of whom won at the meeting here a year ago, have just the best chances. I make out that FIDELIO has a pound or so the better of the weights and therefore make him my selection, in spite of his breeding on his dam's side.

2.35.—BADMINTON PLATE (5f.).—Turbine was a comfortable winner at Liverpool, but the form has since been discounted by the running of several of those who finished fairly close to her. Such as Debonair, Berrydale, and Lone Isle are useful second-class two-year-olds, and have won races. Marie Dhu has not run since Epsom, when she was third in the Acorn Stakes. Balance, a son of Epinard, has run only once, at Ascot, where he showed promise behind Lemnarchon. As Elixir does not run perhaps LONE ISLE will win.

3.10.—YORKSHIRE OAKS (1¼m.).—Wedding Favour stays, and is, I understand, expected to run very well here, but on their Epsom form Rose of England would beat her at the weights, while Rose of England, taking a line through Quarrat-al-Ain, would not beat her stable companion, Glorious Devon, who, incidentally, will run for the stable. Eirene has been mentioned as a possible winner of the St. Leger. If she is to have any chance in that race she must win here, but on their previous meeting at Newmarket, she has not so good a chance as Glorious Devon. Heraclida and White May appear to have outside chances. I take GLORIOUS DEVON to win from Eirene, as I am entitled to do on form, and so win for Lord Glanely his fourth Oaks of the season.

3.45.—NUNTHORPE STAKES (5f.).—Tag End won this race a year ago, but he should not do so this time, on his form of this season. But then he was not the winner on form last year. On Newmarket form Sir Cosmo is certain to beat him, while, on the same running, Oak Ridge should also finish in front of him. Stingo, even at the altered weights, has a better chance than Tag End on their Goodwood running, while, through Tag End, Stingo has as good a chance as Sir Cosmo. The others, on known form, do not appear to me to have winning chances. Sir Cosmo or Stingo should win, and I do not know how to separate them. I shall give preference to SIR COSMO, who has had a much easier season than Stingo, who might possibly be in need of a rest.

4.20.—PRINCE OF WALES'S PLATE (5f.).—Trinidad, on Goodwood form, seems to have a better chance than Windybrae, and, through Turtle Soup, seems to me to have the beating

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

LANCASHIRE AND THE CHAMPIONS

CENTURY BY WATSON

At the close of play in the match between Nottinghamshire and Lancashire at Trent Bridge yesterday Lancashire had scored 254 runs for the loss of six wickets. Barratt was forced to retire before luncheon with a strained muscle, and did not field again during the day's play.

With rain making any play on the Saturday impossible, this important match, so far as the Championship is concerned, between the two counties virtually resolved itself into a struggle either for the first-innings lead or for the equal division of points, which is officially labelled "No Result." The side that won the toss was in the position to dictate the terms, but Lancashire in scoring 79 runs for the loss of one wicket before luncheon did not precisely indicate what terms were going to be dictated.

That the wicket was sodden enough to give the batsmen time to decide on one stroke, and then play another, was proved, first, by the fact that Larwood bowled two wides in his first over, and, secondly, by the fact that Watson was able, within the first 15 minutes, to score three boundaries behind the wicket off balls from Larwood and Barratt which naturally he would have been very glad successfully to have left alone. Hopwood, however, before he had scored, played outside a ball which beat him, not off the pitch but through the air, and E. Tyldesley, when he first came in, was very painfully reminded that Larwood, even on a dead wicket, can produce a break-back straight enough to beat a defensive bat and hit the second line of defence. Larwood, however, soon came off, and from that moment up to luncheon the cricket presented a not uninteresting problem. If the wicket was as easy as it appeared to be from the pavilion, why did not Watson and Tyldesley score at least at the normal rate of one a minute off bowlers who, for the most part, made no attempt to spin the ball; and if, on the other hand, the wicket was difficult, why did not Nottinghamshire concentrate on her spin bowlers and a cramping, intimidating field?

The answer—and it is not only from Lancashire's point of view a reasonable answer—lies in the state of the County Championship table, and Watson and Tyldesley, who without the slightest effort turned an in-swinging ball of A. Staples's to the square-leg boundary, concentrated on staying in until luncheon, when the total was 76, of which Watson had made 46 and Tyldesley 26.

MAKING SURE

After luncheon the cricket continued on the legitimate plan on which Lancashire had decided—that of making quite sure they would not risk the sacrifice of the one point that was at issue. When S. Staples began to bowl off-breaks round the wicket the batsmen for the first time took some interest in the pitch and began to pat it solicitously, but E. Tyldesley drove a ball of his past mid-off to the boundary before he was caught close in at square-leg off one of Voce's fast in-swinging balls. Since the match had developed on the lines Lancashire had ordained, it would be ridiculous to criticize Watson and Iddon for not doing what they never had the slightest intention of doing. Watson, after batting over 3½ hours, eventually reached his 100 by hitting Voce—who, when the wicket is slow, is always ready to pretend he is a slow left-handed bowler in the tradition of Blythe and Rhodes—round wide of long-on for 4, and at tea he had scored 114 to the 11 of Iddon out of a total of 183 for two wickets.

If Watson had not given the crowd any intense pleasure, he had done precisely what he had set out to do, and when he was caught at first slip off a ball of S. Staples's that swung late he went out in the comfortable knowledge that he had done all that was humanly possible to ensure that his side would not lose its position as a result of the match. Two runs later Poynter was l.-b.-w. to the same bowler, and at 219 Taylor was bowled by a ball of A. Staples's which beat him both through the air and off the pitch. The quick fall of another wicket might have meant that Nottinghamshire would have had a good chance of gaining the first innings points to-day, but Iddon, who had been batting 2½ hours for 30 runs, and P. T. Eckersley stayed in until 6.10, when Eckersley was l.-b.-w. to S. Staples.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Whysall, b. Staples (S. J.)	131
Hopwood, b. Larwood	0
Tyldesley (E.), c. Larwood, b. Staples (S. J.)	48
Iddon, not out	36
Poynter, l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	2
Taylor, b. Staples (A.)	4
P. T. Eckersley, l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	13
Sibbles, not out	9
Byes, 1; l.-b., 8; w., 2	11
Total (6 wkts)	254

Booth, Duckworth, and Tyldesley (E.) to go in.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A. W. Carr, Gunn (G.), Whysall, Walker, Hardstaff (J.), Lilley, Staples (A.), Staples (S. J.), Barratt, Larwood, and Voce.

UMPIRES.—Field and Morton.

MINOR COUNTIES TABLE

(Table of results to August 23 inclusive)

	Won on 1st inns.	Lost on 1st inns.	Tots. pts.	Pts. obtd.	Per-cent-age
Durham .. 8	6	0	1	0	35	33	94·28
Surrey II. .. 11	4	0	3	1	40	30	75·00
Lancashire II. .. 10	5	1	2	1	45	32	71·11
Buckinghamshire 10	5	2	1	0	40	28	70·00
Oxfordshire .. 9	4	2	1	0	35	23	65·71
Cornwall .. 9	3	1	1	1	30	19	63·33
Wiltshire .. 8	3	1	2	1	35	22	62·85
Hertfordshire .. 12	4	2	3	1	50	30	60·00
Cheshire .. 5	4	1	0	0	35	20	57·14
Staffordshire .. 10	3	2	2	1	40	22	55·00
Bedfordshire .. 9	2	2	3	1	45	20	44·44
Cambridgeshire .. 7	2	2	2	0	1	25	11	44·00
Berkshire .. 9	3	3	0	2	40	17	42·50
Nottinghamshire II. .. 8	2	3	3	2	1	40	17	42·50
Kent II .. 9	2	4	1	2	45	15	33·33
Devonshire .. 10	1	4	2	0	35	11	31·42
Dorset .. 8	1	2	1	3	35	11	31·42
Lincolnshire .. 8	1	2	1	3	35	11	31·42
Yorkshire II. .. 8	1	4	1	2	40	10	25·00
Northumberland .. 6	1	3	0	1	25	6	24·00
Norfolk .. 7	1	3	0	1	25	6	24·00
Monmouthshire .. 8	1	5	0	1	35	6	17·14
Denbighshire .. 8	0	7	0	1	40	1	2·50

Abandoned on account of rain:—Lancashire II. v. Staffordshire (at Heywood); Yorkshire II. v. Northumberland (at Rotherham); Yorkshire II. v. Lancashire II. (at Halifax); and Lancashire II. v. Northumberland (at Old Trafford).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Kent (second day).
THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Yorkshire (third day).
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Essex (second day).
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Northamptonshire (third day).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Lancashire (second day).
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Somerset (second day).
EASTBOURNE.—Sussex v. Worcestershire (third day).
HINCKLEY.—Leicestershire v. Warwickshire (third day).
BRISTOL.—Gloucestershire v. Australians (third day).

For those who have always won or two
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KENT AT LORD'S

A BOWLERS' DAY

Such excellent progress was made at Lord's yesterday in the match between Middlesex and Kent that in spite of a blank day on Saturday there appears to be every prospect of a good finish to-day. Each side completed an innings yesterday, and at the close of play Middlesex held a lead of 43 runs with nine wickets in hand.

So much did the ball beat the bat that 21 wickets fell for 315 runs. Middlesex, whose first innings realized 154, owed everything to Hendren, Hearne, and F. T. Mann, for no one of the remaining eight batsmen reached double figures. Hendren's innings was as valuable as many a century made under easier conditions. There were excellent bowling performances on both sides, Wright for Kent, and Allen and Peebles for Middlesex being especially prominent.

There was a little moisture in the wicket, which never became really easy all day, and for the first hour was definitely difficult. Middlesex, who had out the strongest side that has represented the county for many weeks, made a disastrous start, for before a run had been scored Lee played too late at a well-pitched-up ball from Wright which came very quickly off the pitch and was bowled, and four runs later N. Haig was also bowled by Ashdown with a ball which he did not attempt to play. It swung away from him but came back very sharply and just took his off stump. Hearne and Hendren, however, played splendidly, and in a stand that realized 68 runs sowed the seeds that resulted in Middlesex's first innings advantage. Playing very cautiously at first, they survived the period when the wicket was most dangerous and gradually got on top of the bowling.

Freeman came on for Ashdown at 27, the latter changing over to the Pavilion end, and the contrasted styles in which Hearne and Hendren dealt with the slow bowler was most interesting to watch. Hearne played back to him almost always and made his runs mainly by cleverly placed strokes on the leg side, with an occasional late cut, though he made one beautiful square cut to the boundary. Hendren chassed out to nearly every delivery and drove it, though he found it difficult to find holes in the well-placed field. Runs, however, came steadily, and after the 50 had gone up in an hour the pair raised the score quickly to 72, when Legge put on Hardinge at the Pavilion end. The new bowler got Hearne's wicket with his first ball, the batsman playing inside a ball which turned several inches. Having done his duty, Hardinge was taken off at once, and Wright, who took his place, soon disposed of G. O. Allen and J. C. Atkinson-Clark, bowling the former off his pads and sending the latter's off stump spinning with a very fine ball, at which the batsman played far too late. With five wickets down for 81 Middlesex were in bad position, but F. T. Mann and Hendren survived the 20 minutes before luncheon, playing with great concentration, and raised the score to 105, Hendren reaching his 50 with a single scored off the last ball bowled before the adjournment.

After luncheon with Wright and Freeman bowling runs came merrily for a time, Mann making a splendid on drive to the boundary off the latter. Hendren made the first bad stroke of his innings hereabouts, an uppish shot just out of second slip's reach which went to the boundary. At 133 Freeman, who had done a lot of bowling, so far without success, crossed over to the Pavilion end and at once broke up the partnership, for Hendren went out to him, but failed to smother the ball, giving him a catch close to the ground. Legge put Wright on in Freeman's place directly this wicket fell, but as soon as the fast bowler had got rid of the left-hander, H. E. Carris, caught at the wicket, back came Freeman again, and with Ashdown's help quickly finished off the innings. Mann, who was the last to leave for an admirable 39, cut Ashdown square for 4, but broke his bat in attempting to drive the next ball, and was bowled by Freeman in the next over, though not till after the 150 had gone up.

Kent started more brightly than their opponents, runs coming quickly on a wicket which had benefited by the application of the heavy roller. Todd, who with Hardinge started the innings, hit Allen for two 4's in one over, a late cut and a straight drive, but was then bowled by him. Woolley, who came next, was very severe on Durston, who took Haig's place, and though Peebles came on and Allen changed ends runs came freely and 50 were up in 40 minutes. Then came a dramatic change. Allen, who bowled uncommonly well from the Nursery end, combining good length with some extra pace, dismissed Woolley and Ames in one over, and Hendren caught Hardinge at short-leg magnificently when that player tried to hit Peebles to the boundary. Ashdown and J. L. Bryan stopped the rot and took the score to 99, when another change of bowlers, Haig and Hearne—rarely has Middlesex had such a wealth of bowling talent available as yesterday—dismissed them both, and six wickets were down before the century appeared. Chapman did not stay long, slying a ball from Peebles off the edge of his bat to first slip, and Legge fell a victim to Allen at once. With two wickets to fall 39 runs were wanted to equal the Middlesex total, and though Knott and Wright both got into double figures these were not attainable. Knott was bowled by a well-concealed googly from Peebles which deceived him thoroughly, and Wright was well caught by Hendren at long-on after being missed from a difficult chance there a few balls earlier. Middlesex had half an hour's batting at the end of the day and scored 25 runs for the loss of Haig's wicket.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, b. Wright	0
N. Haig, b. Ashdown	1
Hearne, b. Hardinge	38
Hendren, c. and b. Freeman	83
G. O. Allen, b. Wright	1
J. C. Atkinson-Clark, b. Wright	1
F. T. Mann, b. Freeman	39
H. E. Carris, c. Ames, b. Wright	2
Durston, c. Ames, b. Ashdown	4
I. A. R. Peebles, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	6
Price, not out	0
Leg-byes	5
Total	154

SECOND INNINGS.—Lee, not out, 7; N. Haig, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman, 3; H. E. Carris, not out, 3; byes, 12. Total (1 wkt.), 25.

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Hendren, b. Peebles	17
Todd, b. Allen	10
Woolley, l.-b.-w., b. Allen	21
Ames, b. Allen	7
J. L. Bryan, st. Price, b. Hearne	10
Ashdown, b. Haig	26
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Durston, b. Peebles	8
C. H. Knott, b. Peebles	12
G. B. Legge, b. Allen	0
Wright, c. Hendren, b. Peebles	12
Freeman, not out	3
Byes, 3; l.-b., 5; w., 1; n.-b., 5	14
Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	15	3	32	4
Ashdown	19	3	43	2
Freeman	22.3	4	66	3
Hardinge	4	0	8	1

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	15	2	39	4
Haig	6	1	12	1
Durston	6	1	17	0
Peebles	12	1	48	4
Hearne	2	1	6	1

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Denton.

HAMPSHIRE LEAD

At the close of play in the match between Hampshire and Northamptonshire at Bournemouth yesterday, Hampshire, with four wickets in hand, had exceeded by one run the score of 207 made by Northamptonshire, who were put in to bat.

In carrying their Saturday score of 114 for four wickets to 207 Northamptonshire were mainly indebted to Cox, who played a remarkably fine innings of 61.

Hampshire scored two without loss before luncheon, but they lost the wickets of Brown and Pothecary in the first over after the interval without a run being added. Arnold and Mead played steadily and pulled the game round. Arnold was not too certain when facing the bowling of Matthews, who had dismissed Brown and Pothecary, but he gradually settled down to play good cricket, and the 50 went up in an hour and a quarter. When he had made 31 Arnold completed his 1,000 runs for the season, and, driving Jupp for six, he reached his 50 in two hours and five minutes. At the tea interval he had scored 57 and Mead 46. In all, the stand for the third wicket produced 119 runs in two hours and a quarter.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, c. Mead, b. Kennedy	4
Bakewell, b. Herman	5
Timms (J. E.), c. Mead, b. Boyes	46
V. W. C. Jupp, b. Boyes	28
W. W. Timms, c. Boyes, b. Herman	25
Cox, c. Boyes, b. Herman	61
Liddell, c. Mead, b. Boyes	9
Matthews, b. Kennedy	1
Bellamy, b. Newman	10
Thomas, not out	1
Kendall, c. Brown, b. Herman	0
Byes, 5; l.-b., 11; w., 1	17
Total	207

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, c. Bellamy, b. Matthews	2
Arnold, not out	109
Pothecary, b. Matthews	0
Mead, c. Bellamy, b. Thomas	54
Kennedy, c. Matthews, b. Thomas	2
A. K. Judd, run out	34
Lord Tennyson, c. Bakewell, b. Jupp	0
Newman, not out	2
Leg-byes, 4; n.-b., 1	5
Total (6 wkts.)	208

Creese, Boyes, and Herman to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	39	16	65	2
Herman	14·4	3	41	4
Boyes	30	10	63	3
Newman	7	2	19	1

UMPIRES.—Day and Bestwick.

YORKSHIRE IN TROUBLE

SURREY'S BIG SCORE

Surrey increased their Saturday's score of 202 for four wickets to 422 against Yorkshire at the Oval yesterday and dismissed five of their opponents for 162 before the close of play. Yorkshire, therefore, still need 111 to avoid the follow-on.

At Sheffield in July Surrey scored 438 for nine wickets and won by an innings, so that if Yorkshire just lose the Championship this year they will look back on their matches against Surrey with regret.

When Surrey continued their innings yesterday morning Shepherd had made 56 and P. G. H. Fender 16. Fender drove the first ball of the day from Bowes to the off boundary with the utmost ease, and, after this encouraging beginning, runs came faster than they had done on Saturday. Fender played one ball from Bowes dangerously over the slips' heads for 3, but he never looked back after that, and although he stayed at 49 for the best part of a quarter of an hour he completed his 50 in little more than an hour.

Shepherd, meanwhile, was scoring quietly, but when he had reached 77 he hit out at one from Verity and was dropped by Holmes, who made about 30 yards to get the ball into his hands. When they had added 114 in an hour and a half Fender was bowled round his legs by Macaulay, having hit seven boundaries in his best score of the season. Gregory stayed for half an hour while Shepherd completed an admirable century, his fourth of the season, but at 326 Gregory was caught at slip off Oldroyd's second ball after cutting his first for 4. Peach had a bright 10 minutes before being caught off the last ball before luncheon, which was taken with the score at 341 for seven, Shepherd being 122.

After the interval M. J. C. Allom was in such joyful mood that he knocked up 30 in less than 20 minutes, hitting Leyland for three 4's in one over and two in the next. Shepherd then took the initiative, and when he was stumped in attempting a big hit off Verity he had made 154 out of 312 in little more than four hours. He was quite at home with all the bowling, and hit 20 4's. Surrey scored their last 81 runs for the loss of three wickets in the 45 minutes after luncheon.

Holmes and Sutcliffe had a great reception from the large crowd when they went in to try to give their side a good start in its quest for 423 runs, and the consequent five points that are vitally necessary to Yorkshire if they are to keep within striking distance of Lancashire in the County Championship. They treated the bowling of Gover and Allom, and, later, of Fender, with such ease that by the tea interval they had scored 76 in less than an hour, and Surrey's score, which at one time looked very good, began to seem only moderate. In fact, when Fender was bowling at the Vauxhall end both batsmen were sweeping him round to leg so repeatedly that it even began to look small.

The first ball sent down after tea changed the outlook, for Allom beat Holmes all the way and knocked his off-stump out of the ground. Nineteen runs later he knocked Sutcliffe's off-stump out as well. Sutcliffe had driven the previous ball to the Pavilion rails, and he was batting so well that his dismissal was a great blow to Yorkshire, who never really recovered. Leyland was caught at the wicket at 111 off Allom, and Oldroyd should have been caught in the slips off the same bowler when he had made 15. Fortunately for Surrey the mistake did not prove as expensive as it might have been, for when he had made 30 he pulled a ball from Gover, who had relieved Allom, into his wicket. In the same over Gover bowled Mitchell, but A. T. Barber and Robinson kept up their ends for the last half-hour.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. Verity, b. Macaulay	56
Sandham, c. and b. Bowes	0
Ducat, c. Barber, b. Verity	49
Shepherd, st. Wood, b. Verity	154
Barling, c. Robinson, b. Leyland	19
P. G. H. Fender, b. Macaulay	65
Gregory, c. Sutcliffe, b. Oldroyd	8
Peach, c. Mitchell, b. Leyland	10
M. J. C. Allom, l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	30
Brooks, not out	17
Gover, l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	0
Byes, 1; l.-b., 10; n.-b., 3	14
Total	422

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, b. Allom	39
Sutcliffe, b. Allom	47
Oldroyd, b. Gover	30
Leyland, c. Brooks, b. Allom	3
A. T. Barber, not out	24
Mitchell, b. Gover	0
Robinson, not out	6
Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 2	8
Total (5 wkts)	162

Wood, Verity, Macaulay, and Bowes to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	11	1	46	0
Bowes	31	6	104	1
Macaulay	40·4	13	82	4
Verity	43	11	106	2
Leyland	18	4	73	2
Oldroyd	2	0	12	1

UMPIRES.—Chester and Hardstaff.

CENTURY BY WYATT

A capital three-figure innings by R. E. S. Wyatt provided the main feature of the cricket yesterday at Hinckley, where, thanks to their captain's fine effort, Warwickshire put together 372 runs. In 10 minutes' batting at the end of the day Leicestershire lost Snary for a score of 10 runs.

On Saturday play had been limited by rain to an hour and three-quarters, but conditions were more favourable yesterday, the wicket being in excellent order. Wyatt and Paine continued the Warwickshire innings in which 67 had been scored for three wickets. When 27 the amateur should have been caught by Armstrong, at first slip, and for a time the game was very dull. When Paine played a ball from Astill on to his stumps he had taken nearly an hour to make nine runs. With Kilner in the cricket brightened, the newcomer driving Snary to the ropes twice in one over to send up the hundred in two hours and three-quarters. Kilner, after scoring 18, gave an easy return catch, and was fifth to leave at 121. Wyatt gave another chance when 42, Armstrong failing to hold a simple catch off his own bowling, and he reached his 50 out of 95 in two hours and a half. The Leicestershire captain changed his bowling with great frequency, but, although runs never came at a great pace, the batsmen seldom seemed troubled.

Wyatt completed his fourth hundred of the season out of 165 in rather more than four hours. Hill, let off by the wicket-keeper when 28, rendered Wyatt such fine assistance that in two hours and 20 minutes 119 runs were added for the sixth wicket before a smart return by Armstrong ran him out. Subsequently Wyatt became more aggressive, and, with Santall also scoring with freedom, the total reached 275 for six wickets by the time the tea interval was taken.

The Leicestershire attack received further heavy punishment after the interval, and the third hundred went up in another hour. When the innings closed for a total of 372, Wyatt was undefeated with 174 to his credit. Batting admirably for just over six hours and a half, Wyatt was especially strong in driving and had as his best strokes two 6's and 14 4's.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	0
Croom, b. Astill	29
Bates, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	15
E. E. Wyatt, not out	174
Paine, b. Astill	9
Kilner, c. and b. Coleman	18
A. W. Hill, run out	27
Santall, c. Sidwell, b. Snary	24
L. M. Ward, b. Armstrong	5
D. G. Foster, run out	37
Mayer, l.-b.-w., b. Snary	4
Byes, 14; l.-b., 6	20
Total	372

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Snary, b. Mayer	0
Bradshaw, not out	8
W., 1; n.-b., 1	2
Total (1 wkt.)	10

J. A. de Lisle, Shipman, Armstrong, Sidwell, Riley, W. E. Pratt, Geary, Astill, and Coleman to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	24	6	42	2
Geary	17	14	104	0
Astill	34	9	72	2
Snary	30·2	15	41	2
Armstrong	18	3	30	1
Coleman	14	4	44	1

UMPIRES.—Burrows and Dolphin.

Mr. W. L. Knowles, secretary of the Sussex County Cricket Club, announced yesterday that the president of the club, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, had forwarded a cheque for £1,000 as a gift to the county club and a further cheque for £50 as a donation to Tate's benefit.

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

OXFORDSHIRE, 280 (S. C. B. Lee 83, Walters 62, W. W. Ingle 41; W. Y. Woodburn five wickets for 74 runs); BERKSHIRE, 72 for four wickets. At Oxford.

DENBIGHSHIRE, 122 (A. C. W. Lowe 44, Davis 25, Edge 25 not out; Preston six wickets for 58, Latchford four wickets for 30); LANCASHIRE SECOND XI., 253 for six wickets (Parkin 71, Whitworth 53). At Colwyn Bay.

NORFOLK, 311 (J. M. Coldham 89, Thistleton 50, R. C. Rought-Rought 53; T. E. Drakes three wickets for 67, the Rev. W. Mack 91 three wickets for 60); LINCOLNSHIRE, 65 for four wickets (H. W. Dods 35 not out). At Norwich.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 430 for six wickets (declared) (Covill 103, Rose 204 not out); BEDFORDSHIRE, 89 for six wickets (Lieutenant E. D. Dynes 40 not out). At Cambridge.

SURREY II., 174 (Wellings 39, Baldwin 24, H. Offersranshaw three wickets for 24 runs); CORNWALL, 125 (Rogers 29, Geary (A.) five wickets for 36 runs). At Penzance.

AUSTRALIANS' POOR SCORE

HAMMOND AT HIS BEST

Gloucestershire, after dismissing the Australians at Bristol yesterday for 157, were 85 runs behind when, before tea, they began their second innings, and, under improved conditions, they scored 147 for three wickets, representing a lead of 62, with seven wickets in hand. For the county Goddard bowled consistently well for his five wickets for 52.

When the Australians began their innings, Gloucestershire having been dismissed on Saturday, Sinfield and Barnett opened the bowling, and although the scoring was so slow that 26 overs produced only 42, the cleverness of Ponsford, on the leg side, and the quick grace of Jackson provided compensation to the 10,000 spectators, the attendance increasing later in the day. Goddard and Parker had taken over the bowling at 13, and Goddard dismissed Jackson with a ball that kept low. Bradman was in no mood for aggressive cricket, but was content to turn the ball and place Goddard through the big gaps on the off side. These two batsmen remained together for a little over half an hour, when Sinfield, who had gone on at 56, with slow-medium deliveries, bowled Ponsford at 78. Kippax did not appear to be able to judge the bowling, and he was l.-b.-w. to Sinfield at 88. Bradman and McCabe remained together until the luncheon interval, when the score was 93 for three wickets.

The sun shone brightly during the interval, and then Goddard and Parker met with pronounced success, seven wickets falling in an hour and a quarter for 64. McCabe was caught at the wicket, Richardson was l.-b.-w. to Goddard, and à Beckett was brilliantly caught one hand, high up at mid-on. Hurwood was bowled first ball, and Bradman completed the third wicket to fall at 131. Bradman gave silly mid-off a catch after batting for an hour and three-quarters, having played somewhat colourless cricket. After Hornibrook had hit merrily, Grimmett and Walker remained in for 11 overs, the Australian innings closing at half-past 3.

During the 40 minutes before tea à Beckett captured Sinfield at silly short-leg at 21, but directly Hammond appeared he off-drove Grimmett for a perfect boundary. It is some time since Bristol enjoyed such glorious weather, and there was such a demand for admission that the gates were closed.

The wicket rolled out well, and Hammond batted in his best form. Even Bradman had to look on when off boundaries were scored off consecutive balls. When McCabe bowled for Hornibrook at 84 the arrears were cleared off by Hammond with a straight drive. Between them Hammond and Dipper put on 80 runs for the second wicket. Hammond continued to play brilliantly, making many fine strokes, B. H. Lyon played late at a ball from McCabe, but Smith remained in until the end. Hammond was batting for an hour and 50 minutes, and has hit one 6 and eleven 4's.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Sinfield, c. Walker, b. Hurwood	16	c. à Beckett, b. Hornibrook	16
Dipper, c. Richardson, b. Hurwood	1	c. à Beckett, b. McCabe	26
Hammond, c. à Beckett, b. Hornibrook	17	not out	76
B. H. Lyon, b. Hurwood	5	b. McCabe	8
Smith, c. Richardson, b. Hornibrook	16	not out	11
Dacre, c. à Beckett, b. Grimmett	4		
F. J. Seabrook, c. and b. Grimmett	19		
Neale, c. Walker, b. Hornibrook	2		
Barnett, b. Grimmett	2		
Parker, not out	0		
Goddard, c. Kippax, b. Hornibrook	3		
Leg-byes	2	Byes, 4; l.-b., 6	10
Total	72	Total (3 wkts.)	147

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, b. Sinfield	51
A. Jackson, b. Goddard	8
D. G. Bradman, c. Sinfield, b. Parker	42
A. F. Kippax, l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	3
S. McCabe, c. Smith, b. Parker	5
V. Y. Richardson, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	12
E. L. à Beckett, c. Sinfield, b. Goddard	1
A. Hurwood, b. Goddard	6
C. V. Grimmett, not out	7
P. M. Hornibrook, b. Goddard	9
C. W. Walker, c. Seabrook, b. Parker	7
Byes, 5; l.-b., 7	12
Total	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
à Beckett	4	2	9	0
Hurwood	11	5	13	3
Grimmett	15	4	39	4
Hornibrook	14·3	6	20	4

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	14	5	18	2
Barnett	4	3	3	0
Goddard	26	9	52	5
Parker	30·5	9	72	3

UMPIRES.—Buswell and Huddleston.

BIG STAND FOR ESSEX

Thanks to a fine second wicket partnership between Cutmore and O'Connor, Essex put together a capital score against Derbyshire yesterday at Derby, where, on Saturday, rain prevented a ball from being bowled. At the close of play Derbyshire had a quarter of an hour's batting, and had scored eight runs without loss in reply to their opponent's total of 387. Each of these batsmen obtained an excellent 100—O'Connor for the fourth time this season, and Cutmore for the third.

Derbyshire started well by getting rid of Pope with only six runs on the board. They had, however, to wait a long time for a further success, Cutmore and O'Connor quickly settling down to first-rate batting. All the bowlers came in for punishment, especially from Cutmore, who drove and hit to leg with great freedom. He reached his 50 in an hour and a quarter, and five minutes later sent up the 100, the total at luncheon being 125. O'Connor, too, got to 50 after luncheon, when he had been in for two hours, and the seven bowlers tried caused little trouble, the 200 going up after two hours and three-quarters. It was not until the stand had yielded 219 that the pair were separated, Cutmore being out after a stay of three hours and a quarter. O'Connor lost Russell 12 runs later, and then he himself was out. His faultless 101 took him three and a half hours, and included 10 boundary strokes. Nichols and Franklin remained together till tea, which was taken with the score 270 for four wickets.

The sun came out after tea, and the pitch gradually became difficult. Franklin batted brightly, and Wykes forced the rate of run getting later, while Smith played a useful innings. Most of the other batsmen, however, experienced great trouble with Mitchell—the only member of the home attack to appear at all difficult. Mitchell came out at the end of an innings lasting five hours 25 minutes with seven wickets for 109 runs.

Score:—

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Smith, b. Mitchell	122
Pope, b. Worthington	0
O'Connor, c. Storer, b. Mitchell	101
Russell, b. Armstrong	8
Nichols, st. Elliott, b. Mitchell	16
H. W. F. Franklin, c. Jackson, b. Mitchell	39
N. G. Wykes, st. Elliott, b. Mitchell	49
Sheffield, b. Mitchell	5
A. G. Daer, b. Mitchell	7
Smith (P.), not out	22
K. Farnes, b. Slater	4
Byes, 6; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 2	14
Total	387

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, not out	3
Smith (D.), not out	3
Byes	2
Total (no wkt.)	8

G. R. Jackson, N. M. Ford, Lee, Townsend, Worthington, Slater, Elliott, Armstrong, and Mitchell to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	21.5	5	69	1
Worthington	24	3	71	1
Mitchell	41	8	109	7
Armstrong	17	2	53	1
Townsend	12	3	28	0
Storer	12	2	36	0
Smith	2	0	7	0

UMPIRES.—Nash and Walden.

PRESENTATION TO G. R. JACKSON

G. R. Jackson, the Derbyshire captain, was yesterday presented by the members of the county team with a silver smoker's set to mark their appreciation of his services as leader of the side since 1922. Jackson gave each of the players a pair of cuff-links, bearing the crest of the Derbyshire County Club. He has decided to relinquish the captaincy next season owing to pressure of business.

O.M.T. KENT TOUR

O.M.T., 147 (Lacey 43); ASHFORD, 49 (Hazelden 5 for 19, Goulding 4 for 21).

O.M.T., 199 (Jamieson 57, Spragg 42); FOLKESTONE, 54 (Hazelden 6 for 26).

ST. LAWRENCE (CANTERBURY), 176 (Topliss 47) and 129 (Johns 5 for 13); O.M.T., 184 (Lacey 50 not out, Beake 5 for 43) and 120 for 5.

O.M.T., 253 (Andrews 115, Turner 52); ROYAL MARINES, DEAL, 61 (Greer 4 for 5) and 111 (Hazelden 6 for 42).

SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON, 101 and 181; O.M.T., 124 and 147 for 5.

OLD HILLSIDERS' TOUR

OLD HILLSIDERS, 203 (J. W. Wadham 64, J. Douglas 76) and 117 (J. Douglas 40 not out); SOMERSET STRAGGLERS, 293 (Captain Newton 56, Commander Finney 78, E. Ross 58) and 176 for 5 dec. (J. M. Gaskell 47). (At Taunton.)

OLD HILLSIDERS, 241 (W. H. Vestey 111, J. Douglas 71); UPLYME, 233 (M. Williams 151). (At Uplyme.)

SEATON, 176 for 8 dec. (F. E. Whitehead 60); OLD HILLSIDERS, 65. (At Seaton.)

OLD HILLSIDERS, 110 and 81; DORSET RANGERS, 229 for 5 dec. (Major Byrte 118 not out, G. White 60). (At Sherborne.)

AN EVEN GAME AT EASTBOURNE

BOWLERS IN FORM

With four wickets down in their second innings at Eastbourne, Sussex hold a lead of 73 runs in their match with Worcestershire.

Sussex began the day with nine wickets down for 116, and the innings was finished off for an addition of 10 runs,

ARMY TRAINING

THE SECOND DIVISION

OUTBREAK OF "WAR"

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBERLEY, AUG. 25

"War" broke out between Eastland and Northland to-day, and Bisley Camp in "Militaria" is, for the time being, a centre of interest. Militaria is helpless, and Northland holds a mandate for her protection. The strained relations which obtained during the early days of August reached a crisis yesterday, when the Northland Government received a reliable report that orders had been issued to the Eastland force to advance into Militaria this morning. Southland had given an indication of her probable attitude by an ultimatum demanding that Northland should immediately withdraw a recent tariff imposing protective duties against Southland goods. The ultimatum will expire at midnight. At 8 last night the Northland Prime Minister met Brigadier W. Stirling, the Northern Commander, at Reading, but no news, to my knowledge, has yet reached the Eastland commander of what transpired. The Northland Government is known to be strongly averse from war, and not likely to resort to extremes excepting under great provocation affecting the honour of Northland as a Mandatory State. (In the light of later events, there is no harm in adding that no Northland troops were to be found south of the main Blackwater-Bagshot-Sunningdale road before 3 p.m. to-day.)

The Eastlanders precipitated the crisis by crossing the frontier of Militaria, from the direction of Woking, this morning, in accordance with orders given by their War Minister last night—the old case of "hostilities without declaration of war," which the nations are struggling to prevent. By 2 p.m. some Eastland troops were north of Bisley Camp as far as the limiting line indicated on the map, obviously imposed in order to keep in touch easily with the Southlanders if they should join in the conflict and advance from their frontier (five miles to the southward of the Basingstoke canal) and want to use the canal crossings. News of the invasion of Militaria reached Brigadier Stirling (Northland) from his Prime Minister at noon. The Northland Government, anxious up to the eleventh hour to stave off a war, had contented themselves with an ultimatum to Eastland to withdraw the invaders. The ultimatum expired at 2 p.m. to-day. Brigadier Stirling's orders had been not to cross the Blackwater-Bagshot-Sunningdale road without permission. The Prime Minister now told him to be ready to cross it at any time after 3 p.m. to "drive the Eastland force back across their frontier."

IDENTIFICATION OF FORCES

Developments are likely to be interesting, bringing out the influence of political over purely military considerations, so it is obviously undesirable to let either side know anything about the other that cannot be deduced from the general idea, published this morning. There are sufficient indications therein, for anyone serving at Aldershot, that Brigadier Stirling's mechanized force contains the 6th Experimental Infantry Brigade, the 10th Field Brigade, 3rd Medium Brigade, an anti-aircraft and a 3in. Motor Battery, R.A. (all mechanized), some R.E. from the 11th Field Company, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Tank Corps, and some armoured cars from the 22nd Armoured Car Company (Westminster Dragoons) of the Territorial Army. The Eastland Army is known to consist of a brigade of infantry and a brigade of artillery. It is certain that by nightfall Brigadier Stirling will obtain sufficient information to enable him to identify that as the 4th Guards Brigade, and thereby he will be able to deduce that the Field Artillery Brigade is the 8th, and that the 21st Light Battery is likely to be found in the same company.

That disposes of two-thirds of the troops of the Second Division, and by a process of exhaustion the Southland Infantry Brigade can be identified as the 5th (Brigadier J. H. Minshull-Ford), with the 13th Field Brigade and 20th Light Battery, R.A., and a few R.E. from the 5th Field Company. The Northland Commander also knows that Southland has some mounted troops, and that those at Aldershot are the 1st Cavalry Brigade (Brigadier W. T. Hodgson), which contains an armoured-car regiment (11th Hussars), and that the 3rd Brigade R.H.A. often work with the Cavalry. In previous training the 11th Hussars have sometimes been accompanied by light (3.7in.) howitzers. The chief point that strikes one about the composition of the forces, putting Southland aside for the present, as her ultimatum to Northland does not expire until midnight, is that if Brigadier Stirling keeps his whole force together he is tied to infantry pace. All his infantry except some machine-gunners and anti-tank gunners are on their feet. On the other hand, he must act with speed and vigour to have any chance of driving the Eastlanders out of Militaria before Southland can intervene. The bulk of Northland's army is tied to home defence. What then will be the ultimate issue? Will the little "N.E.F." be expended in the first few days?

Unfortunately, a very large proportion of the training area is out of bounds, and movements there can only be on public highways. The umpires will be faced with a difficult task in deciding whether columns on roads would in war-time have been elsewhere. For air co-operation, the Northern Force has a whole Army Co-operation Squadron (the 44th), less one flight. Eastland has one flight. Southland has no air force, a serious handicap in these days.

NORTHLAND H.Q. LOCATED

The Northlanders began to cross the Blackwater-Bagshot road at 3 p.m., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment leading, with the armoured cars and the Westminster Dragoons scouting round both flanks above the Eastland and Southland frontiers. The Northern force, being well concealed in woods, was not located by the Eastland aircraft until movements began; but Northern Headquarters were located by aeroplanes flying rather low, and the Northerners claimed to have brought them down.

The situation at 5 p.m. was that the Northerners had made good about two miles of the high Chobham Ridges, and were pressing on towards the Blackdown Barracks area. The mobility of the mechanized machine-guns of the two leading battalions of the 6th Experimental Brigade was a strong feature of the operation. I estimate that Brigadier Stirling will make a strong effort, using his advantageous position on the high ground of Chobham Ridges, to strike a heavy blow against the Eastland invaders, covering Bisley Camp and the canal, before the ultimatum from Southland expires to-night.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY

JULY PASSING-OUT LISTS

The War Office has published the July passing-out lists for the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College, together with the list of successful candidates at the examination of officers of the Supplementary List, Supplementary Reserve and Territorial Army for appointment to Commissions in the Regular Army.

In all, 68 gentlemen cadets of the third class at the Royal Military Academy qualified for appointment to commissions in the Regular Army, and 148 gentlemen cadets of the senior division at the Royal Military College qualified for appointment to commissions in the Regular Army and the Indian Army. Included in the list of cadets at the Royal Military College are 16 cadets who entered the college from the ranks.

The following are the lists, the names of the cadets or officers being arranged in order of merit:—

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY

*J. G. McKendrick, R.E. (Prize Cadet); L. J. Harris, R.E.; *D. E. Holbrook, R.E.; K. F. Daniell, R.E. (Provisional); *G. C. Grimshaw, R.A.; L. S. Stirling-Wilkinson, R. Corps of Sig. (Prize Cadet); J. H. Gillington, R.E. (Prize Cadet); *A. M. Field, R.E. (Prize Cadet); *G. F. Cooke, R.A.; G. C. S. Coode, R.E.; *A. S. Jervis, R.A.; E. B. MacCarthy, R.E.; D. W. R. Walker, R.E. (Prize Cadet); *J. S. Moss-Blundell, R.A.; C. T. D. Lindsay, R.A.; *C. E. D. Chamier, R.E. (Prize Cadet); J. Grose, R.A.; J. M. Guyon, R.E.; *J. A. Crawford, R.E.; R. R. L. Patey, R.A.; J. D. Adams, R.A.; *J. S. Becher, R.E.; L. G. Robinson, R.E.; A. Archdale, R.A.; J. Fox, R.A.; P. G. Parker, R.A.; *J. Sheffield, R.A.; H. R. L. Hodges, R.A.; D. H. Molesworth, R.A. (Prize Cadet); J. F. Whidborne, R.A.; H. V. Hayfield, R. Corps of Sig.; A. H. D. P. S. Sadler, R.A., and J. E. Upton, R.A. (bracketed equal); H. G. de Jacobi du Vallon, R.A.; P. G. N. Tindal-Carill-Worsley, R.A.; D. E. W. Morgan, R.A.; M. S. K. Maunsell, R.A.; R. A. R. Fanshawe, R.A.; J. A. H. Mitchell, R.A.; C. F. C. Holder, R.A.; H. M. Falconer, R. Corps of Sig. (Provisional); R. B. D. Morgan, R.A.; G. C. Reeves, R. Tank Corps; D. A. Kayll, R.A.; C. V. C. Hodgson, R.A.; T. H. Hardy, R.A.; A. B. Blaxland, R.A.; R. J. Holland, R.A.; A. V. Brooke-Webb, R.A.; A. Cameron, R.A.; E. K. Steward, R. Corps of Sig.; J. J. F. Dobbs, R.A.; J. R. Taylor, R. Corps of Sig.; R. S. Milford, R.A.; P. Legge, R.A.; P. A. Walker, R. Corps of Sig.; A. W. J. Murray, R.A.; R. B. O. Hyatt, R.A.; R. A. English, R.A.; H. E. C. Weldon, R.A.; H. C. Withers, R.A.; R. Irvine, R.A.; A. G. L. Close, R.A.; W. E. Starkie, R.A.; J. M. Douglas, R.A.; H. E. Wood, R. Corps of Sig.; H. U. Slack, R.A.; G. H. C. Napier, R.A.

* Awarded cadet scholarship.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

†Cpl. A. D. Taylor (Prize Cadet); W. Stone (L.-Cpl., N. Staffs. Regt.); Sgmt. H. G. H. Mead (Prize Cadet); †Cpl. C. J. Kinna (L.-Cpl., R.A.S.C.); Junior Under Officer G. S. N. Richardson; †Sgmt. D. G. M. Wright (L.-Cpl., A. and S. Highldrs.); †Senior Under Officer O. W. White (Prize Cadet); *†Senior Under Officer H. R. Hugo (Prize Cadet); Cpl. H. W. H. Mills; †N. D. Leslie; Sgt. K. J. K. Fye; J. S. V. Marling (Prize Cadet); Cpl. O. J. Body (L.-Cpl., S. Staffs. Regt.); *Senior Under Officer L. A. J. Roffey; †Sgt. L. R. C. Stuckey (Prize Cadet); *†Cpl. J. C. F. Stone; G. C. B. Hawes (L.-Cpl., Worcs. Regt.); *Cpl. A. E. Hewson; *Cpl. J. M. Saunders (Prize Cadet); Sgt. A. E. B. Brown (L.-Cpl., 9th Queen's R. Lancers); †Sgt. G. A. Chater; Cpl. B. Ashworth; †Junior Under Officer R. M. Festing (Prize Cadet); Sgt. the Hon. M. G. Edwards; *†A. F. Harper (Prize Cadet); †Sgt. R. C. D. Kite (L.-Cpl., R. Tank Corps); *†S. F. J. Whitehead; R. L. G. Wathen; *†M. P. Ellis; Cpl. R. W. Williams (Prize Cadet); Cpl. R. D. Miller (L.-Cpl., Cheshire Regt.); C. d'A. P. Consett; †Junior Under Officer R. H. Bellamy; †Sgt. A. R. de H. Mallock; Junior Under Officer G. Kitching; *B. J. Thunder; *Lord Ardee (Prize Cadet); Cpl. E. W. W. Parkinson (L.-Cpl., K.O.S.B.); †Senior Under Officer C. N. M. Blair; Junior Under Officer C. E. Scott; *Cpl. E. Johnson (L.-Sgt., R.E.); †H. O. Stibbard; Cpl. J. C. de F. Sleeman; †W. A. Salmon; †Junior Under Officer P. W. Craddock; Senior Under Officer T. K. Lacey; J. H. Russell; Junior Under Officer C. D. Way; Cpl. J. P. Hall; D. M. Birkmyre; Cpl. R. H. Senior (L.-Cpl., Worcs. Regt.); M. Darell-Brown and Cpl. D. B. A. Grist (bracketed equal); Sgt. C. H. Bethell; Junior Under Officer H. W. Forsyth (Prize Cadet); Cpl. W. R. F. Tuffill; *Cpl. W. J. Martin; *Junior Under Officer J. A. E. Robertson; Cpl. A. D. Henderson; †Sgt. A. R. G. M. Edwards and †D. W. A. Galsworthy (bracketed equal); R. M. FitzHugh; *Junior Under Officer F. R. Ashburner; ††Sgt. G. C. Hopkinson; *Cpl. K. R. Murray; Sgt. F. A. Lovegrove; †H. F. A. Kempthorne; *Junior Under Officer A. P. S. Rendall; Sgt. D. G. Walker; A. C. Tute; *Cpl. R. N. Beatty the Hon. H. C. Howell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce; Junior Under Officer R. G. Gray; E. E. Nash; G. D. Going; Sgt. J. C. Harris; Cpl. D. F. Crosthwaite; M. C. D. Reynolds; *†M. K. McLeod; †S. Fares; Cpl. W. DuC. Smithe; †R. E. B. Moriarty; *†R. P. Inwood; Sgt. W. E. Winter (L.-Cpl., Scots Guards); Junior Under Officer C. T. Edward-Collins; J. A. H. Powell; C. C. A. Wilson; Cpl. K. Swettenham; P. D. FitzGerald; Cpl. W. P. B. Arwright; J. D. W. Kidston and M. B. Wright (bracketed equal); P. S. Chaplin; P. Gleadell; M. P. Morris (Prize Cadet); *Cpl. T. W. F. Paterson; Cpl. G. Atkinson; *Sgt. L. B. Hirst; L. B. Hyde; Cpl. K. F. Foster; Cpl. T. D. Lawrie; C. H. Allen; Junior Under Officer H. J. S. Brooke (Prize Cadet) and R. D. Harvey (bracketed equal); Cpl. D. Dundas; Sgt. D. F. St. C. Boisseir; F. F. Lautner; *Cpl. E. R. C. Wall; E. C. Parker Jervis; J. R. F. H. Radcliffe; Cpl. P. H. Flower; G. E. P. Hutchins; O. C. Johnston; *J. D. Barham and P. R. Britten (bracketed equal); Junior Under Officer N. C. Robertson-Glasgow; Cpl. R. L. Molesworth; Sgt. C. L. Troop; C. S. Kaunitz; R. J. C. Henderson; J. B. Calvin; Sgt. R. D. M. Gurowski; P. W. F. Besant and W. M. Cooper (bracketed equal); *Emaith Habibullah (Indian Cadet); W. R. C. Low; A. E. J. Durven; T. S. Fermor-Hesketh and Cpl. D. R. Stevenson (L.-Cpl., Q. O. Cameron Highlanders) (bracketed equal); M. C. Russell; C. M. Smiley; *G. C. Bradbury (L.-Cpl., R. Fus.); M. J. Perreau; A. F. Hanks; E. J. S. Parkes; Cpl. E. G. V. Northey; E. M. Bainbridge; Cpl. A. P. P. Littlewood (L.-Cpl. (Prince of Wales's Own) R. Hussars); T. B. Eveleigh; Sgt. G. L. Stumbles; J. E. Atkins; H. M. Bromilow; Cpl. N. R. Waugh (L.-Cpl., Inniskilling Dragoon Gds.); Cpl. F. R. Rothband; F. J. Lauder and W. J. McDougald; Cpl. J. R. L. D. Brett; D. A. S. McEuen.

* For appointment to Indian Army.

† Awarded Cadet Scholarship.

‡ Awarded The Ironmongers' Company's Scholarship.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST, REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.—I. H. Powell-Edwards, Irish Gds.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE.—T. E. Southwell, 108th (Essex) Electrical and Mechanical Co., R.E.; L. G. Tighe, R. Tank Corps; J. E. A. Maberley, Somerset L.I.; J. S. Sanderson, R. Rifle Brigade; R. J. Longley, The Queen's Royal Regt.; W. L. Sutherland, R. Tank Corps; the Hon. Frederick R. Clegg-Hill, The King's Shropshire L.I.; and G. A. S. Turnbull, Border Regt. (bracketed equal); R. D. Scale, R. Tank Corps; R. G. Wilson-Dickson, R. Tank Corps; J. G. Middleditch, Green Howards; C. D. L. Pepys, Oxford and Bucks L.I.; W. H. C. Luddington, East Lancs Regt., H. L. Maxwell, Northants Regt., and P. H. Richardson, The Queen's Royal Regt. (bracketed equal); R. C. Barrow, The King's Shropshire L.I.; P. Warre, The Buffs; H. B. S. Allait, Lancs Fus.; D. G. Edwardes, Cheshire Regt.; G. H. G. Burne, The King's Own Royal Regt.; Sir H. Carnaby, de M. Haggerston, Bt., Northumbd. Fus.; C. E. Tryon, K.R.R.C.; C. P. Sheraton, The Buffs; J. H. H. Whitty, The Queen's Own R.W. Kent Regt.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.—A. A. B. Harris-Rivett, 6th Bn., E. Surrey Regt.; E. S. Hall, 7th London Regt.; S. J. Hannaford, 43rd (Wessex) Div. Signals, R. Corps of Signals; F. O'N. Terry, 54th (Wessex) Bde., R.A.; P. A. Greig, 19th London Regt.; D. S. O. Bremner, 4th/5th Bn., E. Lancs Regt.; R. S. S. Dimmock, 5th Bn., Green Howards (Provisional).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

GROUP CAPTAINS.—G. I. CARMICHAEL, D.S.O., A.F.C., to Half Pay List (Aug. 26); A. H. JACKSON to Royal Air Force Base, Singapore (Aug. 21), to command.

WING COMMANDER.—C. G. TUCKER to 209 Squadron, Mount Batten (Aug. 23), to command.

SQUADRON LEADERS.—A. W. F. GLENNY, M.C., D.F.C., to Headquarters, Coastal Area (Aug. 25); T. E. SALT, A.F.C., to Aircraft Depôt India (Aug. 22); R. W. CHAFFELL, M.C., to Royal Air Force Depôt, Uxbridge (Aug. 25).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—J. H. SENDER to 502 Squadron, Aldergrove (Aug. 20).

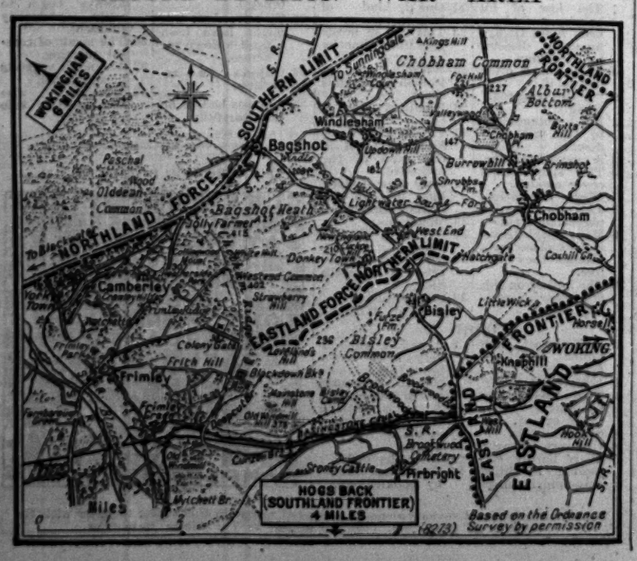
FLYING OFFICERS.—D. N. ROBERTS to 504 Squadron Hucknall (Aug. 18).

PILOT OFFICERS.—R. W. H. HARRISON to No. 26 Squadron, Catterick (Aug. 26); E. C. BATES to No. 33 Squadron, Eastchurch (Aug. 26); G. S. COLEMAN to School of Army Co-operation, No. 16 Squadron, Old Sarum (Aug. 26); H. O. WOODHOUSE to School of Army Cooperation, No. 16 Squadron, Old Sarum (Aug. 26); C. E. SPENCER to No. 100 Squadron, Bicester (Aug. 26).

CHAPLAINS' BRANCH

The Rev. C. A. B. ALLEN to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (Aug. 1), for duty as chaplain (Church of England).

SECOND DIVISION "WAR" AREA



INTERNATIONAL BOTANISTS

VISIT TO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

HISTORICAL EXHIBITS

Botanists who have been taking part in the International Botanical Congress, just concluded, were invited yesterday to the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, where they were received by the Director, Dr. C. Tate Regan, and Mr. J. Ramsbottom, the Keeper of the Department of Botany. A special exhibition was opened in the herbarium to display specimens from the Museum's historical collections, which contain pre-Linnaean material inaccessible elsewhere and a general array of specimens and writings prior to 1830 unrivalled by any other museum or institution. Alternative expeditions had been arranged yesterday for many delegates to the Congress, so that the exhibition will be open again to-day. It will not be possible to make a permanent display of the exhibits, as the space now available is normally given to the Museum's general botanical research.

The Sloane Herbarium of 333 large folio volumes forms the earliest group of the collection now on view. The Act of Parliament whereby the British Museum was founded in 1753 mentioned Sir Hans Sloane's miscellaneous collection as the first object for the proposed repository, and the extensive herbarium was among the principal of the "rare and curious" objects left by him. The plants actually collected by Sloane on his youthful expedition to Jamaica are contained in the first eight volumes. During the remainder of his life he used his influence and his wealth in accumulating the most extensive botanical collection of his time. This has been retained in its original state, so far as possible, and many of the volumes are composite. The plants are catalogued in two copies of Ray's "Historia Plantarum," and there is an annotated manuscript list of the contents of each volume, but no full account of the collection has ever been published.

SLOANE'S BOOKS AND PLANTS

Among its main treasures may be mentioned:—The plants collected by James Cunningham in China, in 1698-1703; those from the Philippines by Kamel, sent to Petiver in 1701, and described in the Appendix to Ray's "Historia Plantarum"; the collections of Petiver and Plukenet, containing a large number of the plants figured and described in their works; American plants from Banister, Bartram, Catesby, Houstoun, Krieg, and Vernon; the collections of Hermann and Oldenland, from the Cape of Good Hope; Kaempfer's plants from Japan (1691); plants from Jussieu, Tournefort, and Vaillant; and those of most of the contemporary English botanists—Buddle (an important British Herbarium), Doody, Philip Miller, Merrett, Ray, Sherard, Uvedale; and from the gardens of Badminton, Oxford, and Westminster.

The specimens selected for exhibition consist of a typical volume from Sloane himself, with his original drawings, and parts of collections assembled by him, but made by Plukenet, Petiver, Boerhaave, Buddle, Catesby, Cunningham, and Oldenland. While specimens from the Royal Society's Herbarium (presented to the Museum in 1781) and of the annual tribute of 50 plants from the Chelsea Physic Garden are also displayed, the next great collection acquired by the Museum and shown here is that of Sir Joseph Banks, the companion of Captain Cook and President of the Royal Society. Banks worked much at the Museum, of which he was a trustee, and his collection passed to the nation after 1825, through the hands of his librarian, Robert Brown, who became keeper of the collection in the Museum.

Banks had himself collected in Newfoundland and Labrador and upon Cook's Antipodean voyage in the Endeavour. He spent six months in Iceland, and was intimate with Linnaeus, whose system of classification he adopted, and whose pupil, Solander, he took with him from the Museum.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S COLLECTION

Besides the invaluable collections made in Malaya, Brazil, South Africa, Polynesia, Australia, and New Zealand by Banks and Solander, his bequest contains Banks's British plants and those from Newfoundland, Labrador, and Iceland. Of special interest among the material collected by him at second hand are: Clifford's herbarium upon which Linnaeus's "Hortus Cliffortianus" is based; Clayton's herbarium from which Gronovius's "Flora Virginiana" was entirely drawn up; Tournefort's plants from the Levant described in the "Corollarium" of his "Institutiones Rei Herbaria"; Hermann's herbarium and drawings, the basis of Linnaeus's "Flora Zeylanica"; Miller's herbarium (with that of William Houstoun), containing many of the types of the "Gardener's Dictionary" and "Reliquiae Houstouninnae"; Alexander and Patrick Russell's plants described in Banks and Solander's "Natural History of Aleppo"; cultivated plants from Kew Gardens described in Aiton's "Hortus Kewensis" by Solander, Dryander, and Brown; many of Olaf Swartz's plants described in his "Prodromus"; Jacquin's herbarium; Koenig's herbarium.

Specimens from the Linnaean Herbarium presented to Banks by J. E. Smith, the founder of the Linnaean Society, are shown, and the manuscript account and unpublished copper plates of Banks and Solander's voyage in the Endeavour. There are to be seen manuscript floras of the Cape of Good Hope, Java, Tierra del Fuego, the Society Islands, "Australia" (now called New Zealand), and "New Holland" (now Australia). Some of Banks's plants are seen to have been temporarily pressed by him between waste leaves from a 1738 edition of Addison's notes upon "Paradise Lost," extracted from the *Spectator*.

Among the many botanical drawings and paintings placed on exhibition the incomparably fine work of the brothers Ferdinand Lucas Bauer and Franz Andreas Bauer, employed by Banks, is to be singled. It retains all its original delicacy of colour and line. Ferdinand worked for Banks on the "Investigator" expedition, Franz Andreas at Kew. Banks's desk and microscopes are among the miscellaneous exhibits, and the collection is made representative of more recent years by selections from the European and British Herbaria compiled by the Museum and by acquisitions from the present year. These include the Mycetozoa collected and presented by the Emperor of Japan and the plants presented to the King by the Maharajah of Nepal and lent by his Majesty. Mention of them has been made in *The Times* earlier this year, as of the curious Linnaean "Monachology," or satire on monks, by von Borne, which has also been placed on view for members of the Congress.

A collection of the fossil plants in the Museum is permanently on view in the public geological gallery on the ground floor, and this has been reinforced by a temporary display of sections of petrified plants. There are shown specimens of the earliest sections ground into slides by the English inventor William Nichol just a century ago, and of sections made by Sir J. D. Hooker and others. More recent methods of obtaining such sections, by maceration or by cellulose film transfer, may also be seen demonstrated, and many types of large petrified tree-trunks, stems, and leaves are to be seen in the gallery.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

COMMR.—J. W. SCOTT to Revenge (Oct. 10).

LIEUT.-COMMR.—R. E. C. DUNBAR, to Constance (Sept. 25).

LIEUT.—J. W. R. THOMPSON, to Curlew (Aug. 25).

COMMD. GUNNERS (T.).—A. POWELL, to Windsor (Aug. 25); H. MOULD, to Barham (Sept. 4); and T. ALLEN, to Egmont.

GUNNER (T.).—J. R. SMITH, to Antelope (Aug. 29).

BOSN.—C. J. DAVIS, to Kennet (Aug. 29).

COMMD. TEL.—C. C. FRANCE, to Douglas (Oct. 21).

WT. TELG.—H. OWEN, to Centaur (Aug. 26); F. J. ANDREWS, to Calcutta (Sept. 18); E. H. BALL, to Hermes (Oct. 1); R. HUGHES-ROWLANDS, to London; and W. BATTY, to Victory, for Signal School (Oct. 21).

PROMOTION

LIEUT.-COMMR. (Retd.).—O. R. WAGE, to rank of Commr. (retd.) (sen., Aug. 29).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPT.—B. R. REISS-SMITH, to be Instructor of Signalling, Portsmouth Division (Aug. 21).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

COMMR.—G. D. MOORE, to Victory for Tactical Course (Sept. 22).

LIEUT.-COMMR.—S. H. K. STURDEE, to Osprey.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ADEN, Aug. 22.—Charaxe arrived and left for Colombo.
CRATHAM, Aug. 22.—Scout arrived.
CHEFOO, Aug. 22.—Marazion arrived.
DOVER, Aug. 22.—Kellett arrived.
FELIALUPO ROADS, Aug. 22.—Laburnum left for Suva.
HONG-KONG, Aug. 21.—Sterling arrived. Aug. 22.—Seraph left on patrol.
MONTREAL, Aug. 22.—Heliotrope arrived.
NANKING, Aug. 21.—Stormcloud arrived. Aug. 22.—Sirdar left for Wusueh.
PARA, Aug. 22.—Delhi arrived.
PORTSMOUTH Aug. 23.—Saladin and Shamrock arrived.
QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—Heliotrope left.
SANTANDER, Aug. 23.—Coventry arrived.
WEI-HAI-WEI, Aug. 22.—Marazion left for Chefoo.
WUHU, Aug. 21.—Tuscan arrived.

CARS OF TO-DAY

20/30 H.P. DAIMLER

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The purpose of the 20/30 h.p. Daimler, with its 6-cylinder sleeve valve engine, Fluid Flywheel, four-speed half-automatically changing gearbox, and worm-driven rear axle, is to provide the greatest measure of silence, smoothness, flexibility, safety, and ease of handling. This purpose it fulfils.

In order to give some description of the Fluid Flywheel and the gearbox—which are outstanding features in motor design, one must deal briefly with the coachwork and the less novel parts. The close-coupled saloon *de luxe* submitted for test was conveniently arranged and will take five persons comfortably, while it has a luggage trunk behind. The three-piece bonnet is made to be easily removable. The engine is sensibly devised for accessibility and is upon modern lines. Both cylinder head and block are of aluminium, and with the light steel sleeves, in place of valves, there is no need for liners for the cylinders. The crank-shaft runs in seven bearings and has a vibration damper in front, while the eccentric shaft for the sleeves has a patented balancing device. The light alloy pistons have special oil-retaining rings. The six cylinders are of 81.5 and 114 mm. bore and stroke, and therefore have a capacity of 3,568 c.c. The nominal rating is 24.7 h.p., but at 3,000 r.p.m. 70 h.p. is said to be given off on the brake.

On the near side there are the ribbed exhaust manifold with the pipe towards the front end and the seven jet carburetter bolted directly to the side of the forward end. From here the mixture passes in the head casting to the off-side. The carburetter is easily got at, and there is a roller bearing for the accelerator rod control. Timing is at the back of the engine, and although there is no adjustment of the chain it is of double width. The generator is driven from here and is get-at-able, and, by a long shaft, drives the water pump. The pump has no external gland, but the lower hose coupling is awkwardly placed. The radiator consists of gilled tubes in a shell, and there is eccentric adjustment for the fan belt. Six of the radiator tubes are reserved for cooling the engine oil—a sound plan. The drain plug in the side of the sump can be unscrewed with the jack handle. On the dash there is the vacuum tank which draws the petrol from an 18-gallon reservoir at the back. The oil filler is on the offside, has a gauze, a convenient lid, and when in use allows a level tap to be opened. Nearby is a float level indicator and also an oil cleaner, which can be freed from impurity by turning a handle. Just behind is the coil for the ignition and the make-and-break and distributor are easy to see, being driven horizontally by a cross-shaft in roller bearings. The starter is farther back. Cam and lever gear is used for the steering, and the engine is held at four points. The accelerator plate pedal is hinged so that the carpet and floorboard underneath can be easily lifted.

THE FLUID FLYWHEEL

The Daimler Company asked my advice about the Fluid Flywheel before they decided to put it on the market, and, therefore, my experience of it is not confined to the trial run under review. It is undoubtedly a most progressive invention. It provides high efficiency and infinite flexibility, and, by greatly reducing the skill required in driving, increases safety; stalling the engine becomes impossible, and there is the essential asset of simplicity.

The flywheel consists of two main parts made of aluminium, one of which forms the driving member and the other the driven member. Both are cup-like in section and are divided into a large number of cells by radial webs. A small gap separates the driven member from the driving member, so that the latter may freely rotate. The driving member is cylindrical, the driven member being enclosed within it, and the whole compartment is filled with glycerine and oil. In passing the power from the engine to the transmission, the oil starts in a circulatory motion between the cups of the driving and driven members. In passing from the webs of the driving to those of the driven member, the oil is retarded in velocity and therefore releases kinetic energy, which sets the driven member in motion. At ordinary speeds the oil needs but little retardation to develop the required driving torque, hence the lag or slip between the driving and driven members is of small account. On the other hand, the slip can become complete at full torque and enable the engine to develop full power in gear without the car moving. Between the Fluid Flywheel and the half-automatically changing gearbox is a short shaft with two metal universal joints.

In place of the ordinary speed lever, there is a small finger and thumb lever working in a marked quadrant just under the steering wheel. The lever can be moved freely at any time throughout the range from top to neutral and, by drawing out a catch at its end, into reverse. In each working position there is a slot in the quadrant. On first, second, third, and reverse the gears in this Wilson box, which are epicyclic, are worked by contracting bands, and for top there is a cone clutch. The hand lever in the quadrant is called the pre-selection lever, because the gears can be chosen and set in advance. A pedal, like the ordinary clutch pedal and in the same place, enables changes to be effected when fully depressed and released. Thus, a driver approaching a hill can move his lever to "third," and when he wants to effect a change all he has to do is to press and release the pedal. Whenever the pedal is released, the same gear or position obtains as before, so long as the hand lever has not been moved. The gearbox is flexibly mounted at three points.

As to weight, there is a slight increase over the orthodox transmission, but this is not very much, since the Fluid Flywheel weighs less than the ordinary flywheel and clutch. An open metal-jointed propeller shaft leads to the half-floating worm-driven back axle. The four wheel brakes have vacuum servo assistance in application and rods. There is a primary hand adjuster reachable from under the bonnet, and the set is compensated fore and aft. The hub plates of the wire wheels rather overshadow the cooling ribs of the drums. The offside hand lever applies the same brakes at the back. The flat, half-elliptical springs work with hydraulic shock absorbers. There might be stops behind the back shackles of the front springs. Silentbloc bushes are used for the shackles. The tires measure 32in. by 6in., wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 11ft. 1in.—there is a longer wheelbase model of 11ft. 10in.—4ft. 9in., and 7¼in. The gear ratios are 4.375, 6.64, 11.16, and 19.69 to one. The chassis costs £800, and this saloon complete £1,250.

ROAD TRIAL

On second and third a good 30 and 55 can be done, while 70 to 75 should be obtainable on top, but I did not go beyond 65 during the trial. There were two persons on board, the roads were wet, and there was a considerable wind outwards, mainly against the car. Fifty was reached on the stretch, and on the 1 in 22½ Dashwood Hill the rates were 30 and 43. With a standing start on top, the high gearing did not allow the load to be picked up quickly enough to complete the climb, and about a third of the way up the car came to a standstill, but of course with the engine running. With a standing start on third 26 miles an hour was shown at the crest. The engine was smooth, quiet, and responsive, although acceleration from slow speed under heavy load would have been smarter with a lower back axle ratio. The steering and the brakes were good (although I should prefer six brakes), and the suspension was very good. In top the car is quite silent, while the lower gears make but little hum.

The gearbox and, especially, the Fluid Flywheel are notable innovations in car design, but it is in the combination of the two, by which each helps the other out, that the great advantage lies. It is impossible to make a mistake or a noise in the handling of the transmission. For instance, if the pre-selection lever is moved only half-way between top and third, the previous gear obtains. Again, with the brake on, the engine can be started up at any time whether any gear is engaged or not. Further, the car can be started from rest, and even on top, by merely taking off the brake and pressing the accelerator, while the reverse actions are all that are needed to bring the car to a standstill. Smoothness is secured at all times, even if one holds the car in gear by the handbrake with the accelerator hard down and the brake is suddenly released, or when running along on top and changing into second without speeding up the engine to meet with the lower ratio. The car can be held stationary on an upgrade without the use of any mechanical brake. Reverse can be engaged while travelling forward, when the car merely slows up and eventually starts gently to go backwards. A great point is that the Fluid Flywheel undertakes all slip and the gearbox merely the drive. One can idle on top at one mile an hour or less without snatch or anxiety. There are a number of sound and convenient minor features—and a few which could be improved—in the general construction of this 20/30 h.p. Daimler, but I have not space to mention them here.

The Estate Market

LOCAL LEGENDS

A KENWOOD HOUSE

The local legend that Tennyson wrote "The Crossing of the Bar" at Salcombe, mentioned in *The Times* last Friday (page 18), is, says "A. H. A.," who is an authority on the history and topography of the Southern Counties, baseless. He writes:—

Hallam Tennyson, in the life of his father, says that Tennyson wrote the poem at Farringford, after crossing from Lymington. The Froude end of the story is disposed of in my little (Homeland) book on Salcombe, upon information given me by Commander Froude, the historian's son, who denies that Tennyson ever met Froude in the circumstances commonly alleged in the district.

Oversteps, the Salcombe freehold near Froude's house, The Moult, must stand on its own residential merits. Messrs. Hampton and Sons will hold the auction of the property on September 30 at St. James's-square. Much land in this district is in the hands of the National Trust. The climate is delightfully mild.

Lower Clopton Farm, 250 acres, and the large house near it, rebuilt in the reign of Charles II., close to Stratford on-Avon, are offered by Messrs. Hampton and Sons. Shakespearian associations are claimed for this property. "Shakespeare's Stratford," by Mr. Edward I. Fripp (a life trustee of Shakespeare's birthplace) mentions Clopton House as having been raided for what was called "damning evidence of papistry." The house, just over a mile from the town, was altered in 1665, and again 100 years ago.

Hampstead property, a house built two years ago, adjoining Ken Wood, in grounds of five acres, awaits an offer through Messrs. Prickett and Ellis (Highgate and Chancery-lane). The view across the Heath, and a picture of the house, were given yesterday (p. 20). Very few properties of this size ever come into the open market.

Eriska, an Argyllshire island, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. Eriska House, overlooking Loch Linnhe, is in the Scottish baronial style. The island and the mainland are connected by a bridge.

Camden House, four acres, at Sutton, will be offered at Hanover-square on September 9. Frontages of 1,135ft. are ripe for development.

Hyrons Manor, Amersham, to be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley on October 14, was originally a farmhouse, and stands in two acres of garden.

The late Sir Thomas Pink's house, Hambleden Place, near Henley, has been sold by Messrs. Nicholas, with six acres of riverside gardens.

SALES BY AUCTION

NEWLAND TOMPKINS and TAYLOR, and DAVIS and DAVIS

MIDHURST, Church-hill. 1 to 4. Old Cottages, freehold £2,500

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALE THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Temple, Barton, Ltd.	Queen's Hotel, Folkestone (3.0)	Freehold Business Premises and garages.

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY

Connole, Rickeard and Green	Alexander Hamilton,	House, Devon (11.30)	Contents of the Residence.
Debenham, Storr and Sons, Ltd.	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C.2 (12.0)		Jew

PALESTINE

REPORT OF MANDATES COMMISSION

BRITISH REPLY

The Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission to the Council of the League of Nations on its Seventeenth (extraordinary) Session, held in Geneva last June to consider the events in Palestine in August, 1929, and the Comments of the British Government, as Mandatory, on that Report were issued yesterday in Geneva and in London.

The Mandatory Government appointed the following as its Accredited Representatives to the Mandates Commission:—

Dr. T. Drummond SHIELS, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. H. C. LUKE, C.M.G., Chief Secretary of the Palestine Administration; Mr. T. I. K. LLOYD (Colonial Office); and Mr. G. L. M. CLAUSON, O.B.E. (Colonial Office).

The Commission's Report says:—

From the Council's resolution of September 6 last the Commission inferred that the duty incumbent upon it was to give its opinion on the following matters:—

(1) The events of August, 1929, their immediate causes, their more remote and deep-lying origins, and the action of the Palestine Administration when confronted with them;

(2) The steps taken by the mandatory Government to prevent the recurrence of such events;

(3) The policy which the mandatory Power intends to follow in order to give full effect to the mandate over Palestine, and the measures it proposes to take in pursuance of this policy.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

In this order these questions are dealt with in Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 7. The following is a summary of these paragraphs:—

4.—The Mandates Commission considers that the Palestine disorders cannot justly be regarded as an unexpected disturbance in the midst of political calm, like those sudden explosions of popular passion which have so often been witnessed in the East. They were preceded during the last four months of 1928 and in the early part of 1929 by a number of premonitory incidents which were usually connected with the Wailing Wall. This historic spot became, as it were, the focus of the claims of the two races concerned, each of which sought to utilise incidents unimportant in themselves in order to establish their respective claims *de jure* or *de facto*.

The historical account of the period between September 23, 1928, and the end of August, 1929, as given on pages 26 to 70 of the report of the Commission of Inquiry [the Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Shaw, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the outbreak] is considered by the mandatory Power to be an accurate account of events. The Commission of Inquiry arrived at the following conclusions:—

"1. The outbreak in Jerusalem on August 23 was from the beginning an attack by Arabs on Jews for which no excuse in the form of earlier murders by Jews has been established.

"2. The outbreak was not premeditated. Disturbances did not occur simultaneously in all parts of Palestine but spread from the capital through a period of days to most outlying centres of population and to some rural districts.

"3. As will be realized from the brief account of the disturbances given in Chapter III., they took the form, for the most part, of a vicious attack by Arabs on Jews, accompanied by wanton destruction of Jewish property. A general massacre of the Jewish community at Hebron was narrowly averted. In a few instances Jews attacked Arabs and destroyed Arab property. These attacks, though inexcusable, were in most cases in retaliation for wrongs already committed by Arabs in the neighbourhood in which the Jewish attacks occurred.

"4. The outbreak neither was, nor was intended to be, a revolt against British authority in Palestine."

These four conclusions have been adopted by the mandatory Power. The Mandates Commission is of opinion that two of them call for certain reservations.

It considers that it should draw attention to the contradiction which seems to exist between certain declarations made in the body of the report [various pages and lines are mentioned] and the second of the conclusions in regard to the question of premeditation on the part of those who caused the disorders. The Mandates Commission, moreover, doubts whether the kindly judgment passed by the majority of the Commission of Enquiry upon the attitude of the Arab leaders, both political and religious, was fully justified by the report of the enquiry.

The fourth conclusion, that the outbreak was not directed against British authority, seems to be expressed too categorically. Doubtless the Arab attacks were directed only against the Jews, but the resentment which caused the Arabs to commit these excesses was ultimately due to political disappointments which they attributed to the parties concerned in the mandate, and primarily to the British Government. All the declarations by persons and organizations representing the Arab section tend to emphasize the fact that the Arab movement was a movement of resistance to the policy of the mandatory Power solely in its capacity as mandatory. Because in actual fact the Arab attacks were directed against the Jews and it was the Jews who suffered, it would be a mistake to conclude that the movement was entirely devoid of any intention to resist British policy in carrying out the mandate in Palestine.

MANDATE COMMISSION'S TASK

5.—The Commission of Inquiry sought to establish the degree of responsibility attaching to the Jews and Arabs respectively for both the immediate and the remoter causes of the disturbances. The Mandates Commission sees its duty in another light. It is not its business to decide between the two sections of the population which these events have brought into collision, but only to consider the attitude of the Mandatory during and before the disturbance. The mandatory Power is alone responsible to the League of Nations for the mandated territory which it administers on the League's behalf, and it is on the observance of the mandate that—according to the actual terms of the Covenant—the Commission has to advise the Council.

That the immediate causes of the events include some for which the mandatory Government and its local agents are responsible has already been established by the Commission of Inquiry, and the mandatory Government has not hesitated to admit the fact.

On this matter the Permanent Mandates Commission has arrived at the following conclusions:—

(*a*) It has already been observed that the numerous incidents centring at the Wailing Wall from September, 1928, to August 16, 1929, contributed largely to the creation of the state of mind which eventually led to the outbreak. For the most part, these incidents were provoked by attempts by both parties to alter, as regards the arrangements at the place and the customary use made of it, the *status quo* that the British Government by its declaration of November 19, 1928, had ordered to be observed pending the agreement which, it was hoped, would be reached between Moslem and Jewish authorities regarding the performance of ceremonies before the Wall. This declaration would have gained by being supplemented by police regulations specifying the practices in which Moslems and Jews might engage and those which were forbidden. In the absence of such regulations, the expression *status quo* had no definite meaning in the eyes of the two parties, who were equally disposed to exaggerate their claims. Moreover, the consequent uncertainty necessarily made it difficult for the police to act.

The regulations, which might well have been issued earlier, were finally promulgated in September, 1929. They inevitably gave rise to recriminations on the part of those who found an equivocal position convenient, but since it is stated in the report on the administration of Palestine for the year 1929, that "no incidents of note have taken place at the Wall since these instructions were issued," it is reasonable to suppose that, had regulations been issued earlier regarding the use of the pavement in front of the Wall and the space immediately surrounding it, many incidents would have been avoided. The dangerous excitement to which they led was kept at a high pitch until the eve of the disturbances.

PRESS INCITEMENTS

(*b*) The mandatory Government agrees with the Commission of Inquiry that this state of mind was maintained by the continual incitements of the Jewish and—more especially—of the Arab local Press. It has, however, been established that the Administration did not always use at the right moment its powers under the Press Law to suspend seditious prints.

(*c*) It is beyond question that the Palestine Government was in several instances taken by surprise by these events. In the course of the agitation the Administration appears to have displayed a lack of insight, especially on the occasion of the Jewish demonstration before the Wall on August 15, and the Moslem counter-demonstration on the following day, the gravity of which it apparently did not foresee; and again during the days from August 20 to 23, when the danger, though imminent, could probably still have been warded off by proper precautions. The inadequacy of the intelligence service, which is admitted by the mandatory Government, explains this failure to appreciate the situation.

(*d*) The hesitation of the local Administration during this period is explained by the fact that at the time of the incidents it had altogether inadequate armed forces at its disposal. As the Commission of Inquiry found, in conclusions which the mandatory Government did not deny, the authorities "were lulled into a false sense of security by the absence for some years of any overt acts of hostility. In consequence, the forces were reduced below the margin of safety." The Mandates Commission has several times, particularly at its ninth session, drawn the attention of the mandatory Power to the danger of excessive reduction of the British forces in Palestine.

The last British regiment was withdrawn from Palestine in 1925, and from that time onwards the maintenance of order was entrusted to a body of native police, mostly Arabs, but partly Jews, with a section of British police whose strength was reduced year by year.

As might have been expected in a country where explosions of religious and racial passions have constantly threatened the public peace, there was a defection on the part of the native contingents as soon as the rioting brought the two races into conflict. Some of them even joined the rioters.

Lastly, in Palestine, a country of 900,000 inhabitants, the maintenance of order at that critical moment was entirely in the hands of 175 British policemen, one squadron of aeroplanes, and one armoured car company.

It has been urged that the presence of larger forces would have had no decisive effect, and reference has been made to the massacres of 1920 and 1921, which larger British garrisons were not able to prevent. This argument seems unconvincing, and the Permanent Mandates Commission cannot help feeling that the insufficient number of the British troops and the inadequacy of the police force was the main cause of the large area over which the disturbances took place and the gravity of their consequences. The circumstances attendant upon the outbreaks at Hebron and Safed suffice to show that this inadequacy was largely responsible for the loss of many lives.

JEW AND ARAB

6. As the disturbances of August, 1929, followed upon a protracted period of tension between Arabs and Jews, it is necessary to ascertain whether the mandatory Power has, by the general policy it has followed since the mandate came into force, done everything that could legitimately be expected of it to prevent the explosion of the antagonisms that were known to exist, and to lessen their violence. As the Mandates Commission pointed out as long ago as 1924—a view which is restated in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, and explicitly recognized by the mandatory Government in its declaration of May, 1930—the task of the Power entrusted with the mandate for Palestine is a particularly delicate and difficult one. It is to ensure, at one and the same time, the establishment of a Jewish National Home in the country and the development of self-governing institutions for the population of which the great majority is Arab.

Up to the present, the execution of the mandate has certainly not given satisfaction either to the impatient advocates of a Jewish National Home or to the Arab extremists, alarmed by the influx into the country of immigrants who do not share their religious faith or their national aspirations. The former accuse the mandatory Power of having hindered rather than promoted Zionist immigration and done too little to "encourage close settlement of Jews on the land, including waste lands, and waste lands not required for public purposes," as Article 6 of the mandate directs. The latter, on the other hand, consider that the newcomers are receiving unduly generous treatment, that the number of immigrants authorized to enter the country is too great, and that there has been no "development of self-governing institutions" as provided for in Article 2 of the mandate.

These are the two problems which set the two elements of the population at variance, and in them is summed up the whole of the conflict in Palestine. The first is social and economic, raised by the Jewish immigration and settlement in Palestine. The second is political, arising out of the obligation to develop self-governing institutions in a country thus divided against itself.

It is neither possible, nor has the Mandates Commission the power or the wish, to judge of these conflicting complaints in all their details and in all their bearings. It is required only to give a general opinion about them, and if, in the course of the following observations, the Commission cannot conceal its regret that on certain points the mandatory Power has not as yet succeeded in giving full effect to all the provisions of the mandate, its only desire in making them is to contribute, to the best of its limited powers, to the solution of the present difficulties.

JEWISH IMMIGRATION

The Commission views with approval the mandatory Power's intention of keeping Jewish immigration proportionate to the country's capacity of economic absorption, as clearly intimated in the White Paper of 1922. The Commission is inclined to ask whether the obligation to encourage close settlement by the Jews on the land does not—as a measure for the preservation of social order and economic equilibrium—imply the adoption of a more active policy which would develop the country's capacity to receive and absorb immigrants in larger numbers with no ill results. Such a policy seems to have been no more than outlined in the form of encouragement and protection for embryo industries. It is quite clear, however, that the Jewish National Home, so far as it has been established, has in practice been the work of the Jewish organization.

The mandate seemed to offer other prospects to the Jews. It must be recognized that their charge against the Palestine Government, that it has not fulfilled, by actual deeds, the obligation to encourage the establishment of the National Home, has been notably reinforced by the fact that the Government has shown itself unable to provide the essential condition for the development of the Jewish National Home—security for persons and property.

The ill-effects of the inaction—or at any rate the partial inaction—of the Palestine Government, confronted by the unprecedented phenomenon of the Zionist movement, has not been limited solely to Jewish interests. In such economic and social conditions as prevail in Palestine, a scheme of colonization undertaken on so vast a scale was bound, as soon as it began to develop independently of the active intervention of the public authorities, to cause a profound disturbance in the lives of that section of the population which was not concerned in the movement.

ARABS AND THE LAND

Faced by a strongly organized Jewish body, under single control and with considerable capital at its disposal, the Arabs—with no organization and no financial resources—were bound before long to have legitimate apprehensions regarding their economic future. The Arab element might have found its interests safeguarded by a Government agricultural policy including, not only public works to develop the cultivable area, but also the organization of agricultural credit, land credit, and cooperative societies, together with an educational campaign which would have initiated them into the working of these institutions, convinced them of their advantages, and familiarized the fellaheen with modern methods of working the soil, as was recognized by the accredited representative at the present session. The fears that the Arabs felt when they saw the land passing into the hands of the Jews through sale after sale would certainly have been largely allayed had they observed that the cultivable area and the yield of the available land in the country as a whole were increasing at the same time.

Such action, both social and economic in character, could only be taken by the Government; for it could not be expected that the Arabs would take it themselves. Though undertaken for the direct benefit of the Arabs, it would have indirectly helped towards the establishment of the Jewish National Home. Consequently, the Mandates Commission ventures to think that had the mandatory Government concerned itself more closely with the social and economic adaptation of the Arab population to the new conditions due to Jewish immigration, it would have served the interests of both sections of the population. Moreover, if, in working the economic organization—which would have been desirable in a country where, more than anywhere else, economic problems affect the outlook on life of the population—the mandatory Government had endeavoured to bring the two sections of the population into close association, it would have helped to bring about a fusion of interests, which is the best possible means of developing the sense of solidarity and of blunting the edge of antagonism.

Up to the present time, all those institutions which should have been open equally to both sections of the population, associated together under the patronage of the mandatory Government, have been established entirely on the initiative of the Jewish organization, and naturally in the interests of the Jewish population alone. If institutions were now to be founded on official initiative for the benefit of the population as a whole, and more especially of the Arab element, which has so far been left to its own resources, there is some reason to fear that they would in their turn be viewed with indifference by the Jewish section, which is already provided for. In that case, there would be a danger of perpetuating the existence, in this small country, of two sections of the population as strangers to each other. Such a danger must be avoided, and the mandatory Government might be well advised to counteract this tendency by the association of capital in industrial, agricultural, and commercial concerns. Another means which would help towards the same result would be to provide common vocational training for the youth of both communities as far as may be found possible.

SELF-GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS

The representatives of the Arab section complain that the Mandatory is not active enough in promoting the development of self-governing institutions. The mandatory Government replies by referring to its repeated attempts to introduce a legislative Council, which have failed through the refusal of the Arabs to associate themselves with their schemes; also by referring to the fact that autonomous municipalities have already been established, and that it intends to increase their number, and also to its attempt to set up advisory bodies such as an Arab Agency. It argues, not unreasonably, that the conduct of local affairs and the giving of advice in regard to affairs of general interest is a method of political education, and is indispensable as training for the population as a whole to take part in the work of self-governing institutions on a wider scale.

The claim for self-government is in no way surprising in a people who can watch the operation of representative institutions in some of its neighbours of the same race and civilization; it is an expression of a sentiment—pride of race—which certainly commands respect and can be justified to some extent by the terms of the Covenant and of the mandate itself. If those responsible for the agitation hoped by its means to secure the triumph of their opposition to the League of Nations as a party to the mandate, they will find no encouragement from the Mandates Commission.

To all the sections of the population which are rebelling against the mandate, whether they object to it on principle or wish to retain only those of its provisions which favour their particular cause, the mandatory Power must obviously return a definite and categorical refusal, as long as the leaders of a community persist in repudiating what is at once the fundamental charter of the country and, as far as the mandatory Power is concerned, an international obligation, which it is not free to set aside, the negotiations would only unduly enhance their prestige and raise dangerous hopes among their partisans and apprehensions amongst their opponents.

AN "UMPIRE"

The Commission is entirely in sympathy with the regrets and hopes which doubtless inspired the statement made by the Accredited Representative in his final speech, when he said:—"No Government can do good constructive work for the whole country while it has constantly to act as an umpire." The Commission hopes that the necessity of continually acting as an umpire between the hostile factions will not prevent the Palestine Government from proceeding to carry out a constructive programme in the interests of the peaceful masses of the population more vigorously than hitherto. It entertains this hope not only because such action is necessary for the complete execution of the mandate, but also because it believes that there is no better means of bringing about a general pacification than to encourage and organize in every possible way effective cooperation between the various sections of the population.

Such an attitude on the part of the mandatory Power and all its agents would assuredly have given them better protection against the continual demands of the representatives of the two parties. It would have enabled them to convince the Arab fellaheen more easily of the undeniable material advantages that Palestine has derived from the efforts of the Zionists. Moreover, by enhancing the moral authority of the Mandatory Government as the natural protector of the holy places, it would have enabled them to dispel the apprehensions felt by the Arabs on account of the intention which they attributed to the Jews to encroach upon the Haram.

It is, of course, not proved that more active policy on the part of the mandatory Power, and a firmer and more constant and unanimous determination on the part of all its representatives in Palestine to carry out the mandate in all its provisions, could have eliminated the racial antagonism from which the country suffers. In the view of the Mandates Commission, however, it seems at least probable that the force of that antagonism would have been diminished. Any uncertainty or hesitation in regard to the application of the various provisions of the mandate must inevitably have led the extremists in both camps to think that propaganda and by force to obtain what the mandate, loyally interpreted and energetically carried out, could not give them. The capacity of a Government to establish peace and concord among those whom it governs is proportionate to its confidence in itself and its policy; and the likelihood of its being obliged to resort to force in order to impose its will is proportionate to the uncertainty of its intentions.

OBJECTS AND OBLIGATIONS

In paragraph seven the Report describes the steps taken by the British Government to prevent any recurrence of the riots, and, having quoted a number of statements by representatives of the British Government in regard to the carrying out of the mandate, continues:—

From all these statements two assertions emerge which should be emphasized: (1) That the obligations laid down by the mandate in regard to the two sections of the population are of equal weight; (2) that the two obligations imposed on the Mandatory are in no sense irreconcilable.

The Mandates Commission has no objection to raise to these two assertions, which, in its view, accurately express what it conceives to be the essence of the mandate for Palestine, and ensure its future. The Commission is, however, of opinion that, in the interests of the restoration of a peaceful atmosphere in Palestine, the time has come to define the legal foundation of the first of these assertions. In the Commission's view, interpretations of the Palestine mandate have too often confused two quite separate matters—namely, the objects of the mandate and the immediate obligations of the Mandatory.

Considering only those clauses of the mandate which form virtually the whole subject of the controversy, the objects of the mandate are the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the establishment of self-governing institutions. The mandate fixes no time limit for the accomplishment of these objects, which is only common sense, because the event will depend on numerous circumstances over which the Mandatory has no control.

The immediate obligation of the Mandatory is defined in the mandate in the following terms:—(1) "Placing the country under such . . . conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home"; (2) "(Placing the country under such conditions as will secure) the development of self-governing institutions."

Between the two terms of this obligation the mandate recognizes no primacy in order of importance and no priority in order of execution. It would be unfair to make it a complaint against the Mandatory that eight years after the entry into force of the mandate Palestine has not yet been granted a régime of self-government; and it would be equally unfair to reproach the Mandatory because the Jewish National Home has not yet reached its full development. Those are the objects of the mandate, and it is not one of the Mandatory's obligations to bring them to immediate completion. The Mandatory's immediate obligation is solely to create and maintain in Palestine general conditions favourable to the gradual accomplishment of the two objects of the mandate.

The policy of the Mandatory would not be fairly open to criticism unless it aimed at crystallizing the Jewish National Home at its present stage of development or rigidly stabilizing the public institutions of Palestine in their present form. Judged by the acts in which it daily finds expression and the results already achieved, that policy deserves no such reproach.

The Mandates Commission's conception of the immediate duty of the mandatory Power is in accord with that expressed by the Accredited Representative when he compared the régime instituted in Palestine to an organism that is not static, but dynamic, and in constant process of evolution. The task of the Power responsible for the execution of the mandate over Palestine is a particularly difficult one. To this difficulty, which cannot have escaped the British authors of the Balfour Declaration or the framers of the mandate, the Commission only refers here in order to record its satisfaction that the mandatory Power does not consider it insuperable. Excessive impatience on the part of the inhabitants of Palestine would only work to their own detriment by interfering with the operation of a system, the international bases of which they are not in a position to challenge. The League of Nations is entitled to expect Palestinians, of all races, to recognize in fairness the merits of a régime which, while providing effective safeguards against arbitrary action, is leading the country steadily onwards to a political state which they will better appreciate in process of time, since most of them have never possessed political freedom, or even had any full assurance of individual freedom. The special features of the mandate system are eminently suited to form in Palestine a political unit on the model of many other nations which have found the root of their vitality in their mixed composition, and learnt from the variety of their religions the spirit of tolerance.

BRITISH REPLY

TEXT OF MEMORANDUM

The British Government's reply to the Report of the Commission is contained in the following memorandum of "Comments":—

The General Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission to the Council of the League on the work of the 17th Extraordinary Session of the Commission dealing with the events which occurred in Palestine in August and September, 1929, is divided into three parts. The first contains a commentary on the nature of the outbreak and on the attitude and conduct of the Mandatory Power during and before the outbreak. The second deals with the steps taken by the Mandatory Power to restore and maintain order. The third deals with future policy in Palestine.

As regards the second and third parts, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom note with satisfaction that the measures taken by them to restore and maintain order in Palestine last autumn appear to have met with the tacit approval of the Mandates Commission, and that in their opinion, the action which has subsequently been taken seems to "afford a guarantee that public order cannot again be seriously disturbed." (Paragraph 7 of Report.) His Majesty's Government are also glad to note that the Commission consider that the statement of their Accredited Representative regarding the suspension of certain immigration permits should "dispel the fears which have been expressed in Jewish circles as to the Mandatory Power's inclination to discharge in full its obligation to encourage Jewish immigration and to ensure the establishment of the Jewish National Home under the conditions stipulated in the Mandate." (Paragraph 7 of Report.)

In regard to future policy his Majesty's Government have duly noted that the Mandates Commission has no objection to raise to the views expressed by the Accredited Representative regarding the obligations laid down by the Mandate in regard to the two sections of the population of Palestine. It is also noted that the Commission appear disposed to acquit his Majesty's Government of any charge of failure in its obligations or its immediate duties in regard to the establishment of a régime of self-government in Palestine; that the Commission's conception of the immediate duty of the Mandatory Power is in accord with that expressed by the Accredited Representative, and that, generally speaking, the Mandatory Power's conceptions as regards future policy in Palestine are not called in question by the Commission.

OBLIGATIONS AND CRITICISMS

In the first part of the Report, however, it is observed that numerous and, in some cases, somewhat serious criticisms are levelled by the Permanent Mandates Commission against the Mandatory Power in respect of its policy during the past quinquennium. Perhaps the most important criticism is that expressed particularly in Paragraph 6 that the partial inaction of the Mandatory Power as regards its obligations to the Palestinian population both Arab and Jewish is the fundamental cause of the friction which eventually culminated in the serious disorder of August, 1929. Particular emphasis is laid upon the alleged failure of his Majesty's Government to promote agricultural and educational development and a more extensive programme of public works and to encourage cooperation between Jews and Arabs as a cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the Arabs with the Mandatory régime.

This criticism is the more surprising in view of the fact which was brought out by the Accredited Representative at the tenth meeting of the seventeenth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission that since the acceptance by his Majesty's Government of the Palestine Mandate the comments of the Permanent Mandates Commission upon the British Administration, based upon an examination of Annual Reports and of information supplied year after year by Accredited Representatives, cannot be said to have foreshadowed in any way the charges now brought against the manner in which the Mandatory Power has been carrying out its obligations.

In paragraph 4 of their report the Permanent Mandates Commission state that the resentment which caused the Arabs to commit excesses was "ultimately due to the political disappointments which they attributed to the parties concerned in the Mandate and primarily to the British Government." Nevertheless, in paragraph 6 it is argued that a more active policy on the part of his Majesty's Government in promoting the interests of the Arabs in the social and economic spheres, and in bringing the two sections of the population—Jewish and Arab—into close association, would have blunted the edge of antagonism.

Such an argument appears somewhat inconsistent with the passage quoted from paragraph 4. It fails to take account of the paramount importance hitherto attached by the Arab leaders to the political issue, and it ignores the fact that the demands of the Arabs have always been for a particular form of representative institutions which would be plainly incompatible with the execution of the Mandate. The repeated offers of his Majesty's Government to associate Arabs and Jews in a form of representative government which would be compatible with their mandatory obligations have always been rejected by the Arab leaders. The difficulties created for the Mandatory Power by this attitude on the part of the Arabs seem to be inadequately appreciated by the Mandates Commission, although they were more than once brought to their notice by the Accredited Representative.

ARTICLE TWO

Moreover, his Majesty's Government desire to emphasize the fact that the obligation imposed on them by the Mandate is of a complex character, as is shown by the wording of Article 2: "The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home as laid down in the Preamble; the development of self-governing institutions; and for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine irrespective of race or religion." Nevertheless, on page 9 of their report the Permanent Mandates Commission refer to the "immediate obligation" of the Mandatory as being defined in the Mandate in the following terms:—

"(1) Placing the country under such . . . conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home";

(2) "(Placing the country under such conditions as will secure) the development of self-governing institutions."

It is remarkable that no reference is made by the Mandates Commission in this connexion to the important qualification already quoted from Article 2 of the Mandate—namely, that the Mandatory shall also be responsible for "safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion." This, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, is the core of the problem. Although the difficult nature of their task is elsewhere to some extent recognized, the bearing of this particular obligation upon the problem of devising measures which would admit of the increasing development of the two races side by side is largely ignored.

His Majesty's Government note that the findings of the Shaw Commission on questions of fact such as the causes and responsibility for the outbreak have been in some cases ignored, and in others called in question. Whatever view may be taken as to the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners their verdicts on questions of fact, coming, as they do, from so authoritative a source and based, as they are, upon actual evidence tested by rigorous cross-examination make surprising the attitude towards them of the Mandates Commission. This is the more striking when contrasted with the fact that at the same time criticisms taken from a Jewish memorandum (which reached the Mandatory Power too late for an accompanying comment to be made upon it) have been adopted, and when it is freely admitted by the Commission that account has been taken of criticisms from various sources upon which also no opportunity of comment could be open to the Mandatory Power. Allusion was made to this point by the Accredited Representative at the sixth meeting of the Mandates Commission.

Generally speaking pronouncements on the charges of Arabs against Jews and of Jews against Arabs have been omitted from the report as ultimately held to be outside the scope of the Mandates Commission, although they were discussed at length in the proceedings. The Mandatory Power has in consequence been made to appear as the only one of the parties concerned who is deserving of criticism.

EX PARTE STATEMENTS

The manner in which *ex parte* statements reflecting on the conduct of his Majesty's Government have been adopted by the Commission, while the considered judgments of the Shaw Commission, based on an exhaustive inquiry on the spot and upon evidence which had been subjected to searching cross-examination by eminent counsel, have been dismissed as untenable or have been ignored, suggests that undue weight has been given to criticisms of the Mandatory which his Majesty's Government had insufficient opportunity of rebutting or in some cases none at all. His Majesty's Government cannot but feel that protest is called for against the procedure of the Commission in basing much of their criticism on information drawn from such sources.

It is now proposed to comment, in some detail, on the criticisms contained in the Commission's report.

In the fifth sub-paragraph the Permanent Mandates Commission state that they dissent from the definite conclusion of the Shaw Commission that the outbreaks were not premeditated. The suggestion of the Mandates Commission is supported by reference to various passages in the Shaw Commission's report. It should, however, be pointed out that, after taking into account the facts which came to their notice (such as the absence of simultaneous action in different parts of the country and the fact that there was no interference with communications by the cutting of telegraphs, blocking of roads, destruction of bridges and railway lines), it was the considered judgment of the Shaw Commission, who had much tested evidence before them, that

"The outbreak was not premeditated.

"Disturbances did not occur simultaneously in all parts of Palestine but spread from the capital through a period of days to most outlying centres of population and to some rural districts."

This view has been accepted by his Majesty's Government, who cannot but feel that, considering the exhaustive nature of the inquiry and the care with which evidence was collected and sifted by the Shaw Commission and exhaustively dealt with in cross-examination, the grounds on which the Permanent Mandates Commission differ from the conclusion arrived at are scarcely adequate.

These grounds are solely certain statements made by the Shaw Commission themselves, in a variety of contexts. It is obvious that all these points, cited as inconsistent with the conclusion arrived at, were necessarily taken into account by that Commission and their importance carefully appraised by them, before they arrived at the considered opinion which the Permanent Mandates Commission, without any further evidence before them except *ex parte* and unsifted statements, seem inclined to call in question.

This point is mentioned as it has a bearing upon a later paragraph of the Report, reference to which will subsequently be made. It may be added that the whole question has already been dealt with in the memorandum submitted by the Accredited Representative in reply to the statement of M. Van Rees.

BRITISH AUTHORITY

In the next few sentences of their report the Mandates Commission argue that the Shaw Commission were wrong in holding that the outbreak was not an outbreak against British authority. His Majesty's Government do not find any evidence of that view. It may be that the outbreak was "ultimately due to political disappointments." The evidence to which the Permanent Mandates Commission refer in support of their view is apparently the protest by various Arab authorities against the fundamental position in Palestine, as fixed by the Mandate itself. These protests are not in any sense protests against British authority, but are protests against the Mandate and the action of the League of Nations. British authority is only implicated as being the mechanism by which the Mandate is worked. On this point the Permanent Mandates Commission has pronounced its opinion in the following words:—"To all the sections of the population which are rebelling against the Mandate, whether they object to it on principle or wish to retain only those of its provisions which favour their particular cause, the Mandatory Power must obviously return a definite and categorical refusal." (Paragraph 6 of Report.)

Whatever may have been the attitude of the Arab leaders, the significant fact remains that during the disturbances no attack was made or attempted on the local representatives of British authority. This fact, which speaks for itself, and which was directly brought to their notice by the Accredited Representatives, finds no place in the Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

REPORT'S "CONCLUSIONS"

In Paragraph 5 of the Report certain conclusions are formulated regarding the responsibility of the Mandatory Power and the Palestine Government for the immediate causes of the outbreak. The first conclusion condemns the Government for not having defined the *status quo* in regard to the Wailing Wall before the disturbances. It is suggested that detailed regulations, such as were issued by the Palestine Government after the outbreak, might have been promulgated at an earlier date with favourable effect.

It was, however, obviously the right course for the Government, in matters of a religious nature (especially having regard to the doubtful juridical position created by the failure—for which his Majesty's Government can accept no responsibility—to establish the Holy Places Commission announced in the Mandate itself), to try to arrive at a definition of the *status quo* by agreement rather than to impose it. That is exactly what the Palestine Government were attempting to do before the outbreak. The delay which in fact occurred was due to the failure of one of the parties to the dispute to comply promptly with the request that they should submit their claims with the evidence on which they were based, and also partly to the necessity for obtaining authoritative legal advice on certain points connected with the powers of the Palestine Government under the Mandate.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

The position was explained by the Accredited Representative at the third and ninth meetings of the Commission. In this connexion, it should be recalled that in July, 1929, only a month before the disturbances, Sir John Chancellor, who had been continuously seeking to obtain information as to the nature of the "rights" involved, explained to the Mandates Commission what action was being taken with regard to the Wailing Wall, and the chairman congratulated the High Commissioner "upon having done all in his power to obtain a fair and satisfactory solution of the problem" (see page 94 of the Minutes of the Fifteenth Session). It would appear inconsistent for the Mandates Commission to take the view that the policy, of which they expressed approval in July, 1929, was in August, 1929, entirely wrong.

The third conclusion of the Commission is that the Palestine Government were in several instances taken by surprise by these events, and in this connexion the Commission refer to the inadequacy of the Intelligence Service. The inadequacy of this service has already been recognized, and steps are being taken to remedy it. The force, however, of this conclusion depends largely upon the acceptance of the view expressed by the Mandates Commission that there was premeditation. The Shaw Commission, after elaborate inquiry and examination of witnesses, held that this was not the case. If there was, in fact, no premeditation, it is, of course, not unnatural that the local authorities should have been taken by surprise by the events which occurred.

THE ARMED FORCES

Conclusion (*d*) refers to the inadequacy of the armed forces at the disposal of the local Administration. His Majesty's Government must point out that (as was explained by the Accredited Representative at the fourth meeting of the Commission) the reduction was carried out on the advice of a High Commissioner, to whose knowledge of the country was added the experience acquired during a distinguished military career; that the reduction was a step in the direction of establishing civil government on more normal lines than before; and that it had the advantage of making available for the development of the country funds which would otherwise have been expended on defence. Nevertheless, in the light of subsequent events, it cannot be denied that the forces immediately available were inadequate to deal with sudden and widespread disturbances.

But when the Commission goes on to say in its Report that it had "several times" drawn the attention of the Mandatory to the danger of excessive reduction of British Forces, his Majesty's Government feel bound to point out that the sole reference quoted in support of this statement is the passage in the Report of the Ninth Session (June, 1926), which runs as follows:—

"The Commission note with satisfaction that the political unrest in the country is decreasing, and that order has been preserved in all parts of Palestine. The Commission does not doubt that the Mandatory Power will always have at its disposal local forces capable, by their composition and number, of preventing any trouble which might constitute a menace to any part of the population."

The only other reference in reports of the Commission which can be traced occurs in the Report of the Seventh Session (October, 1925), and runs as follows:—

"The Commission notes with satisfaction that the peace and order existing in Palestine has enabled the Mandatory Power to maintain only a very small armed force in the territory."

The Mandates Commission were fully informed as to the strength of the Forces stationed in Palestine, and when they were considering the Palestine Report only a month before the outbreak they gave no indication that they regarded those Forces as inadequate. It is difficult to see how the statements in the reports of the Permanent Mandates Commission already quoted can, in the light of subsequent events, be converted into serious warnings against the danger of an inadequate garrison.

THE NATIVE CONTINGENT

The third sub-paragraph of the conclusion (*d*) runs:—

"As might have been expected in a country where explosions of religious and racial events have constantly threatened the public peace, there was a defection on the part of the native contingent as soon as the rioting brought the two races into conflict."

His Majesty's Government are not aware of the grounds on which the Mandates Commission regarded such a result as expected. The Commission have all along known the composition of the Palestine Police Force and the various changes which have taken place in it. If it was to be expected that such a force would prove to be unreliable when tested, it is to be regretted that the Commission did not warn the Mandatory Power of the danger which it was incurring. To maintain order in a territory by a police force from which the inhabitants of that territory are excluded is a policy which his Majesty's Government in the light of long and varied experience are unable to view with favour and which is open to objection on political, administrative, and financial grounds. They feel that they were justified in adopting in the case of Palestine a system which has been attended with success in many other territories, and which they have still reason to hope will prove successful in Palestine.

OTHER CHARGES

Paragraph 6 of the report contains various charges, the substance of which would appear to be that the Mandatory Power has failed, in important respects, to carry out the Mandate. In taking this view the Mandates Commission appear to have accepted the more extreme Jewish contentions regarding the meaning and object of the Mandate. The duty imposed on the Mandatory Power is not to establish the Jewish National Home in Palestine. This is the function of the Jews themselves, directed by the Jewish Agency. The Mandatory Power is "responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home . . . and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion." The difficulty, serious enough in itself, in fulfilling the first two objects is further increased by the addition of the third.

In paragraph 8 the Commission express the opinion that "in the interests of the restoration of a peaceful atmosphere in Palestine the time has come to define the legal foundation" of the assertion that the obligations laid down by the Mandate in regard to the two sections of the population are of equal weight. His Majesty's Government fail to see how any ambiguity in the terms of the Mandate can be removed by any act of the Palestine Government or of the Mandatory Power. His Majesty's Government would, however, welcome any elucidation of the suggestions of the Mandates Commission which the Council may care to offer.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The further charge that his Majesty's Government have failed in their Mandatory obligations *vis à vis* the Arabs by neglect of agricultural and other development is one which his Majesty's Government feel they must deal with at greater length. The Mandates Commission seem to imply that a proper development policy would have so increased the general productivity, prosperity, and contentment of the population as to reconcile the Arab section of the community to a progressively increasing inflow of Jewish immigrants. Having regard to the unpromising local conditions, such a view assumes that practically unlimited funds for this purpose are at the disposal of the Palestine Government. Their resources, on the contrary, are strictly limited.

It implies, moreover, a fundamental misconception of the general policy of his Majesty's Government with regard to the territories for which they are responsible. It has been their consistent aim, justified by long experience, to emancipate as soon as possible such territories from dependence upon grants-in-aid from the British Exchequer. If a territory is to be developed on sound economic lines, it must be, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, on the basis that it is self-supporting. It is true that until recent years it has been necessary to assist the Government of Palestine by grants from the British Exchequer.

EXPENSE INCURRED

In fact the expense which has fallen on his Majesty's Government in connexion with the Mandate has not been inconsiderable. Taking only the period since 1921, when the present system of administration (*i.e.*, control by the Secretary of State for the Colonies) was inaugurated, the sums provided by his Majesty's Government have amounted to more than £9,000,000 sterling. This expenditure naturally includes the cost of defence of the territory. In addition, a loan of £4,500,000 was raised by the Palestine Government in 1927 on the guarantee of his Majesty's Government for expenditure upon railways, harbour construction, port improvements, and other public works.

It should further be pointed out that any policy of development in Palestine must take account of the obligations imposed by the Mandate. This was recognized by the Permanent Mandates Commission in 1924 when, in the report on their Fifth Session, they wrote as follows:—"It is obvious that if the Mandatory Power had only to take into consideration the interests of the population, its immigration policy ought to be dictated primarily by considerations of the economic needs of the country. It is, moreover, equally clear that if the Mandatory Power had

Letters to the Editor

W. AUSTRALIA AND FEDERATION

THE CASE FOR SECESSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Something akin to surprise has been expressed in your columns that the present movement in Western Australia for secession from the Commonwealth should be supported, among others, by the Premier of the State. In me the movement has an ardent supporter; adherents are found in each of the three political parties of the State; some of our representatives in the Commonwealth Parliament are vigorously urging separation as the only remedy for our disabilities under Federation; and a few Federal members from other States have acknowledged the justice of our claim and would concede it. Behind the movement is a manifestation of public feeling, deep and significant.

Long have we staggered under the heavy burden that Commonwealth policy imposes upon us. So great was the discontent five years ago that the Central Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the finances of the State as affected by Federation. The State had no representative on the Commission, but one of the Commissioners recorded the opinion that Western Australia should never have entered the Federation, and, having done so, there was "only one complete and satisfactory remedy for its disabilities—namely, secession." The ameliorative recommendations of the majority of the Commission have never been carried out in their entirety. Such palliatives as were applied have proved ineffectual in face of a continent-wide policy wholly unsuited to our conditions.

So long as we were able, we accepted the situation and made desperate efforts to develop our territory. This has now become quite impossible, and we ask for secession because of sheer inability to pay the excessive taxation and shoulder the intolerable tariff burdens heaped upon us by Federation. Our earnings are insufficient to bear the present load, and as we see nothing ahead but the prospect of ever-increasing burdens, I deem it my duty to advocate separation that we may be free to work out our own destiny.

Mr. Alfred Deakin, as far back as 1902, foresaw what would happen. He said the smaller States (in population) would topple over one by one. They are toppling. South Australia and Tasmania are also feeling the pinch acutely. Queensland would be in the same difficulty but for liberal Commonwealth bounties to her industries, largely at the expense of the other States.

When we entered Federation we believed that we were handing over to the central authority defence, quarantine, Post Office, Customs, and a few such things common to the whole of the people, and that the cost of administration would be met by portion of the indirect taxation. We were told by the leaders of the Federal movement that the cost would not exceed £750,000 a year. Commonwealth collections at present, including £30,000,000 per annum of War debt, which we cheerfully provide, are nearer to £70,000,000. In the early days of Federation one-fourth of the indirect taxation proved sufficient to meet all costs, and three-fourths was returned to the States. Under the Constitution the States were limited to direct taxation, leaving the Commonwealth to collect the indirect taxation and return three-fourths of it to the States. Now, in addition to Customs and Excise duties, of which no portion goes to the States, the Federal Government imposes land tax, income-tax, probate duty, and amusement tax. Shorn of much of the revenue to which they were entitled, the States still have to struggle with development work and maintain the free services to the community represented by health, education, police, and justice. Federation was never based on reason. It was based on sentiment, but too high a price can be paid for sentiment.

We in Western Australia export £42 and import £49 worth of goods a head of the population. We are a developing State, and, while development is proceeding, we must be a borrowing State. Of our imports, £10,000,000 worth comes from the eastern States. Under the present Commonwealth tariff, £3,000,000 is added to the price of these goods without adding one penny to the value of the goods. Our importations from Britain and other overseas countries total £10,000,000. On them we pay roughly £3,000,000 in duties to the Federal Treasury. Our imports from the other States represent about £23 a head of our population; our exports to them are only 4s. a head of their population. Thus Customs and Excise collections and disadvantages imposed by Federation upon this non-manufacturing and consuming State total £6,000,000 a year. Think of it, a £6,000,000 impost on a community of 400,000 souls!

We are essentially a primary producing State. Eastern States factories are well established and have a market of 6,000,000 to cater for. With free trade between the States we cannot manufacture in competition with them to supply our own people. Whenever we attempt to establish secondary industries we are met by dumping from the larger factories of the East, often to the extinction of our enterprises. The financial stranglehold is complete.

Consider the geographical position. We are separated from the adjoining State of South Australia by 1,000 miles of unpeopled territory. We are as far distant from the seat of Government—Canberra—as Newfoundland is from London. Yet in the House of Representatives our representation is only five members in a House of 75, while in the Senate we have six in a House of 36. Our small numbers are unheeded; consideration for us there is none.

The Canberra authority has no understanding of our people, their work and their needs. It is concerned to build up the big industrial centres of the East, and the policy adopted to that end is the antithesis of what is essential to the progress and prosperity of Western Australia. The State Government is in daily contact with its people, knows their wants and strives to meet their wishes, even at great cost, but at every turn is hampered by Federal policy. Our national income is about £30,000,000, and one-third of the gross amount is swallowed up by the imposts of the various taxing authorities. What hope is there for the State in those circumstances?

We own one-third of the Australian continent. We are a sovereign State. The land belongs to the people of the State, not to the Commonwealth, and all development must originate with the State. This ownership, we realize, implies obligations to the Empire. Such a territory is a great and valuable possession where people from the over crowded parts of the Empire should be able to find accommodation and warm welcome.

We are people of the Empire and our duty is to the Empire. We ask the people of the Empire to appreciate that the burden of Federation is not only more than we can bear, but precludes all possibility of our undertaking the vast work of developing millions of acres of fertile lands, having a climate equal to that of California, capable of producing much of what Britain needs. Trammelled by Federation, we cannot undertake migration on a scale warranted by our resources. No proper defence of this sparsely peopled country is possible today, even by the Federal Government, notwithstanding its 30 years' control. The first step towards defence is adequate population, and the Commonwealth has proved its impotence to provide it.

Working hard, we in Western Australia have done our duty by the country in so far as lies within the ability of 400,000 people. Realizing the impossibility of the present position, we who are responsible for the leadership of the people cannot do other than endeavour to free them from this terrible burden. In asking freedom, we have no desire to shirk our share of the War debt, including pensions, or other costs incurred by the Commonwealth in our behalf. Probably £3,000,000 a year would cover those obligations.

The only argument against secession, apart from sentiment, is that the State would impose higher duties than those of the Commonwealth Government. That is not so. As a Dominion we could not have free trade within the Empire, but we could have fair trade.

The best brains of the Empire should cooperate in the work of Empire building, to which the resources of Western Australia, properly used, could contribute so much. In time Britain would have no need to import foodstuffs from foreign countries—a very important matter to her. Trade would flow in natural channels, and there would be no occasion for artificial efforts in the shape of prohibitive tariffs to shut out from one part of the Empire the products of another. The wealth of the Empire would be conserved and would be available for the development of the Empire. The empty parts could be filled from the overcrowded parts. If each part of the Empire did that which it was best qualified to do, how much more comfortable life would be for all of us! Not only would unemployment vanish, but even the fear of unemployment would be banished for generations to come. The most experienced brains are not likely to be found among small communities. Hence, I hope England will assume the lead in this matter.

Secession would take nothing from the Empire, but it would enable Western Australia to develop along lines well understood in the State and become a source of strength to the rest of Australia. We who ask for freedom ask nothing more than has been granted to other peoples, and we ask it that we may accomplish the more for the State, for Australia, and for the Empire.

When we federated, we thought it would be for the best. We find that we were mistaken. We are prepared to make an honourable adjustment with the Commonwealth. Let us all act sanely, admit the mistake and rectify it.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES MITCHELL.
Perth, Western Australia, July 25.

THE LULWORTH HEIRLOOMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I feel in justice to myself and to Sir Frederic Kenyon, as well as to Messrs. Lee, Bolton, and Lee, who made the statement in *The Times* that the Bedford Hours MS. was taken to Messrs. Sotheby on April 5, 1929—in refutation of my assertion that I had taken the MS. to the British Museum to remain there, and that I did not send it to Messrs. Sotheby—I ought to say that the date is correct.

But I ought to have added to my assertion the further statement that I did not have the Bedford Hours removed from the Museum until after I had been informed by counsel that all the heirlooms might be adjudicated the absolute property of another party. I had, in fact, after receiving the opinion, written to Messrs. Sotheby on March 19 to "suspend preparations for sale" of the Luttrell Psalter (the only MS. for which a permission to sell was to be applied for from the Court for death duties). My statement was not due to failure of memory; but my omission of a full explanation gave a wrong impression on Sir Frederic Kenyon.

I believe the Bedford Hours was valued for probate at only £500 about six years previously.

I am yours faithfully,
HERBERT WELD.
Lulworth Castle, Wareham, Dorset, Aug. 23.

PAYMENT FOR IMPORTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am afraid that the explanation of our trading transactions with the United States of America furnished by Mr. C. J. Brand, in his letter in your issue of August 22, is hardly adequate to the facts.

During 1929 the imports of goods from the United States of America exceeded exports and re-exports to that country from the United Kingdom by £133,500,000. On the other hand, our exports of bullion and specie to the United States exceeded our imports from that country by £7,500,000, so that the net excess of imports of goods and gold over the exports of goods and gold was £126,000,000. In addition, in respect of our debt to the United States Government we had to pay £33,000,000 last year, so that the total amount that had to be met was £159,000,000, which Mr. Brand suggests was found from our "invisible exports" arising out of our investments in the United States—the shipping, banking, and insurance services rendered to that country and tourist expenditure by Americans in the United Kingdom. Mr. Brand overlooks the fact that there are now large American investments in this country, also the fact that large numbers of inhabitants of the United Kingdom visit the United States, and so far as I can deduce from the migration statistics the number of Americans who visited the United Kingdom was just under double the number of Britons who visited the United States. It is perfectly evident that the net direct invisible exports to the United States are far below the £159,000,000 that we have to find.

When we come to examine the movements of tropical raw materials and foodstuffs from certain countries from which we might reasonably expect to draw a large surplus of imports over our exports, we find that the large surplus, instead of coming to the United Kingdom, goes to the United States of America, and it thus becomes perfectly evident that it is in this way that we discharge the bulk of our obligations to the United States.

Any policy which restricted the imports into this country of competitive goods from the U.S.A. would automatically lead to a large increase into this country of the imports of tropical raw materials and foodstuffs which at present benefit the inhabitants of the United States instead of benefiting us.

Yours truly,
HERBERT G. WILLIAMS.
Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Aug. 22.

COLD CARGOES

Mr. A. C. Hardy seems to have forgotten that the propelling machinery, refrigerating engine, steering gear, pumps, fans, and light are required to be in action simultaneously, so that the electric power of the ship cannot be used either for propelling purposes to the exclusion of other purposes, or vice versa. It is also difficult to understand why a modern oil engine, as used for generating electricity on board ship, cannot be placed on land, and work there with the same incredible economy.—Mr. J. P. Conay, 9 and 11, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

LESSON OF BLACK CURRANTS

CONDITIONS IN HOLLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with great interest all the letters on black currants published in your esteemed paper lately. The letter from Lord Selborne, however, causes me to appeal to you for an opportunity of bringing the following particulars to the notice of your readers.

The first point I want to deal with is "dumping." The Dutch grower does not dump anything on any market. Almost every Dutch black currant grower is a member of one of the 170 cooperative auction marts to be found in all fruit-growing districts all over the country. He takes his produce there, and simply receives the price the exporter or pulpmaker is able to give. This price depends upon the world market price—namely, prices on German, British, and other markets. When these prices are low the price the purchaser is able to spend is not remunerative.

Unfortunately the British market is practically the only market for our black currants, but that has always been the case. If you look up statistics you will find that we exported in 1913, 1,057 tons; in 1920, 1,071 tons; 1924, 2,071 tons; 1926, 459 tons of fresh black currants and 1,901 tons of black currant pulp; 1927, 896 tons of fresh black currants and 2,635 tons of black currant pulp; 1928, 415 tons of fresh black currants and 2,387 tons of black currant pulp; 1929, 602 tons of fresh black currants and 3,298 tons of black currant pulp. Practically all of this was shipped to Great Britain. In 1928 the crop was rather poor, in 1929 moderate, and for 1930 conditions were even very fair. These particulars have been derived from Dutch statistics. Particulars as to exports of black currants in 1930 are not available yet. The better crop results of the last few years are responsible for the heavier exports to this country. I do not think the acreage has increased considerably.

As Holland is a free trade country, the growers are not protected and consequently conditions cannot differ to a great extent from those obtaining in Great Britain. It is impossible for growers there to sell part of their currants for remunerative prices at home and send the rest abroad with a loss. It stands to reason that once a crop is grown it has to be sold even if prices do not cover production costs. The grower has to make the best of a bad job in that case. That the Dutch black currant grower is not doing very well this year is shown by the following information I received some time ago. In the beginning of July prices of black currants on a Dutch auction mart were about 10s. 2d. a cwt. and picking costs paid by a certain grower were the same, but prices have dropped considerably since. This particular grower stopped picking his crop. Other growers are small-holders, not using hired labour, and they feel, of course, it is better to make some money for their currants than nothing at all.

Holland has to export products of a very intensive cultivation in order to be able to import large quantities of manufactured goods which cannot be produced in that country itself. Since the agricultural depression of the eighties the Dutch farmer has had recourse to the intensive cultivation of different crops, but the result is that the production exceeds home consumption. This development can be explained by the fact that very small parts of the country consist of older formations and very few minerals are to be found. Most of the raw material for manufacturing industries is imported. Consequently Holland is more dependent upon its soil than perhaps any country in Europe.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
B. GERRITZEN, Agricultural Adviser to the Netherland Legation.
25, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see that the Minister of Health has issued an appeal to local authorities to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Public Works Facilities Act in the direction of unemployment relief works. I hope the answer may be satisfactory, but no Minister can be surprised if the local authorities, remembering the experience of Blackpool, are very chary about responding.

As your readers will recollect, the Blackpool Corporation considers, and I think with justice, that, after it had responded with alacrity to the invitation of the Ministry of Labour to stimulate unemployment relief schemes, it was most unfairly penalized by the Unemployment Grants Committee by the refusal of State assistance for alleged non-compliance with the minute letter of the regulations.

I warned the Minister of Labour that it will be a bad day for the Government when local authorities cease to believe in Government professions or in Government good faith, and I would suggest that Mr. Greenwood should bear in mind the criticism of the action of his colleague at the Ministry of Labour.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER DE FRECE.
House of Commons, Aug. 23.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Benton's letter regarding the Chinese chaos in your issue of August 19 states that "for the League of Nations to act effectively would require a considerable army."

In this I differ from him. The Japanese are maintaining absolute peace and security of life in Manchuria by controlling the communications and ports by railway officials and a very small number of troops. It is in all essentials a mandate, and one most efficiently administered. If the League of Nations would act by this exemplar, and partition China proper into mandates of the same sort, the present appalling conditions would very quickly end, and a similar state of peace and prosperity be established.

America would, of course, be the difficulty; but she might possibly be induced either to stand aside and agree to the establishment of a régime that would be wholly beneficial to her trade, or herself to undertake the administration of a section of the country without prejudice to her independence of the League.

The Chinese, by their yearly emigration of upwards of a million from the disturbed districts to Manchuria, show how the institution of such a system would be appreciated by the vast majority of the people.

Faithfully yours,
JOHN C. SOMERVILLE.
Drishane House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Aug. 20.

SAIL TRAINING SHIPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Permit me to say that in "The Dearth of the Sailing Ship" *The Times* has, with enviable conciseness, accuracy, and eloquence, expressed the urgent requirements of which the British Merchant Service officer stands in need.

Our society, of which the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby is president and Sir William Garthwaite, Bt., chairman and founder, has been formed for this specific purpose—namely, to translate into deeds the recommendation of every responsible nautical authority that has considered the subject, and provide sea-going square-rigged schools for the future Merchant Service officer.

I am instructed to invite financial assistance from other volunteers in the patriotic endeavour to equip and educate our sea officers in a manner commensurate with their great and increasing responsibilities.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SELWYN M. DAY, Hon. Secretary, "Sea Lion" Sail Training Ship Society.
106, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

MOTORISTS' SIGNALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Surely my good friend Mr. E. S. Burrow, by whose side I have sat more than once, enjoying his glorious country of the Cotswolds, and incidentally admiring his considerate driving, has for a moment allowed his ingenuity to get the better of his kindliness! Let us reduce the horrors of these vile non-stop electric horns and not add to life's shattering miseries by playing tunes upon them.

I have just returned from a month in Germany, where I found that trains are now practically silent in the stations at all times, and that all motor-cars are provided with electrically-lit arrows, controlled from the steering-wheel, which silently warn cars behind of any intended alteration in the driver's movements. I find on my return to England that railway-engines still shriek in our stations even at night, and that cars give even more frequent and more continuous advertisement of their antics than before.

H. NORTON MATTHEWS.
Wills Hall, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

Points from Letters

RELIEF TO AGRICULTURE

I never intended to imply that "farmers are completely ignorant," but rather that their present technical knowledge should be systematically enlarged by periodical regional lectures—the lectures to be given in an interesting manner by competent practical men covering a district and embracing the several villages and towns therein. Our farmers are generally admitted to be among the best in the world, but to enable them to compete successfully with those of other countries an extensive knowledge of the details of farming cannot be too widely imparted. Some of the universities, our agricultural colleges, and the N.F.U. are doing most excellent work, but the subject is so vast and variable in its local treatment that information requires to be given in a much more extended and general manner so as to reach and interest people of village life.—Mr. W. T. HOCKADAY, 126, Nightingale-lane, Wandsworth Common.

THE REAL HOMER

The Greek Minister states that "we may consider now Homer as a living being, plunged in the literature of Phoenician 'Periploes' for composing his epics, and his immortal poems as the work of a poet of genius, not the assemblage of the composition of many rhapsodists." Most scholars, I believe, still adhere to the view that the Homeric epics are the co-ordinated result of a secular development of oral tradition, thrown into form by generations of bards. It would be interesting if his Excellency would give us a summary of the reasons which have led him to his view, and of the evidence of a Homer acquainted with the literature of ancient Phoenician "Periploes."—Mr. W. B. PROSSER, Ardenlee, Maidstone.

CROSS-CHANNEL TRAFFIC

When crossing from Ostend to Dover recently, I had the same experience and discomfort as described by the Rev. Michael Adler. He has put the case mildly. He does not refer to the apathy of the boat officials whose duty it was to ensure that passengers travelled in the class for which they had booked tickets. In my boat—one of the oldest and smallest—it was almost impossible to move, and I imagine that the accommodation for the second and third class passengers must have been totally inadequate to meet the pressure. A relief boat ought to have been provided.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. TIGHE, The Mount Cottage, Portchester, Hants.

B.B.C. PRONUNCIATION

With reference to the pronunciation of certain words adopted by the B.B.C. on the recommendation of its advisory board, may I point out that "Harem" is an Arabic word and that its pronunciation should be "Hereem" (-er pronounced as in her and -eem as in seem), and not "Hăirem" as suggested by the advisory board?—S. MOHAMEDI, 74, Westmount-road, Eltham, S.E.9.

FLEUR-DE-LIS

The correspondence on the correct pronunciation of fleur-de-lis raises another question in connexion with the iris-flower. The iris is in Palestine associated in the customs of the people with the idea of death. It is found growing in profusion on the slopes of Mount Ebal among the tombs of the Nablus Moslem cemetery. May it not be that the iris-flower was in the first instance planted on crusaders' graves and that in consequence it is to this day regarded by the Moslem Palestinians as an emblem of our mortality?—HILDA M. NOTT, Norton House, Newbold-terrace, Leamington Spa.

CROWN OFFICE ROW

Your Correspondent's article on Crown Office Row and its association with Charles Lamb reminds me that Thackeray was also an inhabitant for some time. He wrote some lines on his chambers there which I think appeared in one of the early volumes of *Punch*, and I quote from memory the last verse:—

For they were old, but we were young,
And we cared not a pin
If they only kept the water out
And let the sunshine in.

—Mr. HARRY PLOWMAN, 23, Steele's-road, Haverstock-hill, N.W.

SQUIRRELS' BEHAVIOUR

Red squirrels are accustomed to visit the owner of this house while he is breakfasting; they will climb up his knees and eat from his hand, and then rush out again into the garden or run about the creepers on the wall of the house, often sitting erect on the window-sills and looking in at the bedrooms.—Mr. G. PALGRAVE, at Hackthorn Hall, Lincoln.

OLD STEAMERS

In 1858 a municipal or "county" service of steamers was inaugurated between Bergen and the Sogne and Nord Fjords, and the first steamer Prammes was then purchased and put into commission. Two similar ships, the Hornelen and Fjalia (perhaps originally Fjalir), were subsequently purchased, and a regular service was maintained with these three vessels. On a recent visit to Norway I found that these three iron ships, built and engined in Britain, are still in regular service with their original engines. They are well maintained, handsome in appearance, clean and comfortable to travel in, and the iron hulls are in as good a condition as ever.—Mr. W. G. HEAD, 11, Arterberry-road, West Wimbledon, S.W.20.

ROMAN BATHS

Your correspondent who introduced this topic said that the Roman bath had no counterpart in the East. But the method of bathing as described by him is found in Russia, not merely as a luxury of the more cultured classes, but as a regular custom among the most primitive peasants. At the opposite end, as it were, of the Orient, the Eskimos of the Bering Straits use a similar bath, described, I believe, in de Windt's "Through the Goldfields of Alaska." The question remains, Was this type of bath used by the Tartar tribes that formerly overran the territory between the Russians and the Eskimos? If so, it accounts for its use by the Russian peasants, who were long under Tartar sway and who have some Tartar admixture in their blood. For, on the other hand, we do not find that the corresponding class in nations more nearly connected with Roman civilization has handed down the use of the Roman bath to its descendants.—Mr. JENKIN T. H. JENKINS, 20, Meredyth-road, Barnes, S.W.13.

PRE-ROMAN BRITAIN

As may be gathered from the account given by the Roman historian, Tacitus, the various tribes which inhabited this country in the first century of our era were not actuated by any remarkable friendship for one another, and that fact may account for some making their homes on the hills and others settling in the lower valleys. Tacitus describes the people here as discharging readily the exactions which Imperial Rome laid on them providing there was no injustice attached, but says that they bore injustice with irksomeness. It is specially interesting to note, too, that he describes them as being torn by the factions and party slogans (*studia*) of their chieftains, and he points out that to the Romans this want of solidarity was especially helpful.—Mr. W. H. HARVEY, 77, Montholme-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11.

LONDON POWER STATIONS

The first question of Mr. Henry G. Strauss—Does the Lots-road station emit fumes, smell, or dirt into the surrounding district?—has still to be answered in the affirmative. In Oakley-street I can smell it now, and do not detect any difference in the quality since the occasion when *The Times* published a photograph of the four chimneys in eruption.—Mr. E. S. GREW, 47, Oakley-street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES

In my early days I knew the neighbourhood of the now celebrated little town in Northamptonshire, the name of which I never heard pronounced otherwise than as Daintry, presumably reached through a preceding stage of Dañv'ntry. I am not prepared to contend that any particular pronunciation is right or wrong; but when, with the arrival of the B.B.C., the name was recalled—slowly enough—to life again in my memory by the sound Dăventry, I rubbed my eyes. It may be held that to ignore the *aven* is to neglect the meaning of the name, the town on the two rivers, or avons, and to suggest an association with the Danes. Very well; then let us have Dañv'ntry, or Dăv'ntry—it will soon become Daintry again.—The REV. WATKIN WILLIAMS, 3, Wellington House, Great Malvern.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

Municipal aerodromes are dreaded rather than welcomed by the inhabitants of those cities which National Flying Services wish to develop as aviation centres. Until the engines of all flying machines can be rendered noiseless the disturbance and actual suffering caused by the neighbourhood of such a centre must be extreme. The noise of traffic is bad enough, but noise from the air is unescapable. No doubt strong objections may also be felt to the infringement of privacy, and to the possible danger of damage to property through air accidents; but the certain increase of day and night noise, against which there is no possibility of self-protection, is a far more serious consideration.—Mr. M. L. LEE, Glan Denas, Beddgelert.

THE BISHOPS AT LAMBETH

A RETROSPECT

UNITY OF THE CHURCH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The "Encyclical Letter from the Bishops, with the Resolutions and Reports," of the Lambeth Conference, 1930, as now published (S.P.C.K., 2s. 6d. net), invites a review of its contents. In the present article attention is confined to the report of the Committee on the Unity of the Church, and the resolutions adopted by the Conference after the report had been presented to it. The Archbishop of York was the chairman of the committee.

Since the Lambeth Conference of 1920, when the celebrated "Appeal to All Christian People" was issued, there has been a widespread and constant interest in questions relating to the reunion of Christendom. No one could have supposed that the Appeal would result in the speedy adoption of plans for securing full union between any of the separated Churches. That must be the result of much more patient discussion and many tentative experiments; but soon after the Lambeth Appeal was issued representatives of the Church of England and of the Free Churches in this country met in a series of conferences, which continued until 1925. They came to a unanimous agreement with regard to the Gospel Message, but the meetings were then suspended, after they had revealed something of the difficulties surrounding questions of order. The hope was expressed that they might some day be resumed in the same spirit of brotherly discussion, and it may be expected that after this year's Conference this hope will be realized.

"Conversations" also took place between members of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church at Malines, when an attempt was made at a *rapprochement des cœurs* between the two Churches. The Pope has since forbidden any further discussions of this character. Meanwhile Anglican ordinations have been officially accepted by two Eastern Patriarchates and one autonomous Church. All the Old Catholic Churches have also officially accepted Anglican ordination. Moreover, a new and closer relation has become evident between the Church of England and the Church of Sweden, representatives of each Church having taken part in one another's episcopal consecrations. Progress in different ways has been made in Persia and with the separated Churches of the East.

Though not directly due to the Lambeth Appeal the World Conference on Faith and Order held at Lausanne in 1927 marks an important stage in the cause of a recovered unity. It became evident during this Conference that on some grave questions the representatives of the Churches present were unable to come to an agreement, yet all welcomed with marked enthusiasm the report on "The Church's Message to the World—the Gospel," and were united in their conception of the Church's commission to the world.

THE SOUTH INDIA SCHEME

The movement towards the union of the Churches in South India had its origin in a meeting of Indian ministers in Tranquebar in May, 1919, at which the desire was expressed for a union of Churches on the basis of the historical episcopate in a constitutional form. Subsequently a joint committee was formed consisting of representatives of the Church of England in India and the South Indian United Church (which includes the Churches founded by a number of missions either Presbyterian, Congregational, Reformed, or Evangelical—British, American, and Continental), and the South India Provincial Synod of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. In 1929 this committee published a "Proposed Scheme of Union" and submitted it to the authorities of all the Churches concerned. The Church of England in India, which in March last became autonomous, with the title of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon, through its general council, showed itself warmly sympathetic, but resolved that before accepting the scheme it should be submitted to the Lambeth Conference for any observations it might wish to make upon the proposals.

It was this scheme which was before the recent Conference. On reading the report of the committee readers may wonder why the scheme occasioned so much anxiety, not to say suspicion, in certain quarters. It is not denied that it contains several novel proposals, and some important matters still await decision. The United Church in South India when it is formed will not be an integral part of the Anglican Communion, but an autonomous Church in the fullest sense, "a distinct Province of the Universal Church" with a rule and character of its own. There will, however, be nothing of the nature of a schism, for its members will not be deprived of any privilege of communion which they have hitherto enjoyed with the Church of England and with the Churches in communion with it. The hope is expressed that when the unification within the united Church is complete, full communion will be secured between the united Church and the Churches of the Anglican Communion. It should be added that the scheme is still to be submitted to the members of the other Churches concerned in it, and we may expect that their leaders in England will lose no time to express their judgment on its proposals. The difficulties in the situation must not be minimized, but they cannot be considered insuperable.

OTHER EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

A sub-committee was appointed, with the Bishop of Gloucester as chairman, to report on the relation to and reunion with Episcopal Churches. The Conference itself was attended by a delegation, composed of the highest official representatives of all the Patriarchates and Autocephalous Churches, forming the most important body ever sent by the Eastern Church to the West. Among questions discussed with the delegation were the Holy Eucharist and Ordination, the nature of the supreme constitutional body in the Anglican Church which decides authoritatively in the matter of differences of faith, discipline, holy orders, apostolic succession, the relation to the non-episcopal ministry implied in the Lambeth Appeal, sacramental ministrations to the orthodox by Anglican priests, and the unification of Orthodox Church government in North America. On all these subjects the results of the Conference were distinctly encouraging. A *résumé* of the discussion is printed in the Committee's Report. A confident hope was expressed that a real advance may be possible after the meeting of the Pro-Synod, which the Orthodox Church hopes to hold some time next year.

The Conference also welcomed an important delegation from the Old Catholic Churches, and it was agreed that there was nothing in the Declaration of Utrecht (a translation of which is included in the Committee's Report) which might be an impediment to union between the Church of England and the Old Catholic Church. This was endorsed by the whole Conference. It was agreed that committees of theological experts should meet, one consisting of Anglican and Orthodox divines and another composed of Anglican and Old Catholics. The sub-committee's report provides notes on the present relations of the Anglican Communion with the Armenians, the Assyrians or Nestorians, the West Syrians or Jacobites, the Copts, Abyssinians, and the Syrian Christians in Malabar.

INTERCOMMUNION

There is one resolution affecting intercommunion which may be expected to evoke considerable discussion. Resolution 42 bears the title "Special Areas" and obviously has chiefly in view the needs of mission districts and scattered communities among non-Christian peoples. It first reasserts the general rule that "members of the Anglican Church should receive the Holy Communion only from ministers of their own Church," but goes on to affirm that a Bishop may exercise his dispensing power, under carefully arranged safeguards and sanction, allowing Anglicans, when the ministrations of their own Church are not available, to receive the Communion of other bodies. Non-Anglicans, in like special circumstances, may be encouraged to communicate in Anglican Churches. An explanatory note insists on the necessity of careful attention to the very strict regulations and special circumstances in which this permission is to be given.

The Conference concludes its resolutions on unity by reminding the Church that it is a paramount duty to seek unity among Christians in every direction, and assures all who are working to this end of its cordial support in their endeavours. Meanwhile it urges the desirability of organizing and participating in every effort of evangelization in cooperation with other Communions. Finally, it calls upon all Anglicans to encourage fellowship among themselves, "so that by mutual understanding and appreciation all may come to a fuller apprehension of the truth as it is in Jesus, and more perfectly make manifest to the world the unity of the Spirit in and through the diversity of His gifts."

PLANNING OF TOWN AND COUNTRY

HEALTH MINISTRY AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Conferences have been held between the representatives of local authority associations and officials of the Ministry of Health with regard to the proposed Bill for extending planning powers. It is admitted that the term "town planning" is quite inadequate to express the implications of the new legislation now on the stocks.

The Bill in its draft form has two aims. In the first place it will give local authorities greater power to secure the redevelopment of areas already built over. Such powers have already been secured by one or two cities, such as Newcastle-on-Tyne, through local Acts. The planning of built areas, although in theory extremely desirable, involves many complex questions, some of which have been discussed in detail at the recent conferences.

Looming over the whole question is the inevitable interference with the rights of private property owners and the necessity to pay compensation for any undue disturbance. The carrying out of redevelopment schemes must lead to changes in the users of land. Among other matters and proposals which will need investigation, and on which it will be easy to make serious mistakes, will be those of estimating the growth of population to be provided for in the future; of compulsion upon manufacturers to group their industries in one area; of the co-ordination of traffic facilities by rail, road, canal, or air; and of the distribution of houses, especially those designed for persons displaced from slum areas.

Already the Town Planning Institute is pointing out that local authorities will have to tackle "entirely new problems and a new approach will be given to many old difficulties. It is for members of the institute, and equally for members of local authorities, to begin to prepare to deal with the new position. The town planning schemes of the future will have to take account of factors which in the past have perforce been neglected, and an imperative necessity is a thorough survey of the whole of the existing conditions."

Another aspect of the proposed legislation will be involved in the planning of rural areas so that future development may be brought under proper control. The Rural Amenities Bill, introduced by Sir Hilton Young, aimed at such control, but it had not been prepared by agreement with the administrative officers of the Ministry of Health, or with local authorities, although certain officials, both central and local, were in touch with the promoters of the measure. The new Bill will take into full account the views of local authorities. For example, it may be taken for granted that councils elected by ratepayers will not readily hand over the control of the elevation of new buildings to panels of architects, however skilled and enthusiastic they may be.

NEW PEDIGREE GRASS

THE FIRST HARVEST IN PROGRESS

The first harvest of the new pedigree grass seeds is in progress on farms in North Wales, where they have been grown under contract with the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Aberystwyth. The results, believed to be satisfactory, are being awaited with a good deal of scientific interest.

The station, which is in charge of Professor R. G. Stapleton, has conducted experiments for some years to produce high-yielding, persistent, and leafy strains of certain grasses and clovers for increasing the yield of pastures and of hay, and prolonging the grazing season, especially in regions of low natural fertility. A number of strains were established by selection of ecotypes from a collection of grasses obtained from all over the world, and by careful breeding during the past 10 years. In the year ended last May, as a result of a grant from the Empire Marketing Board, about 30 greenhouses were erected at the station, in which grasses and clovers were bred, and a considerable bulk of seed obtained, with practically no danger of contamination by pollen carried on the wind or by bees—an important factor in preserving the purity of strains.

Among the strains which have been cultivated are cocksfoot, perennial rye-grass, timothy, wild white clover, broad and late-flowering red clover, meadow foxtail, red fescue, and smooth-stalked meadow grass. Birdsfoot trefoils from New Zealand and hay grasses from Australia have also been studied. Plot trials showed that the yield of commercial cocksfoot has dropped by about half in the third year after sowing, but pedigree strains have maintained a constant yield, and a marked preference has been shown for them by sheep. Samples of the seed of these strains have been sent to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Natal for local tests.

Four varieties were selected for tests on farms in Montgomeryshire, in conjunction with those at the station. They were cocksfoot, timothy, perennial rye-grass, and red fescue. Altogether some 17 acres were sown. The cocksfoot has already been harvested, with a yield of nearly two tons of seed. The other harvests will follow shortly. For the harvesting a special thresher has been provided to tour the farms, from which the seed is conveyed by lorry to the plant breeding station, where it is dried in a special shed.

Cultivation of these seeds has not yet reached the commercial stage, and it is understood that further developments will be necessary before plans can be devised for supplying quantities to farmers in Great Britain or in other parts of the Empire. Supplies will first of all be sent to other experimental stations in the Dominions which are cooperating in research work with the British station.

The copyright of Friedrich Nietzsche's works expired yesterday, the 30th anniversary of his death.

Books of the Day

TURENNE

GENERAL WEYGAND'S STUDY

TURENNE, MARSHAL OF FRANCE. By GENERAL MAX WEYGAND. Translated by GEORGE B. IVES. (Harrap. 10s. 6d. net.)

General Weygand's study of Turenne is no more than a long essay, without maps, battle-plans, or documents; but it preserves throughout a soldierly grip of essentials and it reveals more of its subject's genius than many longer and more detailed works. It is first a study of character, then one of strategy. In the first respect it is admirable; in the second it is a compromise between a work of entertainment on a military subject and a miniature technical work such as the tiny but brilliant appreciation of Luxembourg—Turenne's successor—by General Canonge. The soldier and the student may regret that General Weygand has lacked the time or inclination for a real treatise upon a subject on which he is so highly qualified to write, but they are neither of them ill served, while the general reader has certainly got all he can desire. The translator, an American, to judge by his spelling, has done his work well on the whole, but is guilty of some slips both in translation and in his footnotes.

General Weygand traces very carefully the development of Turenne from the merely energetic and wide-awake captain of the early days to the genius of Sinzheim, Enzheim, the march into Alsace, and Turkheim. He also brings out clearly Turenne's greatest quality, his retention of the dash and boldness of youth after he had gained the knowledge of maturity. There was with him no question of "if age but could." General Weygand quotes Napoleon's dictum that Turenne was the only general whose audacity grew with years and experience, but does not add that it was a favourite theory of the Emperor's that virtually no commanders improve after a certain point, just because their growing experience tends to make them over-cautious. This was one of the reasons why Napoleon considered Turenne the greatest of all soldiers. But Napoleon also seized upon his one fault, displayed by all the generals of the time, and especially by Luxembourg, of not pursuing a beaten enemy without respite. Luxembourg, who never lost a battle, hardly ever gathered the full fruits of his victories. Yet, after all, General Weygand seems to us to omit the brightest laurel in all Turenne's wreath—the quality of the men he met in the field. The man who had to face Condé or Montecucculi could never hope for an easy victory, whatever the quality of the troops he led.

On the personal side General Weygand draws a most sympathetic picture. Except for that one slip from virtue, when affection for Condé and love for the latter's fascinating sister, the Duchesse de Longueville, placed Turenne for a moment in arms against his own countrymen, the man was honour itself—so noble that a writer of the next century found him lacking in interest because so free from all the faults of ordinary mortals. Even then it must be added that the slip merits that name by our standards rather than by those of his own time. He had the status of an independent prince and certainly, according to his own notions, owed as much obedience to his brother Bouillon, the head of his house, as to the Foreign Minister of a boy-King of France. No soldier could hope to leave behind a finer record than this momentary rebel of the Fronde.

CRICKET MEMORIES

CRICKET MEMORIES. By a COUNTRY VICAR. With an Introduction by P. F. WARNER and Tw

THE BROMLEY ELECTION

EMPIRE POLICY

MR. BALDWIN'S LETTER

Candidates { Mr. E. T. Campbell (U.) / Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.) / Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.) / Mr. V. C. Redwood (United Empire)

Polling, Sept. 2

LAST ELECTION :—

Lieut.-Col. C. James (U.)	..	25,449
Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.)	..	18,372
Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.)	..	10,105
Unionist majority	..	7,077

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BROMLEY, AUG. 25

Mr. Baldwin, at the opening of the last and intensive stage of this by-election, has sent a second message to the official Conservative candidate in which he appeals to all members of the party, especially those who hold strong views on Empire policy, to give Mr. Campbell their support. The message reached Mr. Campbell just after he had again publicly declared that his belief in the ideal of Empire Free Trade and his appreciation of Lord Beaverbrook's advocacy of it implied no weakening of his loyalty to the Conservative Party or his conviction that it is the only instrument, under the guidance of its leaders, by which the ideal can be brought into the realm of practical politics.

Mr. Baldwin, who is at Aix-les-Bains, wrote :—

My dear Campbell,—I was very surprised to hear that the local branch of the United Empire Party had decided to oppose you in the Bromley by-election. After reading your election address and your views on Empire policy it is difficult to understand their object. Everyone who knew you in the House of Commons will testify to the fact that your speeches in Empire debates showed practical knowledge of Empire affairs, and anxiety for further reciprocity between the Mother Country and the Empire.

I appeal to all Conservatives throughout the constituency, and especially to those who hold strong views on Empire policy, to rally round you in this important by-election, and vote for you on September 2, since the Conservative Party is the only party which can carry such a policy into effect. To support any other candidate would split the Conservative vote and would play straight into the hands of the opponents of this very Empire policy, the prospects of which would thereby be jeopardized for many years to come.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY BALDWIN.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S POSITION

Lord Beaverbrook's letter to the Press, which appeared this morning, has been widely commented upon in the constituency. His statement that he is not a member of the United Empire Party and that he is under no obligation to support their candidate "except where candidates of other parties have refused to support Empire free trade" appears to rule out the possibility that Lord Beaverbrook will take part in this contest. On the other hand, he asks Mr. Campbell to say whether his warm personal support of Empire free trade carries with it a pledge to vote for that policy in the House of Commons, "irrespective of what his leaders may decide to do." To this Mr. Campbell at once gave the unequivocal answer that he is first of all loyal to the Conservative Party, with which he has had almost lifelong association (for many years in the Bromley Division) and its duly elected leaders and he cannot give such a pledge as Lord Beaverbrook seeks.

The official Conservative candidate again explained his attitude to-day. "From speeches already made by the leaders of the Conservative Party," he said, "I am confident that their ambition is identical with that of Lord Beaverbrook. It is for that reason that I have confidence that, whilst my leaders may adopt a different phraseology, they will further the common purpose as expeditiously as possible, realizing, as we all do, the benefits to be derived from it. To my mind, it is not the leaders of the party who need 'gingering up,' but those people in the North of England who have not yet realized what this policy means to the country." Mr. Campbell added that, in adopting this attitude, he was not putting party before principle ; he was putting country first. But he was convinced that the country's good could best be served by the principles embodied in the Conservative Party.

GOVERNMENT RECORD

The intervention of the United Empire candidate and its disruptive effect upon the Unionist Party have obscured what would otherwise have been the main issue of the election—namely, the performances of the Government contrasted with their General Election promises, in face of the serious position of trade revealed by growing unemployment. This is not to say, however, that their record on this and in the matter of lavish public expenditure has passed unchallenged. Mr. Ashworth, the Socialist candidate, in the course of his address, which was issued to-day meets this criticism by references to world economic causes, though he would not admit at the General Election that causes alike in kind, if not in degree, confronted the last Conservative Administration. He pleads, in effect, that the Government have done their best in adversity, and he sets out their legislative record during their first 15 months in office.

Speaking of the future, he promises that the Government is ready to consider at the coming Imperial Conference "all practicable proposals for economic and trade development," but will not agree to food taxes or "reducing the purchasing power of the workers' wages under the guise of Protection." He announces that the Government's plans for the revival of agriculture will be "the basis of legislation in the coming Session," and that their other measures will be those to raise the school-leaving age and to "protect consumers against unfair prices" through the Consumers' Council Bill. Legislation is also to be "submitted" dealing with the 48-hour week, the Factory Acts, and the rights of trade unions, while a Bill is in draft providing for land valuation."

MR. REDWOOD'S CAREER

A CONSERVATIVE STATEMENT

The Conservative Central Office Press Department issued the following statement yesterday :—

Further information regarding the career of Mr. V. C. Redwood, United Empire Party candidate for Bromley, is now available. Mr. Redwood was elected to the Queensland Parliament in 1908 to support an anti-Socialist Government. In June, 1909, he supported a Labour motion of no confidence, which resulted in this Government being defeated. At the subsequent election he stood for Toowoomba as an Independent, pledged to support the Socialist Government, and was heavily defeated. As a member of the Queensland Parliament he made several speeches advocating nationalization, particularly of the railways, of the liquor trade, of banks, and insurance companies. When his political career came to an end he had his voice trained and embarked on a career as a public singer. He visited Queensland, and appeared under the name of Senor Vernon Brisbani.

CANDIDATE'S REPLY

At the close of a meeting last night at Beckenham, where, in conjunction with the other three candidates he addressed a gathering organized by the National Citizens' Union, Mr. Redwood said to a Press representative :—

"I have seen the statement issued by the Conservative Central Office. It is wrong; entirely wrong. I stood twice on my own policy and at my own expense for the City of Toowoomba (Queensland). Twice I was defeated. The third time the Premier came to me and asked me to join his party, which consisted of vigorous Conservatives and Labour men. I have never sat as a Conservative. I have never sat as Labour. I have never supported nationalization. When the Premier broke away I voted on my own, and through illness I was defeated. Yes, it is true I have sung in public. I have raised many thousands of pounds for charity, and during the War I did everything I could to help the Government. I certainly did sing in the name of Señor Vernon Brisbani."

During the evening Mr. Redwood said in reply to questions :—"I did not advocate the nationalization of the liquor trade in Queensland. I believe that the liquor trade should be regulated on sound lines, as is taking place in this country, by giving people real refreshment places."

FLORAL TELEPHONE BOXES

GARDENING BY ROAD PATROLS

Around many roadside telephone boxes in different parts of the country are to be found delightful little flower gardens, neatly planned and carefully tended, which form small patches of vivid colour. Odd corners of land are being made beautiful, and from a distance the tall boxes with nodding blooms on either side give almost the impression of the village shrines of France.

These gardens have been made, and are cared for, by road patrols. They do the work in their spare time and often give up their free days to look after the plots. The Automobile Association have over 50 telephone-box sites which have been treated in this way, and although it is not part of the Association's official policy, every encouragement is given to the men.

It is not always an easy matter to produce a garden from a few square yards—there are rarely more—of barren, uncultivated ground; to make even one flower bloom where there was only rubbish before. The patrol-gardeners are frequently helped by the gift of seeds and plants from members of the Association, who like to see these wayside flower beds come into existence. Sympathetic road constructors have been known to provide a few stones for borders and miniature rockeries, or to give a generous handful of gravel for the tiny paths.

It was stated at the headquarters of the Association yesterday that, as a rule, the men live near the telephone boxes, and it is no uncommon thing for them to put in an hour's work each morning on their roadside gardens before beginning their ordinary duties. If a man is moved from one district, his successor invariably continues the work with just as much keenness.

THE JEWS' FREE SCHOOL

NOTABLE HEADMASTER TO RETIRE

Mr. Laurence George Bowman, M.A., B.Sc., who for over 50 years has served on the staff of the boys' department of the Jews' Free School, in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, and who since 1908 has been headmaster, is to retire at the end of October.

At one time the school, which originated somewhat obscurely towards the end of the eighteenth century, had over 3,500 children on its books. It was founded at some date between 1775 and 1800 to provide clothing, food, and tuition for 21 poor Jewish boys. In 1816 it was organized in its present form, and reached its greatest numbers in the days of its greatest pupil, Israel Zangwill. To-day there are 700 boys in the school, divided into 18 classes. The girls' department numbers 400. But there were 2,400 boys and 1,200 girls attending when Mr. Bowman first became a pupil teacher in 1880, at the age of 14.

Mr. Bowman said that in those days his salary was 4s. 4d. a week, and he had a class of 20 or 30 boys to teach. The chief subject was the A B C and he received a bonus of 1d. for every one of his pupils who passed out satisfactorily with a knowledge of that subject. The pupil-teacher was dead now, and the system was changed. "In the old days you learnt to become a teacher by being a teacher, at the expense of the children, but education has been humanized since then."

Mr. Bowman continued that the school enjoyed special advantages as it had great private endowments and benefactions, upon which the school was maintained almost entirely until 1904, when the L.C.C. took over responsibility for the basic secular education. There were also in the school equipment and facilities unknown in ordinary L.C.C. elementary schools. They had a fine War record, and there were inscribed in the War Memorial Hall the names of 1,400 boys of the Jews' Free School who joined up as volunteers.

MOTOR-CYCLIST KILLED IN COLLISION

CAR DRIVER ALLEGED TO HAVE DRIVEN ON

John William Hill, of Ravenstone-road, West Hendon, died in Redhill Hospital, Edgware, on Sunday night, after his motor-cycle had come into collision with a motor-car in Station-road, Hendon. It is stated that witnesses of the accident, who gave information to the police, alleged that after the accident a man and woman stepped from the car, and, after glancing at the motor-cyclist re-entered the car and drove off.

The police have traced the driver of the motor-car concerned in the accident. Anyone who witnessed the collision is asked to communicate with the Hendon police.

Mrs. Elsie Wilkins, 75, of Elmwood-gardens, Hanwell, who was knocked down by a lorry in Acre-lane, Brixton, on August 8, died in Weir Hospital, Balham, yesterday.

The death occurred early yesterday, at Clacton-on-Sea Hospital, of Mr. Elijah Arnold, for many years connected with the box-office at St. James's Theatre, London, who, with his wife, was run into by a motor-cyclist on the Marine-parade, Clacton, on August 2. Mrs. Arnold died on admission to the hospital.

James Carroll, 7, of Trafalgar-street, Leigh, Lancs, was knocked down by a van in Chapel-street, Leigh, yesterday, and killed.

TOURISTS' MOTOR-COACH IN COLLISION

MANY INJURED

Many persons were injured when a motor-coach came into collision with a small car at Blackthorn Station, Bicester, Oxfordshire, last night. The following were removed to hospital at Oxford, where they were detained :—Mrs. Fanny McCornicak, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Dickinson, Orlinda Hall, and Mr. John White.

The motor-coach, belonging to a Hampstead company, contained some 24 passengers, who were members of a conducted party of American tourists. When leaving Blackthorn the driver of the coach swerved to avoid a car at a blind corner. A collision occurred, and the coach crashed head-on into the wall of a bridge. The stonework was very strong, and prevented the vehicle from falling over on to the railway below. As the result of the impact the whole of the seats of the coach were swept into a pile at the end.

The party was conducted by Mr. Frederick George Boyer, of Hampstead, who stated that after the collision he opened one of the doors and, with the aid of a number of passing motorists, was able to get the passengers out. Two doctors from Aylesbury were quickly on the scene, and as first-aid was rendered to the passengers they were placed in motor-lorries and taken to Bicester Cottage Hospital. From Bicester the more serious cases were sent on to Oxford.

EPILEPTIC BOUND OVER FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

The case in which a married woman was attacked by a man in the street at South Norwood was again before the Croydon Borough magistrates yesterday, when SAMUEL WILLIAM AYLING, 44, of Trafalgar-road, Portslade, Sussex, was charged on remand with having assaulted Mrs. F. M. Carter, of Thornton Heath, by seizing her throat. Evidence was given that Ayling, who was a stranger to Mrs. Carter, seized her by the throat, saying he would strangle her. Ayling said that he remembered nothing of the incident except walking to the police station with a constable. The Clerk reported that Ayling had been examined by two doctors, who certified that the assault took place while he was suffering from epilepsy and that he did not know what he was doing at the time. The accused man was discharged under the First Offenders Act.

LAWN TENNIS PROFESSIONAL FOUND GASSED

William Henry Dear, 22, a lawn tennis professional at Queen's Club, who represented England against Germany last year, was found gassed in a room at Treen-avenue, Barnes, on Saturday night. He was taken to the West London Hospital, where he died on Sunday. He leaves a widow. An inquest will be held at Hammersmith.

DECREASED POOR RELIEF

The average number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief in England and Wales during June was 720,500, a decrease of 12,400 as compared with the total for May. The number of persons in receipt of indoor relief on a day in June was 206,700, a decrease of 2,400 as compared with the May figure.

PORT DEVELOPMENT AT GRIMSBY

EARLY START ON NEW £1,500,000 DOCK

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GRIMSBY, AUG. 25

The most important fishing port in the world, Grimsby, is taking active steps to increase its usefulness, and in a few weeks' time a start will be made with a scheme which will greatly increase the facilities for the fishing industry. The Grimsby Corporation and the London and North Eastern Railway Company are co-operating in the construction of a new dock which will more than double the accommodation for fishing vessels. There are already two docks in use, with a total water area of 29 acres, and the new dock, which will be connected with them, will add a further 37 acres to the water space available for the fishing industry.

Tenders have been invited for the work, and it is hoped that it will be possible for a start to be made in October. The construction of the new dock will cost about £1,500,000 and will extend over three years. Lord Faringdon, vice-chairman of the London and North Eastern Railway Company, will preside at the ceremony when the work is formally started. Since the death of Mr. J. A. Wickham, Sir John Barry and Partners have been appointed engineers for the new dock. In addition to the construction of the dock and extensive railway sidings, the scheme provides for the reclamation of a considerable area which will be available for development in connexion with the fishing industry.

While the new dock is the principal improvement, other schemes to increase the facilities at the port are being undertaken. The fish market is to be continued along the existing No. 2 fish dock, and this extension will be on the most up-to-date lines. Improved coaling plant is to be installed at the port. The transit shed at the Royal Dock is already being enlarged, and it is proposed to add another storey throughout its length. At Alexandra Dock, which is used mainly for timber, additional appliances may be installed for handling cargoes.

The alterations at the port will include a large increase in the sidings accommodation for both loaded and empty wagons. The movement of trains will also be greatly accelerated. At present they have to follow a circuitous route, but the construction of a new curve will give more direct access to part of the dock area.

PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER THE HUMBER

CONFERENCE AT HULL GUILDHALL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, AUG. 25

A conference of representatives of the surrounding borough, urban, and rural district councils on the subject of what financial support they are prepared to give the Hull Corporation towards the proposed construction of a bridge over the River Humber, between East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire, was held to-day at Hull Guildhall. The cost of the proposed bridge is estimated by the expert consulting engineers at £1,750,000, and of this sum the Government has signified its willingness to contribute 75 per cent., providing that the benefiting surrounding local authorities contribute an adequate share.

The LORD MAYOR of HULL, Councillor R. Richardson, said that with the Government offer of assistance the sum of £431,250 had still to be found. The Government had expressed a willingness to allow one-third of the balance to be met by tolls on vehicular and other traffic over a limited period ; the duration of that period was not yet known. The conference had been called to ascertain what local East Riding and North Lincolnshire authorities would contribute direct. The East Riding County Council had intimated that in no circumstances would they contribute to the construction of the proposed bridge, on the ground that it would benefit the city and port of Hull, instead of the East Riding towns and villages.

It was agreed to call another conference on Monday next to give, in the meantime, the various outside councils an opportunity of deciding to what extent, if any, they will be prepared to support the scheme.

BATHERS CUT OFF BY THE TIDE

RESCUE BY NEWHAVEN COASTGUARDS

Three persons who were cut off by the tide near Peacehaven yesterday morning would have been drowned but for the prompt action of the Newhaven coastguards. Charles Hawes, of Oaks Lodge, Woodmansterne, Banstead, Surrey, his brother John, aged about 16, and Miss M. Diggin, of Mayday-road, Thornton Heath, arrived at Peacehaven in the morning and bathed from some rocks round a point towards Newhaven. Unobserved by the bathers the tide crept round the point and they suddenly found themselves cut off. As the tide rose they retreated to the foot of the cliff, which is 150ft. high at this point, and got as far out of reach as possible, but the tide continued to rise. Their plight was seen and telephone messages were sent to the Newhaven coastguard station. Station Officer King and Coastguard Vacher, taking with them two lines and a breeches buoy, went by motor-cycle to the scene and at once lowered the breeches buoy. Miss Diggin was hauled up in a very exhausted condition, followed by the boy and the man.

YOUTH SHOT IN NORTH LONDON HOUSE

ATTACKED WHILE TELEPHONING FOR HELP

Scotland Yard detectives were last night trying to trace men who are believed to have shot a youth named Jack Phelps, while he was telephoning in a house in Tufnell Park-road, N., yesterday.

Phelps, who is 17 and lives in Hampden-road, Upper Holloway, had been asked to pay periodical visits to the house during the absence abroad of his employer, Mr. L. McClean. Shortly before noon yesterday he went to the house, and a little later staggered out crying that he had been shot. After receiving attention from a doctor, who found that he had been wounded in the hip, he was taken to the Great Northern Hospital and detained.

The boy subsequently made a statement to detectives, to whom he said that when he entered the house he noticed that something was amiss. He decided to ring up the office of his firm, and was in the act of doing so when he heard a crack and felt something strike him in the hip.

The police searched the house and found a revolver at the top of the stairs. They also discovered a quantity of silver articles, which had been packed ready for removal, while a number of drawers had been pulled open and their contents strewn on the floors.

Phelps was reported last night to be making satisfactory progress.

REVENUE FROM CROWN LANDS

The one hundred-and-eighth report of the Commissioners of Crown Lands shows that the total gross revenue of Crown Lands during the year ended March 31, 1930, was £1,736,068, and that the total gross expenditure was £433,457. The arrears were £45,129. Payments into the Exchequer amounted to £1,390,000, as compared with £1,210,000 in the preceding year. Exclusive of copyholds held of the Crown, foreshores and areas in which the Crown owns the minerals but not the surface, the property in charge of the Commissioners in England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Isles of Man and Alderney extends to about 225,500 acres, of which about 107,000 acres are agricultural land, and about 6,000 acres are under the growth of timber, and about 81,500 acres of unenclosed wastes are subject to common rights. The accounts are given in detail in the report, which is published by the Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.

CONSTABULARY INSPECTOR'S ESCAPE

Sir Leonard Dunning, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary, who inspected the Plymouth Police yesterday, had just left his car when a large brick fell nearly 100ft. on to it, making a large hole in the woodwork of the roof.

SAVING A BIRD SANCTUARY

BLUEJACKETS' FIGHT AGAINST FIRE

NEW SOMERSET RESERVE

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has been informed that the Island of Steep Holm, off the coast of Somerset, will be kept in the future as a bird sanctuary. The island is the property of Lord Wharton, who has had inserted in the lease a clause for the protection of bird life. The present tenant of the property is taking up his residence on the island shortly, and will thus be able to see that his own desire of preserving the spot as a bird sanctuary is made effective.

The damage done to islands of this type by careless visitors is not perhaps as widely known as it should be. One of the worst cases in recent times occurred last Whitsun, when, but for the prompt action of a party of naturalists, a famous colony of gannets—almost the largest and certainly the most remarkable of England's sea-fowl—would have been burnt or smoked to death on the island of Grassholm, off the coast of Pembrokeshire. The island is uninhabited, and in order to protect its wild birds conspicuous notices have been put up as a warning to visitors. The gannets' colony occupies about two acres, and there are also on the island many puffins, kittiwakes, razorbills, and other birds. Most of these birds are on their nests at the season when the fire occurred, so that a serious outbreak would have meant the suffocation and burning alive of both old and young birds.

APPEAL TO THE NAVY

On Whit Monday (June 9) Mr. Sturt, the owner of Grassholm, and Mr. R. M. Lockley, of Skokholm, visited Grassholm and found the litter of a picnic party and a fire burning in the peaty dead grass which covers the island to a depth of from 1ft. to 3ft. They beat the fire down until only a smoulder was left in an area that had been isolated by digging round it, and had then to leave the island on account of the tide. The next day was misty, and it was not until evening that it became clear enough at Skokholm to see that Grassholm was still on fire. A telegraphic message was sent to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and, as some of the ships of the Fleet were anchored in Dale Roads, a letter was sent by boat to the flagship asking the Admiral commanding the Cruiser Squadron if it were possible for him to help.

It was then Tuesday, and it was estimated that the fire would reach the gannets by Thursday and burn the whole herbage and nests off the island. The island at this time presented the appearance of a volcano. In his letter to the Admiral, Mr. Lockley wrote :—"It is of national interest to rescue the famous gannet colony in time as the whole nation would learn with horror of such a cremation. A party of naturalists has attempted to beat the fire out, but nothing less than a company of marines or soldiers with spades to trench the fire around can hope to cope with it."

The destroyer H.M.S. Wallace was immediately sent to Grassholm and a company of bluejackets fought the fire until 8 o'clock in the evening, when it was necessary to leave the island again on account of the tide. A trench had by then been dug about three-quarters of the way round the fire. On Thursday, June 12, a party from H.M.S. Vortigern was landed at Grassholm and extinguished the fire on the western and southern slopes of the island. The fire on the summit was also subdued by this party, but the officer in charge considered it would probably break out again, as the island was excessively hot. On Friday, June 13, H.M.S. Velox landed a party of men and extended the trench across the entire island from east to west, and it was considered that the gannets were safe. On the same evening a party of volunteers, who remained on the island the whole night, helped the men of H.M.S. Velox in their task.

Vice-Admiral Pound, writing to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds on June 24, said : "The Commanding Officer of H.M.S. Tetrarch landed on Grassholm Island on Monday, June 23, and found that the fire had burnt itself out. The fire had burned up to the edge of the trench in every direction, but had not crossed it. The gannets looked happy though damp ! "

OTHER EFFORTS

Efforts to cope with the fire had also been made from the St. David's side of the island. In response to an appeal from the society, the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade instructed the coastguard at Fishguard to work with the coastguard at St. David's in sending a party of volunteers, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds undertaking the cost of a motor-launch. Mr. A. O. Williams, Lloyd's agent at St. David's, got together a party of 23 volunteers, who worked with enthusiasm. They found the area where the gulls nested enveloped in fire and smoke and the birds heroically covering their young while the flames fluttered round them. Many, it is feared, perished, and some escaped by a few inches.

Mr. T. M. Mortimer, the society's watcher at St. David's, inspected the island on June 20 and found that the gannets and their area had not been touched, but the area within the trench was even then still burning, and the blackened ground was smoking and hot. The nest of some greater blackheaded gulls had been burned out, and some of the puffins had undoubtedly suffered. Young birds were everywhere, and the young gannets looked well and strong.

❦ A photograph of naval men dealing with the fire is published on page 16.

STEEL, TEXTILES, AND MACHINERY

BRITISH IMPORTS THIS YEAR

The Empire Industries Association, in its current news bulletin, quotes what it terms "a few examples to show the folly of our present trade situation, and the urgent need of a general policy of Safeguarding." The bulletin states that at the end of June, the latest date available, there were over 30 per cent. of the steel workers in this country out of work, and yet in the first seven months of this year the nation spent no less than £14,060,000 in buying iron and steel from abroad. Proceeding with its comparisons, the bulletin states :—

"Over 15 per cent. of our engineering mechanics are unemployed, but during the first seven months of this year we imported £10,200,000 worth of machinery. A quarter of the workpeople in the woollen and worsted industry are out of work, and yet in the same period we imported £7,380,000 worth of woollens and worsteds, apart from apparel.

"Seventeen per cent. of the workpeople in the boot and shoe industry are unemployed, and yet we find that imports of boots and shoes during the seven months from January to July amounted to £1,135,000 in value."

The bulletin considers that no one "can examine the trade returns for July without a sense of alarm, showing as they do the lowest British exports during any month for many years past, being, in fact, substantially lower than during July, 1926, which was at the height of the coal dispute."

DEATH OF FATHER ANTHONY GROGAN

The death took place in Dublin yesterday, after a brief illness, of the Very Rev. Father Anthony J. Grogan, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, and director of the Irish Emigration Homes, New York. He was also chaplain to Ellis Island, and was known to thousands of travellers. Father Grogan was visiting his brother, Mr. Jeremiah Grogan, at Screggan, Tullamore, on a short holiday, and had arranged to return to New York this week. He had just completed arrangements in Dublin in connexion with United States visitors to Dublin for the Eucharistic Congress in 1932.

RUNAWAY HORSE STOPPED BY POLICEMEN

Police-constable Edwards and Police-constable Carey were in Lea Bridge-road, Hackney, yesterday, when they saw a runaway horse, which was drawing a light van, running towards them. There were many people about, and the officers at once realized the danger. Edwards jumped into the back of the van and crawled on the horse's back, seizing it by the ears, while Carey sprang at its head and held on. Their efforts were successful and the animal was brought to a standstill.

WILKES'S "NO. 45"

ON VIEW AT THE LONDON LIBRARY

A relic of one of the most interesting episodes in English politics and journalism is now on view in the Reading Room of the London Library. It is a contemporary manuscript transcript of the famous No. 45 of Wilkes's *North Briton*, issued on Saturday, April 23, 1763. The story has been told many times and in many books; the number was declared "a scandalous and seditious libel" and condemned to be burnt by the hangman.

The issue was suppressed, and presumably when the officers of the law invaded the printing office they confiscated all the copies which they found there. What happened in other cases must have happened in this—namely, that some copies had got into circulation and therefore escaped the clutches of the law. But there seems to be no record of any copy of the original "No. 45" having been sold at auction, though it has been reprinted many times, and the salient passages are quoted at length in H. R. Fox Bourne's "English Newspapers," Vol. I., pp. 166-169. The suppression of the number and the sensations which followed naturally caused so great a demand for copies that it could not be supplied.

According to a statement attached to the exhibit at the London Library it was transcribed and circulated by Wilkes after the suppression. The transcript in the London Library is probably one of several, but it is clearly written on four folio pages by some clerk or scrivener, for it is not in the autograph of John Wilkes, and it does not seem to contain everything that appeared in the printed number. To possess a copy was probably feared to be an act of *lèse majesté*, and the only way in which Wilkes's followers or supporters could circulate it among their friends in the country was by transcripts. It may be that there are other copies to be found in private libraries throughout the country, but none seems to have come into the market in recent times.

The London Library transcript originally belonged to Mr. J. L. André, of London, and was given by his granddaughter to Mr. W. S. Graves in December, 1900. It is now the property of Miss Graves, who has kindly lent it to the Library for a short period.

RAILWAY DISPUTE AT BISHOPSGATE

MEN "WORKING TO RULE"

Our Labour Correspondent writes :—

The railwaymen employed at the Bishopsgate depôt, London, of the London and North Eastern Railway began yesterday "to work to rule" as a protest against certain dismissals of staff. Working to rule is a method of obstructing the rapid progress of work by a meticulous observance of every regulation. It has the effect of disorganizing traffic by delay. The Bishopsgate men are acting contrary to the advice of the National Union of Railwaymen, to which they belong, and Mr. Marchbank, the assistant secretary, yesterday tried to induce them to work normally. He did not succeed. Representatives of the company and of the union will meet this morning to consider the position.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES AND ADVERTISING

MAGISTRATE TO STATE A CASE

Before Mr. BINGLEY at Marylebone Police Court yesterday, J. Southern, of the Garrick Theatre, Charing Cross-road, and Walter Alfred Ryan, of Hackney-road, Hackney, were summoned for causing a van-driver, named Richard I. Barnett, of Sunbury-buildings, Mount-street, Bethnal Green, to drive a van wholly or mainly for the purpose of advertisement in High-road, Kilburn, a scheduled street; and for causing a van-boy, named J. Michael Stribling, of Parkholme-road, Dalston, to wear a costume for a similar purpose.

Police-constable Furnell said that the van was made up to represent a sky-blue railway engine and tender, and was advertising *Almost a Honeymoon* at the Garrick Theatre. As the "blue-train" passed along the High-road, Kilburn, the van-boy, Stribling, aged 16, was standing in the vehicle dressed in the "conventional black morning coat, striped trousers, spats, white shirt, collar, and bow of a bridegroom." Barnett, when stopped, said he had just delivered a parcel for his employer, Ryan, and was on his way back to the Garrick Theatre. The boy Stribling said, "I am the bridegroom." In reply to the MAGISTRATE, witness said that there was no bride in the "train."

Mr. H. Stewart-Moore, solicitor, submitted that no offence had been committed, as the van was used for *bona-fide* journeys, and not wholly or mainly for advertisement purposes. A large number of big firms used their transport vehicles to advertise their business, and it was such a serious matter that if the Magistrate convicted, he should have to ask him to state a case.

The MAGISTRATE said that he had no doubt that an offence had been committed and he fined Mr. Southern and Mr. Ryan a total of 40s. and the van-driver, Barnett, 20s. The summons against the van-boy, Stribling, was dismissed on payment of 21s. costs.

The MAGISTRATE agreed to state a case.

SOUTH WALES MINERS' FEDERATION

TILLERY LODGE DISPUTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, AUG. 25

Of special interest as following the disaffiliation of the Mardy lodge earlier in the year and the subsequent expulsion of leading Communists from the Tylorstown lodge, is the report to-day that the South Wales Miners' Federation may be compelled to take disciplinary action against the Tillery lodge, Monmouthshire.

The trouble seems to have arisen over a report presented by the Western Valleys Miners' Council that the lodge had refused to expel a member, against whom, it was alleged, various charges had been made, and requesting that the lodge be disaffiliated. The executive of the Miners' Federation have appointed investigators to meet the officials of the Western Valleys Miners' Council and representatives of the Tillery lodge to discuss the position. It is stated that if the lodge is disaffiliated the neighbouring Cwm Tillery lodge will decline membership.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF GAS

BOARD OF TRADE SURVEY

A White Paper issued by the Board of Trade contains a return relating to all authorized gas undertakings in Great Britain in 1929 (Stationery Office, 2s. net). It shows that the quantity of gas made during 1929 was 6,641 million cubic feet (2.1 per cent.) in excess of the quantity made in 1928. An increase (4,962 million cubic feet, or 2 per cent.) occurred in the quantity of coal gas made, and the quantity of water gas made increased by 1,138 million cubic feet, or 2.5 per cent. The coal carbonized was more than in 1928 by 325,000 tons; 30,000 tons less of coke and 1,960,000 gallons more of oil were used in the manufacture of water gas. The quantity of coke and breeze made in 1929 was more than that made in 1928 by 233,000 tons. The quantity of tar made was more by 4,482,000 gallons, but 266 tons less of sulphate of ammonia were produced. The quantity of gas sold increased by 10,168 million cubic feet, or 3.6 per cent. The number of consumers increased by 236,310, or 2.6 per cent.

ALIEN SENTENCED FOR LANDING WITHOUT PERMISSION

FRANK ROBERT KOSEL, 35, a seaman, who described himself as an American, made a protest at Hull yesterday against British prison methods. He was charged with landing without permission of the alien authorities. Stating that he had been put into solitary confinement while in remand during the past week, he said that in similar circumstances in America a man would merely have been detained. The Stipendiary Magistrate replied, "Yes, but we have no Ellis Island." Kosel was sent to prison for three weeks without hard labour.

NEW LONDON VICAR

Simeon's Trustees have nominated the Rev. J. S. Grundy, vicar of Harefield, Uxbridge, to be vicar of St. Simon's, West Kensington Park.

COLLIERY TO CLOSE

MINERS' LODGE AND LABOUR RECRUITING

Trimdon Grange Colliery, Durham County, owned by Messrs. Walter Scott and Co., Limited, and normally employing 1,200 men and boys, is to close down for an indefinite period. The whole of the men and boys have received a fortnight's notice dated Saturday.

This decision has caused considerable surprise. During the past few days the prospects have been reported as, to say the least, encouraging. Last Thursday the first of four new coal-cutting machines was installed, and work was proceeding rapidly in preparation for the installation of the remaining three. Seven weeks ago 200 men and boys were laid idle through the closing of the Brockwell seam.

The opinion has been expressed that the issuing of notices is the result of a recent lodge meeting when a proposal of the management was discussed for borrowing men for machines and also of picking the men required for the various jobs of filling, dulling, and stonewashing. The miners' lodge desired every man belonging to their union to have the same chance at this work, men displaced by machines to draw for jobs. The new machinery will displace 60 men.

Scremerston Colliery and village, near Berwick-on-Tweed, have been saved from demolition by the locating of a new coal seam described by officials as of first-class coal. Mr. D. E. E. Evans, the manager, stated that the colliery directors, after anxious thought, decided to make a last effort to keep the colliery and village from demolition. Accordingly they issued directions to win new coal immediately. A pair of drifts were driven by compressed air drills of the latest type. These drifts, after being kept continuously going day after day, reached the newly located seam.

EMPIRE MARK OF ORIGIN

SUGGESTION FOR IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

In a statement issued by the British Empire League it is explained that in view of a widespread desire to buy British goods where prices are not too unfavourable, the British Empire Mark of Origin Association has been exploring the advisability of recommending the adoption of an Empire Origin Mark for all goods manufactured or produced within the Empire. In consequence of recent communication with manufacturers' and producers' organizations in the self-governing Dominions, requests are being made by them to their respective Governments to have the question of the adoption of a British Empire Mark of Origin presented for discussion at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

With this end in view the British Empire Mark of Origin Association has also sent the following resolution to the Government :—"That the British Empire Mark of Origin Association, upon evidence received from responsible authorities within the British Empire, strongly urges upon his Majesty's Government in Great Britain the importance of including on the agenda for the forthcoming Imperial Conference the subject of the adoption of a British Empire mark of origin for goods manufactured or produced within the British Empire, such a mark to be unregistered, entirely optional, and to contain the name of the country of origin prominently displayed."

When Councillor A. S. Watson, who has accepted nomination, takes office as Mayor of Haslingden (Lancs) the same firm will have provided the town with three chief magistrates.

News in Brief

At Hurcomb's auction rooms, Piccadilly, yesterday four Chippendale walnut dining chairs fetched £360 (Angell); and an eighteenth century chiming bracket clock, £44 (Murray).

After a concert at the pavilion at Bognor Regis on Sunday night, thieves entered the building by breaking a window, and stole the sum of £200 from the safe in the manager's office.

While bathing at Trimingham, near Cromer, on Sunday afternoon, George Plumstead, of Berner-street, Norwich, was drowned in the presence of his fiancée. He would have been 21 to-morrow.

The Holland (Lincs) Agricultural Wages Committee, sitting at Spalding, decided that the minimum weekly wage for agricultural labourers of 21 and over should be reduced from October next from 35s. to 33s. 6d.

Miss Sherratt, a middle-aged woman, of Westbourne-avenue, Rhyl, who owns three valuable chow dogs, attempted to separate them when they began to fight during the week-end, but was attacked by one of them. She was bitten 16 times, and is in a serious condition.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, of Pierremont-gardens, Darlington, was fined £50 and ordered to pay £10 costs at Ashton-under-Lyne yesterday for unlawfully and corruptly giving two £5 notes to Edward Marshall, an employee of Messrs. Richard Johnson and Nephew, Limited, of Bradford, Manchester.

A 72-year-old miner named George Petrie was blown to pieces in an explosion at his home in Stanley-street, Lemington (Northumberland) yesterday. The explosion is believed to have been caused by gelignite which Petrie used at his work. A family who live next door had narrow escapes.

Mr. W. M. Citrine, secretary of the Trades Union Congress, who has been on a voyage round the world for the benefit of his health, returned to London yesterday, and stated that he had made a complete recovery. He had visited Cape Town, Australia, and New Zealand, Canada, and the United States.

Pickets were early astir at Blackburn yesterday when commercial road transport workers entered upon a strike over a reduction of 2s. in wages in conformity with the cost-of-living sliding-scale agreement. The men's secretary reports that over 200 men ceased work, with dockers and warehousemen cooperating.

In Seven Sisters-road, Finsbury Park, N., yesterday, a man ran out of the jeweller's shop of Messrs. Lucombe, carrying a tray of rings. He darted towards a big motor-car, in which were three other men, but, in his haste, stumbled, scattering the rings on the pavement. Without stopping to pick them up he jumped into the car, which drove off in the direction of Highgate.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found :—

The Bridge House Estates Committee are prepared to receive applications for the position of Superintending Engineer and Bridge Master of the Tower Bridge. (p. 3)

The Sudan Government Railways require the services of a district traffic manager. (p. 3)

Notice is given that Jacob Barend de Jong Cleyndert, of 88, Mortlake-road, Kew Gardens, has applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

A communication is requested of the next-of-kin of Charles James Dimmock, who left England for Brazil about 40 years ago. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for appointments to posts in the Finance Department, Khartoum. (p. 3)

"Seen the new SILVER CROSSLEY?"

A Silver Crossley wants only four things: Petrol, oil, water, and an owner with

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

BIG BUSINESS NEEDS BIG MEN

By CALLISTHENES

The well-known American banker Mr. Otto Kahn is one for whose judgment in many things, including business matters, men both in the Old World and the New have come to have an extreme respect. Every now and again he puts the world in his debt by a letter on some financial, commercial or industrial point of immediate public interest.

The most recent of these letters has just been printed and circulated by "the Committee of American Business Men." It deals with "Some Aspects of the Depression," and there is not one of its twenty little pages but contains observations which are of exceptional importance.

One which most held our attention was about the urgent need for the higher standard of leadership and management made necessary by the great size and scale of modern business.

"We had gone ahead," he says, "blithely creating aggregations of capital, "some of them of huge proportions, without "sufficiently bearing in mind that the right "handling of such aggregations requires, at "the helm, men of exceptional ability and "character, and that the supply of men "thus qualified is exceedingly limited."

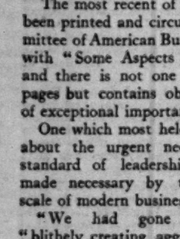
And here Mr. Kahn touches one of the root causes of the present troubles in world industry.

It has been too hastily assumed that size is an end in itself. It has been seen that the big business is more powerful than the small one, and it has been assumed that the strength is all in the size, whereas it is really in the skill with which the size is managed and led. Size in business is a strength when it is the expression of a strong creative force, when it is the inevitable result of growth brought about by exceptional powers of leadership. It is not a strength when it is brought about by simple imitation, by a desire to be in the fashion, or when it is the result of a policy based not on experience and knowledge but on catchwords.

Size in business which is due simply to the desire of a man or a group of men to go in for what they called "rationalization" is not a strength but a weakness, not a safety but a danger. The wreck of a 50,000-ton steamer is more easily brought about and more appallingly disastrous than the wreck of a rowing boat.

"There can be little doubt," says Mr. Kahn, "that under existing world conditions "there is special call and need for construc- "tive statesmanship in economics and "finance." That statesmanship is needed in politics; it is needed in politics co-operating with business; it is needed in business itself.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



GRETA GARBO in **ROMANCE** at the **EMPIRE** *Leicester Square*

Commencing FRIDAY . . .

To-day, Wed., & Thurs.—Last 3 days . . . **BESSIE LOVE** in "**GOOD NEWS**" and LAUREL-HARDY Comedy.

BRITISH SINGERS IN YUGOSLAVIA

A SUCCESSFUL TOUR

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, AUG. 25

A party of about 40 singers, members of different London and provincial choral societies, gave a concert on Saturday evening in Belgrade. The party, which is under the direction of Mr. A. Fagge, has been touring Yugoslavia for the last fortnight and has already given concerts in Dubrovnik, Bled, Ljubljana, and Zagreb.

The programme on Saturday consisted of old English music, including folk-songs and sea shanties. The numbers were enthusiastically received, and the members of the party are delighted with the success of their tour. The welcome given them in Belgrade has been particularly warm considering that the town is usually deserted during August. They were met at the station by the Mayor and other official representatives, supported by a large crowd and the band of the Royal Guards. They have been hospitably entertained during the two days which they have spent here. This friendliness is the outcome of a keen desire on the part of both the Yugoslav Government and the people to cultivate closer relations with Anglo-Saxon nations. This desire found expression this year in the creation of a strong organization, with official support, under the title of "The Society of Friends of Great Britain and United States," which exerts itself at every opportunity to emphasize and develop the admiration and sympathy which the Yugoslav people feel for Anglo-Saxon civilization and ideals.

Entertainments

SAVOY THEATRE

MR. PAUL ROBESON'S PROGRAMME

During the present week Mr. Paul Robeson is giving at the Savoy Theatre an entertainment that contains the first act of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's *The Emperor Jones* and two groups of songs that begin and end the evening. The introductory scene of the play does successfully stand alone. The dialogue, particularly the passages of weak violence put into the mouth of the white man who tells the black Emperor of his downfall, often strains too openly for theatrical effect; you are made a little uncomfortable by a feeling that Mr. O'Neill, at the time when he wrote his play, still considered vile language a fascinating toy and was determined to use it for its own sake. Mr. Max Montesole has difficulty, therefore, in bringing the Cockney trader to life, though he makes a creditable and frequently amusing attempt. But the strength of the scene, considered, as we are now invited to consider it, as a separate entertainment, is that in it the drawing of the Emperor's character is a completed sketch. When the drums of his pursuers begin to sound and he sets out for the forest, we know of him, not indeed all, but enough to draw imagination on to every aspect of him. And the merit of Mr. Robeson's performance—a tantalizingly good one that makes us eager to have more of the play—consists in the hints of savage superstition that he discovers in this boastful man, his power to show that courage and fear are complementary, the subtlety with which, while indicating the Emperor's present state, he persuades imagination towards his future.

The Emperor is left, and regretfully left, at the beginning of his adventure. We return to Mr. Robeson standing beside a piano and Mr. Lawrence Brown at the keyboard. They are a very pleasant pair, Mr. Brown small, lively and, in his music, gently discreet, Mr. Robeson calmly at ease with a natural smile and winning dignity. Would that all singers and their accompanists had the same quiet humour and grace! Until, at the end of the evening, we came to "Ol' Man River," Mr. Robeson's voice never faltered. He sang chiefly negro religious songs, but there was Beethoven, too, and, for the sake of those of us who are sentimentalists, "The Swanee River." A London theatre is not the perfect place for spirituals. To feel that they are game for the sophisticated is to lose their peculiar virtue. They stand, if they stand at all, by an emotion that their music, as music, is inadequate to express, an emotion of person and circumstance upon which a theatrical audience casts a chill. But Mr. Robeson is certainly the man to preserve their merit in adversity. He at any rate is not making game of them. His singing is simple, unforced, without extravagance, and good to hear.

CHAMBER MUSIC AT HASLEMERE

MR. DOLMETSCH'S SIXTH FESTIVAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HASLEMERE, AUG. 25

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch's sixth festival of old chamber music, performed on the instruments for which it was conceived by the composers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, began in the Haslemere Hall to-night with an all-Bach programme. Bach justly claims two evenings of the fortnight's festival for himself; Haydn is the most recent composer to obtain representation, and this year nothing of Mozart is included. Room is thus made for a good deal of older and less known music—a five viol fantasy of Cabézon (1550), from Spain, pieces for the lute from the Straloch manuscript from Scotland, two of Monteverde's Scherzi Musicali from Italy, a whole afternoon (Wednesday of this week) devoted to the music of Lawes and Purcell, and two other whole programmes of English music.

In opening the festival, Mr. JOSEPH KING said that Haslemere was proud of these festivals, which had now become an established feature of English musical life. Their peculiar value was immediately demonstrated by the performance of Bach's D minor concerto for harpsichord and strings which followed. We are accustomed to the big battalions of Queen's Hall, and there is no question that Bach himself would approve of the use of modern instruments, even though the early Silbermann pianos did not gain his immediate approval—his own practice of adapting and arranging his works for different occasions proves as much. Our frank enjoyment, therefore, of these concertos when played on Steinways in large halls with solid string tone need not be impaired by any uneasy conscience. Nevertheless it is good to hear them on the harpsichord, as Bach himself heard them, with a slender accompaniment of half-a-dozen strings (violins, viola da gamba, and violone) to balance the sparkling but still fragile tone of the solo instrument. "Fragrance" is the only word which seems to convey the charm of the actual sound, while for a scholarly appreciation of the music an occasional performance of this kind is a necessity.

HISTORY OF THE HARPSICHORD

To art and scholarship Mr. Dolmetsch adds craftsmanship, as Mr. Joseph King reminded us, and during the concert Mr. Dolmetsch told an interesting story of the history of harpsichord construction in which he has himself played a part. At the end of the eighteenth century the instrument was ousted from favour by the piano, and makers gave up their search for improvements in the tone. In France, however, the older instrument lingered for 20 years longer than in England, and Mr. Dolmetsch, as a young man, became the possessor of one of these later French harpsichords. Whereas the clavichord (on which the Chromatic Fantasia was played to-night) like the violin, the recorder, and the lute came to perfection 200 years ago, so that the only problem nowadays is to make copies equally good, the harpsichord had still some way to go when it went out of fashion. To its recent revival Mr. Dolmetsch has contributed much. It was doubly interesting to have a piece of technical history thus illuminated by a personal sidelight.

Perhaps Mr. Dolmetsch will one day (temporarily) put down his tools and his instruments and for a moment take up his pen to tell us a little more. It need not detain him long from his more important work.

ROUND THE WORLD BY SPORTS CAR

Captain Max Hay and Mr. W. E. Wolveridge started from the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, yesterday on an attempt to travel round the world in an 8 h.p. sports car. Captain Hay stated that they were attempting to do the journey in five months and hoped to be back in London by the middle of January. They were covering about 36,000 miles and would take two hours' spells at the wheel and travel about 250 miles a day. The car was called "Marie Olive," after the drivers' wives.

Florence Proctor, a 13-year-old Ramsgate girl, yesterday swam from Deal to Ramsgate in four hours.

THE MUSICIAN'S GRAMOPHONE

BACH AND BAX

To-morrow night Sir Henry Wood will play the Sixth Brandenburg Concerto and the F minor Piano Concerto of Bach at the Promenade Concerts. Gramophone records of both works come appropriately to hand for comparison, the one from Columbia, the other from the National Gramophone Society. The Sixth Brandenburg is for the lower strings in six parts, and the part-playing is beautifully clear, especially in the slow movement. Sir Henry Wood and his orchestra have made this record in the Central Hall, Westminster, and whatever hard things are said of that building by concert-goers the gramophonist can bring no criticism against its resonance as it has affected these two excellent disks. The string tone is full-bodied, but free from blurring, even in the *finale*, where in spite of the speed the phrasing is perfectly clean. The only flaw in the recording is the division of the first movement, which occurs just 16 bars from the end. An interesting point in the interpretation is the treatment of the half-closes in the slow movement when at intervals of 10 bars the subject comes to a formal cadence. Sir Henry Wood gives them just sufficient *rallentando* to point their formality without breaking the flow of the counterpoint. The *tempo* of the last movement is well judged, and though the weight of tone is undoubtedly greater than that contemplated by Bach in his original scoring for tenor viols, gambas, and basses the proportions are preserved, and a more exhilarating if less airy effect is obtained from the employment of a larger number of modern instruments.

In the F minor Concerto, which Miss Ethel Bartlett records with the unspecified orchestra and conductor of the National Gramophone Society, the string accompaniment is lighter and balances the piano very well indeed, though the actual tone quality is not so pure. The piano records brightly, and Miss Bartlett's touch suits this harpsichord music better than it does the choral prelude "Liebster Jesu," which occupies the odd side of the second disk. This, after all, is organ music, and a warmer treatment is appropriate when it is transferred to the modern piano. But this is a refinement of criticism, and these additions to the gramophone library of Bach's works are to be gratefully welcomed.

The National Gramophone Society has also been busy at the same time with works of Arnold Bax, and records of the new Sonata for Two Pianos, which is one of the British works to be played at the forthcoming international festival of contemporary music at Liège, and of the G major String Quartet are welcome on the ground that concert performances of his work, though becoming increasingly frequent, are not sufficient to give it the familiarity which it admittedly deserves. The G major Quartet, here recorded by the Marie Wilson String Quartet, dates from 1918 and consists of three movements, each of which is long enough to cover both sides of a disk. The first allegretto is somewhat diffuse, but faithful to its description *semplice;* the second is in his characteristic vein of richly lyrical and rhapsodical melody, with important lines for the lower instruments; the third, a dance-like *rondo* with an Irish flavour. The Marie Wilson Quartet catches these varying traits faithfully; the playing is by turns compact and homogeneous, polyphonic, and markedly rhythmic. The actual tone quality of the reproduction leaves something to be desired.

Bax has made valuable contributions to the small number of works for two keyboards, and on the sixth side of the record of the new sonata is his "Hardanger" in the manner of Grieg played by Miss Ethel Bartlett and Mr. Rae Robertson, who are also responsible for the sonata. Their duet-playing has a perfect balance and ensemble, and their collaboration might easily pass for the work of one pair of hands at one instrument if it were not for the fact that the composer has kept the several strands of his texture remarkably distinct. Neither has he indulged in the bunches of thick bass chords, which are one of his tricks of style, but which would certainly not record clearly. The slow movement comes off least well in reproduction, since the illusion of varied tone-colour does not come through and the effect is rather flat; the frankly percussive *finale*, on the other hand, is vivid. The work is a contribution of first-class importance to pianoforte literature, and gramophone users are fortunate in having it made accessible to them.

CHESS CONGRESS AT LIEGE

THE SEVENTH ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

LIEGE, AUG. 25

The seventh round of the International Tournament was played this afternoon. Only two of the games were finished, and the others were resumed this evening.

This afternoon F. J. Marshall secured his first full point at the expense of A. Niemzowitsch, though he played several inferior moves after he had secured a winning position. Mir Sultan Khan, who now has more than an outside chance of winning first prize, had the black pieces to-day against A. Rubinstein. This is quite a sufficient handicap, but it was not until very late in the evening that the latter gained a slight advantage. The game will be resumed to-morrow.

The pairing and results in the seventh round were as follows:—

White	Opening	Black	Result
A. Rubinstein	Queen's pawn	Mir Sultan Khan	Adjd.
G. Przepiorka	Queen's pawn	I. Pleci	Adjd.
S. Tartakower	Queen's pawn	C. Ahues	Drawn
H. Weenink	Queen's pawn	V. Soultanbeieff	Drawn
F. J. Marshall	Queen's pawn	A. Niemzowitsch	W. won
E. Colle	Queen's pawn	Sir G. A. Thomas	W. won

In the adjourned games from the sixth round Mir Sultan Khan beat Colle in 60 moves, and A. Rubinstein beat I. Pleci, who exceeded the time limit.

The leading scorers are Mir Sultan Khan, 6 points; S. Tartakower, 5 points; E. Colle, 4 points; Sir George Thomas and A. Niemzowitsch, 3½ each.

A. Rubinstein's game against Mir Sultan Khan was a case of each trying for positional advantage on either wing. Some of the material had been exchanged before the first adjournment, and the queens were exchanged later, so bringing about a rook and pawn ending, with Rubinstein a pawn to the good. Przepiorka's game against Pleci was another long-drawn-out battle, coming down to a bishop and pawn ending with bishops of opposite colours. H. Weenink's and V. Soultanbeieff's game was prolonged until a king and pawn ending was reached. A certain draw was agreed to in 54 moves. A. Niemzowitsch did not handle the defence well, making several positional errors, and this enabled F. J. Marshall to bring a king's side attack to a successful conclusion in 25 moves. E. Colle gradually wore down the defence of Sir George Thomas, and a king's side attack won in 50 moves.

FAITHFUL SERVICE

On our front page are announced the deaths of Ann Jones, "for 59 years faithful servant and friend to the late Mr. and Mrs. Morgan B. Williams, of Killay House, and their sons, aged 87"; and of Thomas Marks, "for 45 years the true friend and faithful servant of Mrs. J. J. Barrow and family, of Holmewood, Langton Green."

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

CANADIAN MUSIC

A programme of Canadian music will be broadcast in the National programme at 7.30 this evening by Harry Adaskin (violin) and Frances Adaskin (pianoforte).

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 26, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television by the Baird Process (Sound). **12**:—Edith Delaney (soprano); Hector Hall (baritone). **12.30**:—Organ of Tussaud's Cinema. **1-2**:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.5-2.30**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30**:—Orchestra, from the Prince of Wales Playhouse, Lewisham.

5.15:—Children: The Tale of a Dog, being the second of the Tale Tellers' Club Series (Margaret Ironside). Nursery Rhymes, set to music by Herbert Hughes and sung by Nancy Fitch. A Bump on the Head, written and told by Ralph de Rohan. **6**:—Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley reading Humorous Verse—3. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Handel Arias, sung by Stiles-Allen. **7-7.20**:—A Novice in the Swiss Alps, by Mr. Stan Corley. **7.30**:—Harry Adaskin (violin); Frances Adaskin (pianoforte).

8:—Promenade Concert: B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; the Wireless Singers; Oda Slobodskaya (soprano); Hilda Bor (pianoforte), relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. **9.45**:—Weather; News. **10**:—Victorian Schoolboys, by Mr. Raymond Mortimer. **10.15**:—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m. only**). **10.25-12**:—Dance Band, from the Tower Ballroom, the Winter Gardens, Blackpool, from Manchester. **12-12.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Mai Ramsay (mezzo-soprano); Victor Harding (baritone); Nina Joel (violin); Joy Smith (pianoforte). **1**:—Organ of the Regent Cinema, Bournemouth. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—J. H. Squire Celeste Octet; Esther Coleman (contralto). **7.40**:—Beggar on Horseback, by George Kaufmann and Marc Connelly. Adapted for broadcasting by Barbara Burnham, music arranged by Victor Hely-Hutchinson. Produced by Howard Rose, with Harman Grisewood, Laura Smithson, William Fazan, Douglas Emery, Frank Denton, Valentine Dunn, W. Alex Rogerson, Philip Wade, Mary Allan, Alban Blakelock, Albert Chevalier, jun., Wilfred Babbage, Roger Foster, Wellington Briggs, Frederick Sargent, Barbara Couper, Freda Bruce-Lockhart, Phyllis Thomas, John R. Turnbull; the Old Sextet, conducted by Robert Chignell. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.20-10.30**:—B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Rachel Morton (soprano). **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **1**:—Organ of the Picture House, relayed from Lozells, Birmingham. **2-3**:—Haydn Heard and his Salon Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children: To Defend the Fairies, a story by M. K. McIntosh; Songs by Harold Casey (baritone); Sydney Hull (banjo); An Invitation—Come with Me—to the Seaside, by Florence M. Austin. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—London Regional programme. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Midland News. **9.20-10.30**:—Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Dorothy McBlain (siffleuse).

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—Edinburgh programme. **5.5**:—Glasgow programme. **5.15**:—Edinburgh programme. **6**:—Glasgow programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Scottish News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **4**:—The Orchestra; Ernest Davison (baritone); William S. Bates (bassoon). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Stop Press (?) **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. John McCloy: The Poet, Wistrad. **7.15**:—Music. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Regional News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12.30**:—National programme. **4-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. J. Thomas: A Tramp Abroad—Walks round Barry. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—A Welsh Interlude: Current Topics in Wales—A Review in Welsh, by Professor E. Ernest Hughes. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.15**:—West Regional News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30-2:—Time, Weather, Stock Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Records. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Talk: Land Leghesch Gaedhilge. **7.45**:—H. Fraser: Monologues. **8**:—Concert by the No. 1 Army Band, conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase. **9**:—H. White: Musical Chat. **9.15**:—Concert: Margaret Dempsey, Soprano Solos; The Station Orchestra; R. Dixon and L. Pearson, pianoforte and Vocal Recital; The Station Orchestra. **10.30**:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records, from Edinburgh. **4**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. **4.5**:—The Octet; Andrew Simpson (tenor), from Edinburgh. **5.8**:—Glasgow programme. **5.15**:—Children, from Edinburgh. **5.47**:—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. **5.53**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. **5.57**:—Weather Forecast for Farmers, from Edinburgh. **6**:—Glasgow programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Scottish News, from Edinburgh. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Edinburgh programme. **4**:—Edinburgh programme. **5.5**:—Netta B. Reid (reciter). **5.15**:—Edinburgh programme. **6**:—Mr. T. J. Morrison: Scottish Ballads. **6.15**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Scottish News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Eva Greenhalgh (soprano). **1-2**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; George Baldwin (baritone), from Newcastle. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Kate Lovell: Stories of Northern Towns: Chester, Picturesque and Unique. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—L. du Garde Peach: See Europe First. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.15**:—North of England News. **10.25-12**:—Dance Band, relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7**:—Miss E. Cecilia Carr; Berry Pomeroy. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Local News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Cardiff programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Cardiff programme. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.15**:—West Regional News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-2**:—Manchester programme. **4**:—Manchester and Newcastle programme. **5.15**:—Manchester programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Manchester programme. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.15**:—North of England News. **10.25-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Trio Music and News. **8-10**:—Interval. **10**:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange. **10.5**:—Reading from his own Work by Ramon y Fortanet. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Choral Concert with Tenor Solos. **12**:—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7:—Reading. **7.30**:—Bagpipe Selections of Yugoslavian Music. **8**:—Concert relayed from Zagreb (**307m.**). **10**:—Time and News. **10.15**:—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—**4.30**:—Programme from Leipzig. **5.30**:—Talk—Fostering Music in the Home by means of Gramophone and Wireless. **6**:—Talk—Great German Parliamentary Figures. **6.30**:—Elementary French Lesson. **7**:—Talk—Talk—Depression, and the Dresden Hygiene Exhibition, 1930. **7.20**:—Talk—German State Administration. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—Programme from Langenberg. **9.40**:—Gramophone Records, Political Press Review, and News from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—**6.30**:—Talk—The Germanisation of Culture. **7**:—Recital of Folk Songs by the Silcher Choir. **7.30**:—Labour Market Report. **7.35**:—The Interview of the Week. **8**:—The Princess de Trebizonde, operetta in three acts (Offenbach), followed by Political Press Review, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

BERNE (468m.), 1kw.—7.58:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Programme from Frankfurt. **10.15**:—News and Weather. **10.30**:—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Kursaal Schoenli.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—**7.35**:—Talk, Time, Chimes, and The Fatal Manoeuvre, operetta (Plakacek), relayed from Kosice (**293m.**). **9**:—Popular Music relayed from Moravska-Ostrava (**263m.**). **10**:—Programme from Prague. **10.15**:—Dance Music. **10.55**:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (283m.).—**7.5**:—Weather for Farmers, followed by Gramophone Records. Announcements and German Music. **7.58**:—Weather. **8**:—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **10.25**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.50**:—Wireless Notes.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—**7.30**:—Programme from Prague. **9**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. **10**:—Programme from Prague. **10.15**:—Programme from Bratislava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Trio Concert. **6**:—Talk—The History of Belgium. **6.15**:—Talk—Belgian Literature. **6.30**:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parle. **8.15**:—Gramophone Records. **8.20**:—Talk. **8.35**:—L'Oncle Mathurin, operetta (Weyts). **9.5**:—Concert, followed by News. **11.5-11.15** (on **338.2m.**)—Concert organized by the Flemish Socialist Radio Club of Antwerp (S.A.R.O.V.).

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7.15:—Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra. **8.20**:—Humorous Programme. **8.50**:—Vocal Concert, followed by Dance Music from the Margarita Island.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—3:—Orchestral Concert; Reading in the Infirmary. **5**:—Children. **5.40**:—Exchange, Market Prices. **6.20**:—Talk for Tourists. **6.50**:—Weather and News. **7.15**:—Time Signal. **7.30**:—Talk to be announced. **8**:—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2-10.45**:—Danish Programme. **8.2**:—Concert of Danish Music. **9.15**:—Towards Evening, play in one act (Tavs Nelenkam). **9.50**:—Report of the Wireless Club and News Bulletin. **10.10**:—Concert, from the Works of Finl Henriques. **10.45**:—Dance Music from Nimb's Restaurant.

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—7:—Miscellaneous Items, News, and Programme Announcements. **7.5**:—Talk—Synthetic Stones. **7.30**:—Agricultural Report and Radio Journal. **8**:—Time Signal, Gramophone Concert, Talk, and News from Warsaw (**1,411m.**).

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.3kw., and CASSEL (244m.).—7:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5**:—See Stuttgart Programme. **7.30**:—Hugo Wolf Recital. **8**:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **10.30**:—Answers to Correspondents. **11**:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (560m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—7:—From Bremen: Choral Concert in Commemoration of Friedrich Silcher; Scottish Band Chorus. **7.50**:—Exchange, Weather, and Market Prices. **8**:—Three Thousand Years of Parliament and Trials: The Trial of Galileo (Waldemar Maas and Max Siddon). **9**:—Round the World, by the Station Orchestra. **10.50**:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.55**:—Concert from the Ostermann Restaurant.

HILVERSUM (announced Huizen) (1,071m., 280m., 6.5kw.; after 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.).—7.40 a.m. till close down: Programme of the Catholic Radio Society (K.R.O.). **7.40 a.m.**:—Gramophone Records. **11.10**:—Religious Address. **11.40**:—Trio Concert. **12.40**:—Gramophone Records. **1.40**:—Programme for Women. **4.40**:—Gramophone Records. **5.40**:—Esperanto Notes. **5.55**:—Gramophone Records. **6.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.20**:—Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—Talk by Mr. Wahlen. **7.40**:—Orchestral Concert. In the Interval at **9.10**:—News. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (announced Hilversum) (1,875m., 6.5kw.—**7.40 a.m.-11.40 p.m.**:—Programme of the Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.). **7.40 a.m.**:—Time and Gramophone Records. **9.40**:—Time and Daily Service. **10.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **11.40**:—Time Signal. **11.55**:—Quintet Concert. **1.40**:—Talk (to be announced). **2.10**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40-3.10**:—Interval. **3.10**:—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Café Moderne, Amsterdam. **4.10**:—Children. **5.10**:—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Tuschinski Theatre, Amsterdam. **6.25**:—Gramophone Records. **6.55**:—Talk (to be announced). **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. In the interval at **8.40**:—Violin Recital. **9.55**:—Weather and News. **10.10**:—Gramophone Records. **10.40**:—Dance Music relayed from the Hotel Groot Badhuis, Zandvoort.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw.—7:—Talk (to be announced). **7.20**:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **8.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15**:—Concert of Military Music relayed from the Kaupeli Restaurant.

LANGENBERG (473m., 1.8kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—7:—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15**:—Talk for Workers. **7.40**:—Agricultural Talk—The Cultivation of Rye. **8**:—Popular Concert—Selections by a Tzigane Orchestra, Mandoline and Mouth-organ Music, and Items by a Children's Choir. **9**:—The Reuter Sonata, op. 47, for Violin and Pianoforte (Beethoven). **9.40**:—Experimental Talk: Transmitting and Receiving Technique, followed by News, Miscellaneous and Sports Notes.

LEIPZIG (259m., 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—**4.10**:—Concert by the Dresden Ensemble. **5.5**:—Economic Notes. **6.5**:—Talk: Women's Work in the United States of America. **6.30**:—Choral Concert from the Villa of Friedrich Gilles (died August **26, 1860**). **7**:—A Talk with a Police Inspector. **7.25**:—Talk on Topical Economic Questions. **7.40**:—La Veuve Grapin—Operetta in one act (Flotow). **8.40**:—Literary Selection. **9.15**:—Albertina Ferrari Recital. **10**:—Time; Weather; Press Review, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from the Bellevue Restaurant.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—8:—Chimes; Exchange; Market Prices, and Dance Music. **9.25**:—News. **9.30-11**:—Interval. **11**:—Chimes, Time, and Opera Selection, La Tosca—Opera (Puccini) on Gramophone Records, followed by News.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—7.30:—Light Music. **8.15**:—Giornale Radio; Weather. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Literary Review. **8.40**:—Chamber Music and Nonsense Solos. **9.10**:—Concert. In the intervals, Talk and Giornale Radio. After the Concert, Dance Music. **11.55**:—Commercial Bulletin.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), 10kw.—7.30:—Programme from Prague. **9**:—Popular Music. **10**:—Programme from Prague. **10.15**:—Programme from Bratislava. **10.55**:—Programme Announcements.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.); KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.); NURNBERG (239m.).—7:—Talk: Goethe and the Contradictions. **7.30**:—Literary Talk. **8**:—Orchestral Concert. **9.15**:—Talk: Plastic Art. **9.45**:—Concert from the Works of Austrian Composers. **10.30**:—Time; Weather; News and Sports Notes.

OSLO (493m.), 0.8kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.); HAMAR (367m.), NOTODDEN (1,076m.), PORSGRUND (483m.); RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15:—Weather and News. **7.30**:—Talk by M. Arthur Krohn. **8**:—Time Signal. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Miss Inken Brochmann reads from her own Works. **9.35**:—Weather and News. **9.50**:—Topical Talk. **10.10**:—Accordion Recital.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m., 12kw.—8.56 a.m.:—Time Signal (**32.5m.**). **10.26**:—Time Signal (**2,650m.**). **6.45**:—Le Journal Parle. **8.10**:—Weather. **8.20**:—Concert. **At 8.56**:—Time Signal (**32.5m.**). **11.26**:—Time Signal (**2,650m.**).

PARIS (Poste Parisien) (329m., 0.5kw.—8.45:—Gramophone Records, Talk, and News. **9**:—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert; in the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange, Market Prices. **3.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Concert. **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5.30**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Medical Talk—Poisonous Fungi. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. **8**:—Madame Butterfly, opera (Puccini), by Soloists and the Station Orchestra; in the intervals at **8.30**, Sports Review, and at **9.15**, Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—7.30:—News and Orchestral Concert. **8.30**:—Song Recital. **9**:—Viola and Pianoforte Recital. **9.30**:—Pianoforte Selection—The Summer (Novacek). **10**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **10.15**:—Programme from Bratislava. **10.55**:—Announcements. Theatre Notes and Programme Notes. **11**:

Imperial and Foreign News

FRENCH ARMY REFORMS

I.—DEFENCE OF FRONTIERS

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

The recent statement by M. Maginot, the Minister of War, to the effect that the French Military estimates would this year be increased rather than diminished and that the Ministry of War was thinking out a new system of defence, has resulted in a good deal of discussion concerning the best method of assuring the defence of the frontiers, and the German frontier in particular.

These discussions have been stimulated by the knowledge that a similar overhauling has been taking place in Germany, and the recognition that the present year is of vital importance to the problem of military preparation in both countries. Germany, by the adoption of the Young Plan and the evacuation of the Rhineland, has recovered to a large extent her freedom of movement in the reorganization of her arms. France, confronted for years past with an evident determination on the part of Germany to do this at the earliest possible moment, hopes by the end of the year to have brought her own programme of military reforms at least beyond the danger limit.

The progress made by the League of Nations Preparatory Commission on Disarmament may well bring the reduction of armies into the realm of a practical obligation. Hence the interest and anxiety so frequently revealed in France whenever the Army's share in the Budget is discussed.

EYES ON GERMANY

The controversy in France, as in Germany, touches only indirectly the perennial dispute concerning armaments and security. France will reduce her armaments only in proportion as her security is guaranteed. As the degree of guarantee demanded by France greatly transcends anything at present likely to be undertaken by other Powers, the first elements of security must be provided by her own strength. It is thus mainly a question how that strength can best be employed.

Indirectly one of the chief contributors to the discussion has been General von Seeckt, the former chief of the German Army. His remark that "the Allies at Versailles imposed upon Germany the type of army best adapted to the war of the future" gave the French people something to think about. In the eyes of many military experts, the Allies, in forcing Germany to abandon conscription and to set up a professional long-service army, played into Germany's hand.

Under General von Seeckt the Reichswehr became a highly efficient instrument, capable of immediate aggressive action, whereas a national militia, such as had at one time been contemplated, would have been adapted at best to the purposes of home defence. In his new book "Landesverteidigung" he has laid down certain principles for the future employment of military force by Germany, and these opinions have had a profound influence on current French military discussion. Chief among them is the view that the day of massed armies is over, and that the future is with the small professional army, highly trained, fully equipped, and ready to move at a moment's notice.

The theory put forward is that great armies are useless for the rapid and decisive action necessary at the outset of a modern war. There being no real distinction between offensive and defensive action, the task of the small, highly efficient army must be to launch a sudden attack at the outbreak of war, to paralyse the enemy's action, to throw his troops into disorder, to dislocate his plans for mobilization, and to invade his territory to such good purpose that it will become the battle-ground in the next stage of the fighting.

FRONT-LINE POWER

For the main action an army of 200,000 men is considered necessary. It is to recruit continuously in accordance with its requirements so that it is always at the maximum strength, and ready to move at a moment's notice. Side by side with it a corps of instructors must be organized whose task is the intensive preparation of the second line, which would already have been given physical training and the elements of military instruction in the schools. Selected from these ranks would be a group undergoing special instruction to provide reinforcements for the highly trained special army as it delivers its first attack.

There is no doubt that these principles have found many followers in France. For a long time after the Peace Treaty was signed, the belief prevailed that the Reichswehr, with its large proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, embodied the organization of the former German Army. It was believed that the traditions and duties of the former regiments had been entrusted to companies of the Reichswehr regiments, which would then be capable of immediate expansion in the event of war or the threat of war. This view of Germany's military preparations seems gradually to have been abandoned. The opinion now uppermost is that the German Army actually consists of the 100,000 men authorized by the Peace Treaty, together with the 150,000 Security Police, forming an organized elite, supported by trained reserves who have passed through the ranks of the Army, and others capable of immediate enrolment, sufficient to bring the total strength up to 400,000 men, or even more.

The French Army is in process of reorganization under the Army laws passed in 1927 and 1928, and subsequently modified in minor details by amending laws. Reorganization is not yet complete, and in its application it still leaves a good deal of latitude to the military executive. The question at the outset is whether a highly trained professional army or a national and compulsory army is the better.

From military writings published of late in France there is a good deal of evidence that a large body of professional opinion is in favour of the professional army. A soldier who speaks with the authority of General von Seeckt is bound to command attention. The search for a new system of defence now being undertaken by the Ministry of War is certainly biased in this direction. This, however, has not prevented other military writers making a dispassionate study from the purely French point of view, and submitting the underlying assumptions to a searching examination. Among them is General Debeney, late Chief of the French General Staff, who has embodied his views and experience in a pamphlet recently published by Payot under the title of "Sur la Sécurité Militaire de la France," with the avowed purpose of enlightening his countrymen on the real elements of the problem.

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTION

PARTIES AND FOREIGN POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 25

As the election campaign progresses references to foreign policy become more and more strident. It was expected that the Rhineland evacuation would be followed by the advancement of new claims. It was nevertheless surprising to find parties which actively supported the Young Plan in March expressing eagerness in August to "exhaust every means to effect its revision." It is almost incredible that Ministers should lead the public to expect a further reduction in the Reparations commitments.

Dr. Wirth, of the Centre, who was in the Government which signed the Young Plan, recently stated that "if the economic crisis continued the Plan could not be fulfilled." Herr Schiele, now Minister of Agriculture, yesterday said that the danger of the "complete collapse" of parts of the German economy had compelled the State to step in (a reference to the large subsidies to agriculture in the eastern provinces sanctioned in this year's Budget). Anxiety about finance would be the inseparable companion of coming Governments, and this economic and financial crisis must logically lead, if continued, to a "fulfilment crisis." Recent developments had justified their repudiatory (*ablehende*) attitude towards the Young Plan. The question was whether "the coming revision of the Young Plan" should again be left to the inadequate preparation of a Government under Socialist influence. The alternative, said Herr Schiele, using the curiously ambiguous phraseology popular on these occasions, was that they should hold themselves ready "to take the fate of the Fatherland in our hands by interpolating our strength of will and sense of responsibility in foreign political matters also."

Herr Schiele joined the Government, with Herr Treviranus, after the Young Plan had been signed. They both left the Nationalist Party because "constructive work within the present State" was impossible from inside. Their recent speeches have invaded fields of foreign policy—little is heard of Dr. Curtius, Herr Stresemann's successor at the Foreign Office, in these days—and it begins to seem that by "constructive work" they mainly understand the revision of Germany's treaty obligations.

It may be noted that the Minister of Finance, Herr Dietrich, on Friday last said that the Government's exceptional measures had disposed of immediate financial difficulties; that the path was now clear for several months, and that the new Reichstag would have ample time quietly to work on the important measures now being prepared.

"WEIMAR COALITION"

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which has never been able quite to free itself from the popular belief that it enjoys official support, makes some instructive statements. This newspaper, which represents active elements in the present Government, holds that the greatest danger of the election is the possibility that the Socialists may win enough seats to form, with the State Party and the Centre, that "Weimar Coalition" which has efficiently governed Prussia for 10 years. It excludes in advance the possibility of a Grand Coalition (the Weimar Coalition plus the People's Party), though that is the most logical combination likely to occur. The Socialists want to go slowly in foreign policy, and that would not suit the People's Party which, as the newspaper thinks, sees "a new era beginning."

The "new era" is clearly indicated in this party's electoral manifesto. The foreign aims include "revision of the peace and 'tribute' treaties, full equality for Germany among the nations of the earth, the restoration of the Saar, 'purification' of the eastern frontier, and the reattainment of colonial activity." Thus two of the parties which worked with the Socialists to gain approval for the Young Plan, the condition of evacuation, are already engaging themselves to work for its revision, while the opponents of the Plan are represented in the Government. At the last election, when the Rhineland was still occupied and the Young Plan not in sight, the electoral manifestos were full of the words, "a policy of understanding." In 1930 they are nowhere to be found.

The change of attitude has even communicated itself to the Communists, who usually show little interest in matters outside the frontiers. Evidently alarmed lest apparent inaction should lose them votes, they have produced a flamboyant "programme for the national and social liberation of the German people," in which they "solemnly declare before the peoples of the earth" that if returned to power they will declare null and void all obligations resting on the Treaty of Versailles.

Nearly a quarter of the members of the new Reichstag will be committed to some such policy of blank negation as this. More than another quarter will be associated with aggressive foreign aims of the kind already quoted. Only two parties, the Centre and the Socialists, remain to be heard on the subject of foreign policy.

SOVIET AND AGRICULTURE

NEW OPPOSITION GROUPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 25

The difficulties of the Soviet Government in connexion with the collection of grain, the production of coal, and the hoarding of coins are now complicated by the appearance of new opposition groups within the Communist Party which have attempted to criticize the Government's present policy. The criticism chiefly concerns the collective agricultural policy and is apparently a consequence of the unsatisfactory results hitherto reported by the grain collectors.

The Soviet Press describes the grain deliveries throughout the U.S.S.R. as "catastrophically slow." Every district has so far failed to carry out its allotted programme. Many districts have not delivered even a quarter of the quantities prescribed for the first half of August, and only North Caucasus shows signs of improvement. The authorities have reopened their campaign against the "bagmen," who hamper the official collectors by offering the peasants higher prices, and in silver coin instead of Soviet notes.

MINERS ENTOMBED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 25

Fifteen miners were buried to-day in the Hildebrand mine at Wirek, in Upper Silesia, through caving in caused by the collapse of a pit pillar. Nine of the men were extracted in a serious condition, but it is thought that the remaining six cannot be reached for at least two days.

This is the second serious accident at the Hildebrand mine within the last five months.

YOUNG DESPERADO RAIDS TRAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, Aug. 25

A Canadian National passenger train from Duluth was raided by a young desperado at a small station near the International boundary, 200 miles east of Winnipeg, early on Sunday morning, and two United States Customs officers were shot dead. Later, the desperado was fatally wounded while hiding in a farm building.

RUMANIAN WARSHIPS TO VISIT MALTA

Bucharest, Aug. 25.—On the occasion of the visit of the British warships to Constanza, King Carol has sent a telegram to King George in which he expresses his thanks for the visit, and announces the coming visit of Rumanian warships to Malta.

In reply King George has expressed the hope that the British vessels' visit to Rumania will deepen the existing good relations between both countries.—*Exchange.*

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT RESIGNS

MILITARY IN CONTROL IN LIMA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 25

Señor Augusto Leguia, the President of Peru, to-day left Lima for the coast, where he went on board a cruiser and left for Panama.

In spite of the success of the revolt at Arequipa and other towns in the Southern Provinces, the revolutionaries in the capital refrained from any overt act against the Government yesterday. President Leguia, who spent the afternoon at the racecourse, received a number of telegrams proclaiming the loyalty of garrisons in various parts of the country.

Until after midnight the President was engaged in an attempt to form a new Cabinet, headed by General Fernando Sarmiento. As the task was almost done a messenger came in and informed him that a military committee was waiting upon him. The leaders of the committee said that the Cabinet he had formed was unsatisfactory. Señor Leguia thereupon resigned and left the city soon after.

Later in the morning the committee issued a *communiqué* announcing the resignation of the President and their decision to form "a Government junta, appointed by the army institutions." They have appointed General Manuel Ponce to be President and Minister without portfolio, and Naval Captain Julio Goichochea to be Minister of Foreign Affairs. The *communiqué* added that Colonel Cerro, who is leading the insurgents at Arequipa, would have a place on the junta, and that an aeroplane had been sent to Arequipa to inform him of the events at Lima. This morning, before this news reached Arequipa, the officers there under Colonel Cerro proclaimed a military government and issued a list of Cabinet officers on their own account.

The censorship was relaxed to-day by the new Government in Lima. Crowds created some disturbance in Lima today and four people are reported to have been killed.

AN EGYPTIAN EPISODE

PRIME MINISTER'S DISGUISED VISITOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25

There is a report that an attempt was planned against the life of Ismail Pasha Sidky, the Prime Minister, while travelling to Cairo this morning from Alexandria by the early train.

According to the story, a man dressed in a white *gallabieh* with a red cummerband like a Berberine *suffraghi* (waiter) entered Sidky Pasha's saloon just before the train reached Damanhour Station at 7.45 a.m., and when the Pasha demanded his breakfast showed so much embarrassment as to make the Prime Minister ask what he was doing there, as he did not seem to be a waiter. This aroused the suspicions of the detectives present, who searched the man and found that he had a large hatchet concealed beneath his *gallabieh*. On this he was arrested, and turned out to be a State Railway engineer named Hussein Mohamed Taha.

The fact that he had disguised himself as a *suffraghi* and had entered the Prime Minister's saloon with a hatchet, combined with the report that he is an ardent Wafdist, has led to the belief that he intended to make an attempt on Sidky Pasha's life. The man is said to be the son of Mohamed Taha Abu Zeid Bey, a landowner in the Aswan Province, and to have quarrelled with his father, who stopped his allowance, and I understand that he has made a statement to the Cairene police. This was to the effect that he had disguised himself as a waiter in hopes of getting home free in a Pullman car, as he had no money to pay his fare. The hatchet, he said, was intended as a present to his family. So far there is little evidence of any intention on his part to attack the Prime Minister, but further inquiry is being made.

A KENYA MURDER CASE

NATIVES AND THE LAW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, Aug. 24

The Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government of Kenya is investigating the circumstances of what is known as the Wagishu murder case, in which four natives who were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court in 1928 were retried on the instruction of the Appeal Court and eventually acquitted after spending a year and a half in gaol.

It may be recalled that the reopening of the case is due to the unremitting labours of accused's employer, Mr. Oswald Bentley, a settler, at whose farm, near Kitale, the murder occurred.

Mr. Bentley in a long, detailed statement to the Commission stated that the system of administering justice in vogue in Kenya, and especially the procedure connected therewith, though probably suitable in European cases, was quite unsuitable where the accused were primitive Africans. Both police and Judges should have knowledge of native languages and native mentality, which, Mr. Bentley states, is not the case at present. He alleges that in the case under review the police started on the assumption that the natives were guilty, and therefore, consciously or unconsciously, they excluded evidence in their favour. Thus, says Mr. Bentley, the magistrate's attention was directed to the fact that blood-stains on a vest of one of the accused were circumstantial evidence of guilt, but no steps were taken to prove that it was human blood, and in fact it was, Mr. Bentley adds, that of an animal.

Mr. Bentley also alleged that native witnesses were ill-treated and intimidated by the police, especially the wife and child of one of the accused, who were called as witnesses against him. He thought it should be the duty of the police and Judges to assist Africans in disclosing the possible lines of their defence instead of, as at present, being concerned mainly with the prosecution.

Mr. Bentley is claiming compensation for the natives and also the refund of his expenses. The inquiry is continuing.

In this connexion an important step was recently taken by the Kenya Government by the introduction of legislation for the purpose of creating Native Tribunals, which are to be given wide judicial powers over native cases. The main purpose is to maintain the prestige of native authorities among their own people. The proposed law provides for the exclusion of advocates from the native courts. This legislation, which is on the lines of similar legislation in Nigeria and Tanganyika, is the greatest step in the direction of indirect rule that has been taken in Kenya for many years and may largely meet Mr. Bentley's contention except in murder cases. Mr. Bentley, who is a former magistrate of the Sudan, proposes special native courts.

CANADIAN MINISTERS RE-ELECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, Aug. 25

Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, Mr. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture, the Ministers representing the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan respectively in the new Dominion Cabinet, were all re-elected to-day without opposition.

FRONTIER UNREST IN INDIA

TROUBLE WITH THE WAZIRIS

The following appreciation of the situation in India up to August 23 (Saturday last) is issued by the Government of India:—

By August 19 the Afridi *lashkar* [armed force] had dispersed, although a few small parties still remained in the district. A gang of about 30 was seen on the 19th some seven or eight miles south of Peshawar. Another gang was reported to have entered the district on the night of the 20th and two similar gangs were reported on the 21st south of Peshawar and in the direction of Attock Bridge.

A party of Tirah Afridis under the leading of a hostile Mullah has been touring the Hassan Khel country in hope of involving the Hassan Khel and Jowaki, but it seems to have met with very little success. Congress emissaries from British territory are, however, reported to have passed up Bara Valley to urge the Afridis to renew hostilities. About 3,000 Afridis were present at the usual Friday *jirga* [tribal gathering] at Bagh on the 22nd and an aeroplane doing reconnaissance there was fired upon.

On the northern border of Peshawar District, the Haji of Turangzai and his emissaries have remained active among the Upper Mohmands and Utman Khel. A *jirga* of two sections of the latter tribe interviewed the Deputy Commissioner on the 16th. They undertook to commit no more offences against Government, to refrain from joining any hostile *lashkar*, and to refuse passage to any hostile *lashkar* of other tribes. In view of this undertaking their 11 prisoners captured at Pallai were released. It is clear, however, that the Haji has met with a good deal of success among the Upper Mohmands and possibly some part of the Utman Khel tribe and still has great hopes of raising a *lashkar* to attack Peshawar District by way of Gandao. The Halimza and Tarakzai Mohmands on the District border have given assurance that they will oppose him in this, and Mohmand Khassadars have been released from duties in the border posts in order to go to Gandao and assist.

The Tirah Orakzai have remained quiet throughout the week, and their threatened attack on Kohat District did not materialize.

On the Kurram border intensive bombing of Massozai and Para Chamkannis had very good effect. By August 19 the Massozai were making overtures for settlement and bombing was accordingly suspended. A Massozai *jirga* and a *jirga* of one section of the Para Chamkannis have now come in to Parachinar. The agitation, however, has spread to other tribes.

On August 19 Ahmadzai Ghilzai collected a *lashkar* on Peiwar Kotal in the neighbourhood of Utsar and Bargawisar. Reconnaissance aeroplanes were heavily fired on from these two points, and militia pickets in the Upper Kurram were fired on from Utsar. Thanks to the excellent defensive measures adopted by the Kurram militia and village levies, together with the successful measures adopted by the local Afghan authorities to restrain the tribes on their side of the border, the hostiles dispersed after a few days without further committing themselves. It appears, however, that the dispersal was only temporary, and they have now turned their attention to the Kharlachi side, about eight miles west of Parachinar. There was considerable firing in that area throughout the night 22nd-23rd, and some hostiles were observed on the morning of the 23rd.

In Waziristan there has been some recrudescence of activity among the Saifali and Pipali Kabul Khel Wazirs in Shawal, who seem to have been stirred up by a hostile Mullah refugee from Bannu District. The latest reports are that they have succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of the Ahmadzai Wazirs of Birmal, and a *lashkar* of about 4,000 is believed to have collected with the object of attacking either Datta Khel or Wana. Warnings have been issued to all concerned, and aeroplane reconnaissances are being carried out from the morning of the 23rd.

Congress agitators of Bannu District continued to encounter spirited opposition from Khattaks in the southern portion of Kohat District and now appear to have discontinued their activities in that area.

The police and frontier constabulary, supported by troops, visited four Hathi Khel Wazir villages of the Bannu District on the 21st and made some arrests of agitators who had been prominent in this movement. The Hathi Khel Wazirs are now handing in their licensed firearms, but the Mullah, who was leader of the agitation, appears to have absconded. [It was in an encounter with Hathi Khel Waziris that, as reported on another page, troops engaged in disarming tribesmen have since suffered casualties, including a British officer killed.]

The provincial reports for the first fortnight of August continue to show marked improvement in most provinces. . . .

Although, therefore, the situation in most provinces is distinctly easier, there is no province in which the conditions are normal, or in which it can be safely said that some activities of the civil disobedience movement may not assume fresh vigour. There has, fortunately, been a marked improvement in Sind, where the communal situation was reported last week to be serious. The position is now under control, although, as was apprehended, the loss of life and property has been considerable, and it will take some time to restore a sense of security.

GLIDING COMPETITION IN GERMANY

THE WASSERKUPPE MEETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, Aug. 25

The eleventh German gliding competition on the Wasserkuppe in the Rhön hills was concluded yesterday in excellent weather. The gliders were determined to make the best of the favourable conditions prevailing on the last day of the competition, and as many as 14 machines were at times up in the air at once. The most successful pilot this year is again Herr Robert Kronfeld of Vienna, who had already won the long-distance prize by a flight over 150 kilometres (93 miles) and beat his own world's record by about six miles by covering a distance of 162 kilometres (100 miles) yesterday.

Herr Kronfeld has a close runner-up and a keen rival in Herr Grönhoff of Frankfurt who, after Kronfeld, successfully completed the flight with a fixed destination by gliding round the Kreuzberg and returning to the starting point. The prize was therefore shared equally between these two pilots. Herr Grönhoff's new machine, the Fasnier, is said to be one of the best on the Wasserkuppe and equal in quality to Herr Kronfeld's Wien.

The prize for duration flight was won by Herr Hemmer, who established a record on his Bavarian machine called Schloss Mainberg by remaining in the air for 9½ hours.

A MOUNTAIN PILGRIMAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Aug. 25

The slopes of Mount Emelius (11,677ft.), which overlooks the Val d'Aosta from the south, were yesterday the scene of a picturesque and moving pilgrimage. A year ago three young local climbers lost their lives while attempting to scale the mountain by a new and dangerous route, and to honour their memory and courage a chapel has been built at a height of 8,000ft. At its dedication yesterday all the well-known mountaineering families of the Val d'Aosta were represented, as also was the Alpine Club.

In the early hours of the previous morning small parties of climbers in an arduous ascent lasting 10 hours had strewn flowers all along the track followed by the dead climbers. Towards dusk many gathered on the shore of Lake Laures and knelt to recite the traditional "prayer of the mountains." Later the mountain side was illuminated by a brilliant display of multi-coloured rockets, while throughout the night groups of climbers continued to ascend by the light of torches to the chapel, where Mass was celebrated at 10 a.m. by the parish priest of Chatillon.

PARTY POLITICS IN TURKEY

FETHY BEY'S PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25

The Popular Party is displaying much energy in reorganizing itself and replying to the criticism levelled against General Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, by Fethi Bey, the Leader of the Liberal Republicans, and his followers. All members of the Popular Party have been asked to define their positions. If they are against the Government they must leave the party forthwith; if they are with the Government they will be expected to remain permanent members of the Party.

The prospects of the Liberal Republicans would appear to be less bright than they were a few days ago. The Constantinopolitan Press, with one or two exceptions, is supporting Ismet Pasha, and only 13 Deputies, so far, have transferred their allegiance to the new Party. Particular exception has been taken by some of Ismet Pasha's supporters to Fethy Bey's declarations about the right of minorities to take part in parliamentary and municipal elections. It is also pointed out that the new Party is providing a rallying ground for all sorts of discontented and disgruntled politicians and that such a nucleus cannot form a satisfactory basis for a really strong progressive party. Mahmud Essad Bey, the Minister of Justice, has also entered the lists by warmly defending the present judicial system, adding that the Popular Party owes explanations to no one, not even to Allah.

Meanwhile Fethy Bey has again openly expressed his wish to obtain power and has declined the Government's invitation to visit Sivas on August 30 for the official opening of the recently completed railway from Angora to Sivas. The Prime Minister will make an important speech at Sivas, in which, it is expected, he will reply to Fethy Bey's remarks about the Government's economic and financial policy.

NEW ZEALAND CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, Aug. 24

Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, has announced that during his absence at the Imperial Conference Mr. Ransom, Minister of Lands and State Forests, will act as Prime Minister for him and will also take charge of two of his other Departments, Finance and External Affairs. Mr. Cobbe, Minister of Defence and Justice, will take charge of the third, the Department of Customs.

Sir Apriana Ngata, Minister of Native Affairs, is taking over the Attorney-Generalship for Sir Thomas Sidey, who is also going to London.

MR. ALEXANDER'S VISIT TO MALTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, Aug. 25

The First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by his Naval Secretary, arrived on an official visit in H.M.S. Bryony from Marseilles yesterday. This evening Mr. Alexander is the guest of Admiral and Lady Chatfield at Admiralty House, Valletta.

THE BOMBAY MILLS

OWNERS AND CONGRESS DEMANDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 25

Further light is thrown on the terms offered by the Congress Boycott Committee to 24 European-managed mills by a statement made by Sir Joseph Kay, of Messrs. Brady and Co., whose four mills are now exempted from the boycott. My message of August 20 gave the terms offered by the Boycott Committee.

Sir Joseph Kay says his firm has not agreed and was not asked to agree to the condition of refraining from propaganda hostile to the Nationalist movement. He says the discussions with the Congress Committee were conducted by a deputation led by the chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and the only point on which agreement could not be reached was on the ban on the importation of foreign cloth and yarn, "and although several members could not give an undertaking to agree to this restriction, we were able to do so because we are not interested in the imported cloth and yarn business."

At the discussion the millowners' chairman and others had with Pandit Motilal Nehru an assurance was asked that no member of the association would engage in anti-Nationalist activities. It was replied that it was inconceivable that any member would engage in such activities, and the Millowners' Association had recently made a declaration supporting the general demand for self-government. Sir Joseph Kay adds that, had the European group in the Millowners' Association been able to agree on this important matter of imported cloth, a complete settlement would have been arrived at for all mills. As the European group did not agree it was left to individual mills to make their own arrangements.

Brady and Company treat their mills as separate concerns, apart from the general business and other interests which they control. Their mills have a preponderance of Indian capital and an overwhelming majority of Indian shareholders, to whom, as managing agents, Brady and Company have both legal and moral obligations.

NEW POLISH CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Aug. 25

A new Cabinet was sworn in to-night, with Marshal Pilsudski as Prime Minister and Minister of Military Affairs and Colonel Beck, hitherto his principal adjutant, as a Minister without portfolio, who will discharge many of the routine duties at the Presidency of the Council.

Colonel Beck, who is a former Legionary, having joined the Colours in 1914, won distinction as a Staff Officer, and served as Military Attaché in Paris and Brussels. He presided over the Marshal's military Cabinet after the *coup d'Etat* of 1926. He is in his 36th year. The rest of the Ministry is unchanged.

TURKEY AND PERSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25

Ridvanbegoghlou Husrev Bey left this afternoon in an Italian steamer for Batum, whence he will travel overland to Teheran to take up his duties as Ambassador to Persia.

The Inspector of the Popular Party in Constantinople has received information that a group of reactionaries here is engaged in buying arms which are being sent to the Kurdish insurgents. A search is being made in different parts of the city and arrests are expected.

Telegrams in Brief

On her way from Berlin to Friedrichshafen the airship Graf Zeppelin flew over Prague yesterday in brilliant sunshine.

Twenty-five persons were injured when a train ran off the metals on the newly opened Coimbra-Serpins line in Portugal.

Alberico da Barbiano, the third of a programme of six light cruisers to be completed for the Italian Navy, has been launched at Genoa.

Another passenger in the aeroplane which crashed on Friday at Friedrichsdorf, in Czechoslovakia, has died from his injuries, bringing the death roll to 12.

Fines imposed in Spain by the Dictatorship of the late General Primo de Rivera are to be annulled. When Parliament is convened it is to be asked to pass a measure authorizing the Government to repay the sums involved.

Mr. H. St. J. Philby, who was Chief British Representative in Transjordan from 1921 to 1924, is now at Taif, the summer residence of the Viceroy of Mecca, and it is authoritatively confirmed from there that he has embraced Islam.

With a view to compelling a general reduction in bread prices, the Workmen's Cooperative Stores in Vienna, which supply about half a million people, have reduced the price of rye bread by 8 per cent., and that of white rolls by 16 per cent.

It is announced from Budapest that the Archduke Albrecht, son of the Archduke Frederick and nephew of the late Queen Mother of Spain, has contracted a civil marriage with Mme. Irene Rudnay les Lollbach, the recently divorced wife of a Hungarian diplomatist.

The Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague has chosen Mr. Charles Evans Hughes to take the place of Sir Cecil Hurst, now on leave, in the Chamber of Summary Procedure, and has appointed M. Hammarskjöld, Registrar, to represent the Court at the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations.—*Reuter.*

FUTURE OF SWAZILAND

TOBACCO GROWERS' VIEWS DISCLAIMED

Mbabane (Swaziland), Aug. 25.—A meeting of representatives of the Stegi, Bremersdorp, Mbabane, and Peak districts of Swaziland has passed a unanimous resolution emphatically repudiating the views expressed by the Swaziland Tobacco Growers at a meeting on August 14 when the latter, owing to their dissatisfaction over the sale of the tobacco crop, passed a resolution requesting that Swaziland should be incorporated with the Union of South Africa. The Chairman of to-day's meeting said that no notice of the previous meeting had been sent to the big landowners, mining interests, and commercial and industrial representatives in the north, nor had the opinion of 120,000 Swazis been taken into account.—*Reuter.*

THE SIND FLOODS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Aug. 25

The latest report of the Commissioner of Sind on the floods in Sind says that the danger which threatened Kandiaro town has practically passed.

The main drainage in the valley is running its full discharge opposite Bhiria. The water has crossed the Naushahro road near Phul, and efforts are being made to lead the water into the sandy regions near Bandhi. At Bhour the flood has subsided considerably at the source, the flood water having now reached the road from Bhiria to Naushahro. On the right bank of the Indus, various cuts in the canals were made successfully, but the pounding up of water has caused a rise in the level of the water surrounding villages protected by ring bunds, and some anxiety is caused.

The northern floods are believed to have reached their farthest limit and further damage is unlikely.

Other Foreign News on following page

BRADLEYS

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THE FRONTIER UNREST

FIGHT WITH WAZIRIS

BRITISH CASUALTIES

AN OFFICER KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 25

Troops engaged in disarming villages in the vicinity of the Bannu Border yesterday met with resistance from the Hathi Khel tribe of the Waziris and suffered casualties, including one British officer killed.

A force of 300 infantry and 100 police had gone out and were engaged in preventing meetings in the Hathi Khel villages near Domel police station. This Wazir tribe has holdings on both sides of the border and considerable armament. Their leader, Mullah Fazal Qadir, with a strong armed gathering, met the troops and appeared inclined to surrender on conditions. The Magistrate and a political

officer were engaged in negotiations when a platoon of infantry under a British officer met with resistance and a general *mêlée* developed.

The total casualties of the military were 10 killed and 11 wounded. The Waziris had 33 killed, 14 wounded, and 70 were taken prisoners.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.—From reports of the clash with the Hathi Khel Waziris received here it appears that the British officer killed was Captain Ashcroft. A mixed force had moved from Bannu early yesterday morning to occupy some ground where a meeting under a hostile Mullah was advertised to take place, and to effect the arrest of the leading agitators.

The Mullah appeared with a large gathering of armed tribesmen, and sent a message that he was prepared to surrender on condition that he was permitted to march with his armed following, first to the place of meeting and thence to Bannu gaol, where they would give themselves up. A magistrate and a political officer were sent to parley with the leaders, but the Mullah and his followers continued to advance and came up against a platoon of infantry.

Captain Ashcroft, who accompanied the platoon, was attacked by a man in the *lashkar*, and, while attempting to defend himself, was shot dead from behind by another. A general engagement at close quarters with hand-to-hand fighting followed. The Mullah Fazal Qadir has since died of his wounds.

While this conflict was taking place near the Bannu-Kohat road a motor-car with two British officers in it was fired at by other members of the *lashkar*. One bullet passed between the front and back seats of the motor-car, but no damage was done.

The Bannu-Kohat road has been closed to European passengers, and arrangements have been made for patrolling the road between Bannu and Latambar.—*Reuter.*

*** Captain Frank Ashcroft was attached to the 2nd/9th Jat Regiment, Mooltan Battalion, whose headquarters are at Bannu. He was 30 years of age, was commissioned in January, 1920, transferred to the Indian Army the following month, gazetted captain in January, 1927, and served as staff captain in Iraq from 1924 to 1926.

THE MASSOZAI SUBMISSION

A COMPLETE SURRENDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 25

There is published to-day a striking report of a solemn *jirga* [meeting] at Parachinar yesterday afternoon, at which the Massozai clan of the Orakzais made their complete submission. These were the people who recently attacked the Badama Post, a small fort for the protection of the Kurram Valley, manned by militia of the Turi tribe, who inhabit the Kurram. Driven off by the militia defending the post and later dispersed by Royal Air Force machines, they persisted in their revolt and drew upon themselves condign punishment by aerial bombing before they would cease hostilities and agree to attend the *jirga*. The hostilities cost them many killed and wounded and entailed the destruction of several villages.

The *jirga* was presided over by the Political Agent at the Kurram. With him were several officers and men of the Royal Air Force, who were also supported by a gathering of Turi. Massozai members of the *jirga* numbered over 150, including all their leading *maliks* [tribal chiefs]. They distressfully pleaded that all their wrongdoing, with the punishment it brought on them, was the result of their listening to Congress agitators. Again and again they protested this fact. Never again, they asserted, should Congress agents be allowed to enter their country.

They surrendered, without complaint, 40 *maliks* as hostages for their future good behaviour. They handed in 100 rifles—English rifles, valued among the tribes at Rs.1,000 (£75) each, and Kohat Pass tribal factory rifles, Rs.700 each. They also surrendered all fugitives from justice among them. These numbered seven, and included one outlaw who had been sheltered among them for 25 years. They further pleaded with the Political Agent to inform his Excellency the Viceroy of their intention of future good behaviour and loyalty.

The Political Agent gravely addressed them on the events which led to their present situation, and ended by counselling them to go quietly to their homes and bend their energies to rebuilding their houses and villages before the winter sets in. With renewed protests and assurances the victims of agitation went their way.

POLICE CHIEF BOMBED

SIR C. TEGART'S LIFE ATTEMPTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25

As Sir Charles Tegart, Police Commissioner of Calcutta, was driving through Dalhousie-square at 11 o'clock this morning two bombs were flung under the vehicle by two young Bengalis. Both exploded, and one injured the man who threw it so severely that he died immediately after arriving at police headquarters. The driver of the car was hit on the arm by splinters of the bomb, but under instruction from Sir Charles Tegart he swung the car round. Sir Charles Tegart, who himself was uninjured, jumped down and joined in the pursuit of the assailants, who had run round the square. A second man was captured by two traffic constables. His clothes were also bloodstained. On the first man were two unexploded bombs and a loaded revolver. On the second was found an undischarged bomb and a revolver. Two coolies who were near the spot where the explosion took place were wounded by fragments of the bomb. There were three holes in Sir Charles Tegart's car; one shop window was shattered and another broken by the explosion. The captured man is stated to be a law student, and one of a group for whom the police made a search last Saturday night without success.

When the attack occurred the Conference of the European Association was sitting. It interrupted its business to pass a resolution congratulating Sir Charles Tegart on his escape and warmly commending his services to Calcutta.

Before the business of the Legislative Council started the Leader of the People's Party expressed the horror felt by the party at the outrage. He said: "Terrorists should be made to know that they can never look for sympathy from people if they resort to murder and other similar methods, however high their objects may be."

The Mohammedans also condemned the outrage, and the President of the Council expressed the joy of the House that Sir Charles Tegart had escaped.

Sir Charles Tegart, giving his own account of the outrage, said:—

I was coming to my office just about 11 o'clock, and when my car was in front of Harold's shop and about five yards from the tramlines two bombs were thrown at me. I am not quite certain where the bombs came from. One of them landed on the left and the other on the right side of my car.

I took my revolver from the cupboard and told the driver to pull round, and when the car had turned back 10 or 15 yards I saw one fellow in a corner of Dalhousie-square, near the Central Telegraph office, and, jumping out, I ran in his direction. When I reached the spot where he was lying I saw that he was very badly hit. He died shortly afterwards. In his possession were found two bombs and a loaded .450 revolver. Two constables arrested another Indian who was bleeding and had a revolver and a bomb with him.

One bomb struck a coolie and damaged two motor-cars standing in front of Harold's shop. Pieces of bomb pierced the door of my car, one became embedded in a tire, and another cut the coat, pugaree, and arm of my driver, slightly wounding him.

Searches were made to-night in a number of houses in the city by a special branch of the police, with the help of armed Gurkhas. At one hostel the police arrested seven men at midnight. A book was also found containing the names of members of a terrorist band who are planning outrages in Calcutta and throughout Bengal.

The report that Sir Charles Tegart shot one of his assailants is completely unfounded.—*Reuter.*

PEACE TALKS AT SIMLA

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 24

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is due here tomorrow to join with Mr. Jayakar in the negotiations with the Viceroy and the Government of India on the basis of the letter transmitted to the Viceroy, through Mr. Jayakar, from Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Jayakar reached here on Thursday, the same day as the letter, and had a three-hour interview with the Viceroy soon after his arrival. He has since been indefatigably conversing with different members of the Government in preparation for the pending more formal discussions. The letter has been successfully withheld from the Congress leaders; a summary of its chief points has been published, but it is authoritatively declared in an unofficial quarter that this summary is incorrect. There is reason to believe that the letter is a very long one, but Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru evidently hope it contains what may yet be made the groundwork of a general agreement. Bombay City appears to share their hope, but it is impossible to discover a similar state of optimism anywhere else in India, either in official or in unofficial calculations, not does anybody exhibit distress at the possibility of the breakdown of negotiations.

There is growing impatience in the public mind with the disturbance of trade and the ordinary peaceable course of life by boycott, picketing, and other Congress devices, and the reaction against them is increasing. The Viceroy's declaration in his recent address to the Legislature that the Government would have no parley with the Congress leaders as long as they continued to preach civil disobedience, and the subsequent arrest of a succession of Congress leaders have produced a new feeling of confidence that the Government has ample power to control the situation and does not intend to let it get out of hand. This has steadied the attitude of large numbers of those whose circumstances compel them to keep friends with whatever body holds the dominating position.

The chief preoccupation of the Government of India now is the final stage of the preparations for the London Conference. The views of the Provincial Governments on the recommendations of the Statutory Commission have nearly all been received, and will all reach here before the end of the month. The Finance Secretaries of the different Provincial Governments have met here under the chairmanship of the Finance Member of the Government of India during the past few days, and it is understood that they have discussed the financial prospects involved in the Commission's scheme.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

Sir Robert Borden, formerly Conservative Prime Minister in Canada, who has travelled from Quebec in the Empress of Scotland, is expected to arrive in London to-day. He is to represent Canada at the coming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA

SIR O. NIEMEYER'S CONFIDENCE

A NEW START

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Aug. 25

Sir Otto Niemeyer, replying to a toast at a Parliamentary luncheon given here, said he was pleased with the resolutions carried at the Premiers' conference. The news from London was that such decisions had been well received and were regarded as an earnest intention on the part of Australian statesmen to remedy the position. The Premiers' resolutions were the scaffolding on which the people had to build, and that was the problem confronting the Legislatures. Bias in the balancing of the Budget should be on the side of production, and the balancing should be on a basis which would not injure Australia in her internal commitments or affect the interests of the people.

The Australian Governments had, Sir Otto continued, planned a comparatively large loan programme. It was an attractive thing in the development of a young country to provide public utilities to a greater extent than was needed, which meant greater than commerce and industry really needed. He suggested that it might be possible to reach a stage in which the country was over-provided with public utilities and under-provided with commercial development. If Australia had arrived at that state, then that was a matter requiring serious consideration. Taking 1920 as the peak year in wholesale prices and comparing it with 1929, the margin between Australia and the rest of the world was not only not growing smaller but was actually increasing. Oversea rates continued to fall more rapidly and Australia could see the results in the prices of those staple products which competed in the world's markets. He drew his own conclusions from this, and would leave Australia to draw hers.

Statistics showed that unemployment was a growing burden on Australia. If Australia desired to keep her place in the world and maintain her present standard she must reduce her costs or lose her trade balance and the exports of her primary products. The sooner Australia entered the path of financial peace the sooner she would overcome her difficulties, and that was the only way of righting the position. Australia had never seen her industries destroyed by the ravages of war, and she still had preference in the London money market.

If other countries could overcome great difficulties Australia could, and her extraordinary efforts in other crises showed that the Australians were indeed capable. The more he travelled the more he was impressed by the enormous courage of the early pioneers. Remembering Australia's spirit in the War, he could not believe that they could not, and would not, make the much smaller efforts required in connexion with their own industries. He was convinced that such efforts would be made, and hoped that a start would be made immediately and determinedly.

Other versions of Sir Otto Niemeyer's speech received through news agencies say that Sir Otto declared that someone had said that there were three virtues in Australia—namely, Amy Johnson, Don Bradman, and himself (Sir Otto)—and that they were likened to faith, hope, and charity.

MR. SCULLIN LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

HEALTH IMPROVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, Aug. 25

Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, arrived at Fremantle this morning in a special train and immediately embarked in the Orama. He was too ill to attend civic functions at Kalgoorlie and Perth, and but for the improvement in his condition on the final stage of his journey overland the doctors would have ordered his removal to hospital.

In a farewell message Mr. Scullin expressed the hope that he would be fit to devote himself to the problems awaiting his attention in London.

Referring to the gold bonus in his speech at the Kalgoorlie civic reception, Mr. Parker Moloney (Minister for Markets and Transport), who is accompanying Mr. Scullin to London, said that the bonus was not refused, but only deferred because of financial stringency. The appointment of a Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Gunn, similar to that provided in connexion with the sugar industry, may be considered by Mr. Scullin to deal with the application for a bonus. In this way the claims for a bonus would be investigated and made ready for Mr. Scullin's adjudication on his return from London. Gold production within the Empire might well prove to be one of the important matters for discussion at the Imperial Conference. That implied special consideration of Australian gold production.

LORD STONEHAVEN'S CONFIDENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRISBANE, Aug. 25

Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of Australia, has returned from his flight to the Cloncurry and Mount Isa mines, and will leave Queensland to-morrow in an aeroplane for Sydney, preparatory to his departure from Australia. Lord Stonehaven to-night expressed his admiration of the wonderful development work executed in Western Queensland, and said he was confident that Australia would emerge triumphant from the present depression, not only because of the vast wealth of her resources, but also because of the courage and determination of the Australian people.

NEW DESTROYERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 25

On September 12 the new destroyers Comet and Crusader, and the Nightingale, a mining school tender, are to be laid down in Portsmouth Dockyard. The keels of the destroyers will be laid by Lady Keyes, wife of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief; and Mrs. Donaldson, wife of Vice-Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson, Admiral Superintendent. Mrs. Bridges, wife of Captain H. D. Bridges, commanding the Vernon Shore Establishment, will lay the keel of the mining school tender.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments are announced by the War Office:—

Colonel N. D. Noble, D.S.O., to be officer in charge of Record and Pay Office, Royal Engineers, with effect from August 31, 1930.

Colonel A. H. Spooner, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Commander of an Infantry Brigade in India, with effect from December next.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE

On page 8 will be found an examination by a correspondent of the reports and resolutions of the Lambeth Conference on questions of Christian reunion.

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

BRITISH REPLY

The Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations on the outbreak in Palestine last August, and a memorandum from the British Government, as Mandatory, in reply to the "somewhat serious criticisms" of their policy expressed in the Report, were issued yesterday.

The Report deals with (1) the causes of the outbreak and the action of the Administration; (2) the steps taken to prevent a recurrence of the disorders; and (3) future policy. In regard to the second and third parts, the Government note with satisfaction that the measures taken to restore and maintain order in Palestine "appear to have met with the tacit approval of the Mandates Commission." The Government have "duly noted" that the Commission has no objection to raise to the views expressed by the British Accredited Representative to the Commission "regarding the obligations laid down by the Mandate in regard to the two sections of the population of Palestine." It is also noted that the Commission appears "disposed to acquit his Majesty's Government of any charge of failure in its obligations or its immediate duties in regard to the establishment of a régime of self-government in Palestine"; and that, "generally speaking, the Mandatory Power's conceptions as regards future policy in Palestine are not called in question by the Commission."

THE BRITISH CASE

It is in the first part of the Report that the "somewhat serious criticisms" occur. To these the British Government reply at length. The British memorandum describes as "perhaps the most important criticism" the statement that "the partial inaction of the Mandatory Power as regards its obligations to the Palestinian population, both Arab and Jewish, is the fundamental cause of the friction which eventually culminated in the serious disorder of August, 1929." There is also criticism of the "alleged failure of his Majesty's Government to promote agricultural and educational development and a more extensive programme of public works, and to encourage cooperation between Jews and Arabs as a cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the Arabs with the Mandatory régime." In reply to this criticism, it is pointed out that "the comments of the Permanent Mandates Commission upon the British administration, based upon an examination of annual reports and of information supplied year after year by Accredited Representatives, cannot be said to have foreshadowed in any way the charges now brought against the manner in which the Mandatory Power has been carrying out its obligations."

The Government lay emphasis on the fact that the "obligation imposed on them by the Mandate is of a complex character." They point out that in the Report the Commission refers to the "immediate obligation" of the Mandatory as being defined in the Mandate as (1) placing the country under such . . . conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home; and (2) placing the country under such conditions as will secure the development of self-governing institutions, but it makes no reference to the "important qualification" named in Article 2 of the Mandate, that the Mandatory shall also be responsible for "safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion." This, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, is the "core of the problem."

EX PARTE STATEMENTS

The Government protest against the manner in which "*ex parte* statements reflecting on the conduct of his Majesty's Government have been adopted by the Commission," while the "considered judgments" of the Commission over which Sir Walter Shaw presided "based on an exhaustive inquiry on the spot" have been "dismissed as untenable or have been ignored."

The Shaw Commission found that "the outbreak was not premeditated." From this the Mandates Commission dissents—on grounds which are, in the British view, "scarcely adequate."

The Mandates Commission argues that the Shaw Commission was wrong in holding that the outbreak was not an outbreak against British authority. The Government "do not find any evidence of that view." The protests by various Arab authorities "against the fundamental position in Palestine, as fixed by the Mandate itself," are not in any sense protests against British authority, but are protests against the Mandate and the action of the League of Nations. "British authority is only implicated as being the mechanism by which the Mandate is worked."

The Commission also refers to the inadequacy of the armed forces at the disposal of the local administration. The Government point out that the reduction was carried out on the advice of a High Commissioner to whose knowledge of the country was added the experience acquired during a distinguished military career; that the reduction was a step in the direction of establishing civil government on more normal lines than before; and that it had the advantage of making available for the development of the country funds which would otherwise have been expended on defence. Moreover, nothing in the earlier reports of the Commission can be "converted into serious warnings against the danger of an inadequate garrison."

It is also charged that Great Britain has failed in her mandatory obligations "*vis a vis* the Arabs by neglect of agricultural and other development." The Government answer that the Commission seems to imply that "practically unlimited funds" are at the disposal of the Palestine Government; their resources, on the contrary, are "strictly limited." It also implies a "fundamental misconception." It has been the "consistent aim" of the Government to "emancipate as soon as possible such territories from dependence upon grants-in-aid from the British Exchequer." If a territory is to be developed on sound economic lines, it must be on the basis that it is self-supporting.

It is then pointed out that since 1921 the Government have expended £9,000,000 (including the cost of defence), and in addition a loan of £4,500,000 was raised by the Palestine Government in 1927 on the guarantee of the British Government for expenditure upon railways, harbour construction, port improvements, and other public works.

An exhaustive summary of the Report and the text of the British reply will be found on page 7.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

THE NOTTINGHAM PROGRAMME

IMPERIAL TRADE

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The Trades Union Congress will be cheered when it assembles at Nottingham next week by an increase in the affiliated membership. The increase will not be large, but it will be the first recorded since 1920, when the total was 6,505,000. Since then there has been a steady decline—interrupted only in 1925—to the total of 3,673,000 reported last year. When the figures are published it will probably be found that the increase is due to the return of the Seamen's Union, which was disaffiliated two years ago for its share in the promotion of non-political unions in the mining areas. Having made its peace with the General Council and the Miners' Federation, the Seamen's Union will add 60,000 to the membership of the Congress. During the year an active campaign for new members has been conducted throughout the movement, and the individual efforts in recruiting, stimulated by the Congress award, had brought in 80,000 members in the nine months ending with April.

The principal matters in the report of the General Council are Imperial trade and family allowances. In each case the views of the General Council were made known some time ago in order that the delegates to the Congress might come with considered opinions. Briefly summarized, the General Council's views on Imperial trade are that:—

In the light of the tendencies . . . towards economic solidarity among certain groups of nations we should be well advised to develop, so far as possible, such economic relations between the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth as will be to our mutual advantage. . . . Such a policy, while helping to assure us both raw materials and expanding markets, would not interfere in the slightest degree with our policy of world-federation through the League of Nations, with our connexion with the international trade union movement, or with other international agreements for particular industries. The only difference . . . is that we should be able to negotiate and discuss as a Commonwealth instead of as a single nation, and this would be a decided advantage in many cases.

AGREEMENT WITH F.B.I.

Little has been heard for several months of the consultations between the General Council and the National Confederation of Employers' Associations and the Federation of British Industries. It was, however, unofficially disclosed recently that the Council's declaration on Imperial trade might have been made jointly with the F.B.I. but for a premature disclosure of some of its contents, which caused the Council to make a full statement of its views at the earliest possible moment. It is now made known that there have been joint discussions with the F.B.I. on "finance and industry," as well as on the Imperial Conference. The invitation to these discussions came from the F.B.I. The following record of events is given:—

The first joint discussion between the Economic Committee [of the General Council] and a committee of the F.B.I. took place on May 15, when there was a very useful interchange of views on finance and industry. Copies of the evidence submitted up to that date by the respective organizations to the Macmillan Committee had been exchanged beforehand, and it was found that there was practically no divergence between the views expressed in these documents. Further meetings were arranged to discuss later instalments of evidence submitted to the Macmillan Committee and to consider other questions arising in connexion with the subject of finance and industry.

On May 26 a joint meeting was held between the Economic Committee and a committee of the F.B.I. regarding the Imperial Conference. There was a useful discussion of a number of questions, including proposed machinery for an Imperial Economic Conference and Secretariat on the lines of the Economic Organization of the League of Nations. Further meetings in continuation of the discussion were arranged.

This notable concurrence of opinion cannot fail to be marked by the Congress. The General Council has asked the Confederation of Employers' Organizations to consider with it the displacement of labour due to rationalization, and arrangements for meetings are being made. The Council records its hope "that this new machinery will be satisfactorily operated, and that the relations between the Trades Union Congress and the national organizations representing employers will influence beneficially the future course of industrial affairs in this country."

A joint committee representing the Congress, the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party has made representations to the Government with regard to the unemployment resulting from reduction of armaments. The joint committee prepared a comprehensive memorandum which outlined as remedies (*a*) alternative work of a suitable character not at present available to industry; (*b*) specific Government action to increase employment in the industries chiefly affected; and, in the event of these measures not having the desired effect, (*c*) adequate monetary compensation to the workpeople displaced. In the committee's opinion, the principal opportunities for alternative work were in Colonial development and Russian trade. The Government were strongly urged to reintroduce facilities for Russian trade, but definitely refused.

SALE OF OLD SHIPS

On account of the unemployment in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries the Government were also asked to appoint a committee to examine the question of preventing the sale of old vessels to foreigners. "These old ships (it was represented) are run at very low overhead costs, are manned and provisioned on a scale far below the standard of the British mercantile marine, and consequently prove to be formidable competitors in world trade. At the same time the shipbreaking yards of this country are closed or on 'short time,' the iron and steel industry is starved for steel scrap, and there is a surplus of tonnage in the world. The crux of the problem is the difference in price obtained for an old vessel sold for further use and one sold for breaking up. If this difference could be overcome by forming a compensation 'pool,' or some other means, this old tonnage would be removed from the seas, the steel industry would obtain scrap, the surplus of tonnage would largely disappear, and stimulation of the shipbuilding industry (one of the best customers of the steel industry) could be reasonably expected."

As a result of "continued pressure upon the Cabinet" Mr. Graham agreed to set up a Committee. Mr. Snowden, when asked to give to British shipbuilders, in the shape of trade facilities, the same financial facilities that are given to competing foreign shipbuilders by their Governments, replied that the absence of any support for the request from the shipbuilders and shipowners and also the excessive amount of tonnage afloat made it impossible for him to agree to the proposal. There were "negotiations" with the Cabinet, and the Joint Committee met a Cabinet Committee composed of Mr. Shaw (Secretary for War), Mr. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), and Mr. Graham (President of the Board of Trade). Details of Russian orders for heavy engineering products and Norwegian orders for shipbuilding were examined.

INVALIDS

The medical advisers of Sir Eric Geddes, who recently went to a nursing home for treatment, are now satisfied that nothing serious is wrong with him, and that in a week or two he will be in his usual health, no operation being necessary.

Mr. W. Mackinder, M.P., was stated to be a little better yesterday.

THE FINDING OF ANDREE

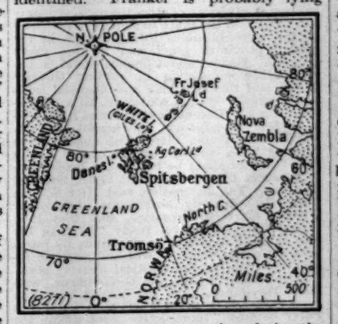
SWEDISH CONSUL'S REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25

The Swedish Government received the following official report to-day from M. Arnesen, the Swedish Consul at Tromsö:—

"Captain Jensen states that his ship, the Terningen, met the Bratvaag [the vessel of the Norwegian scientific expedition] on August 8, at Victoria Island [Franz Josef Land]. Dr. Horn showed Captain Jensen the discovered bodies of Andrée and Strindberg, which could be identified. Fränkel is probably lying



frozen down in the boat found in the camp. All these have been taken on board the Bratvaag, in addition to three rifles, two cases of instruments, harpoons, fishing tackle, Andrée's altimeter and his diary, and the remains of a bear. The bodies are wrapped in sailcloth with salt. The steamer is expected to reach Norway about September 10. A monument has been erected, and an account of the discovery deposited on the spot at Kvitoya."

I understand that it is possible that the gunboat Svensksund will leave for Tromsö to bring home the bodies. This gunboat originally conveyed Andrée's party to the Polar regions when his expedition started.

SOUTHAMPTON TO LISBON

R.A.F. FLIGHT IN TEN HOURS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Aug. 25

An R.A.F. Iris flying-boat, piloted by Flight-Lieutenant Maxton, arrived at Lisbon at 5 p.m. to-day, having flown from Southampton. She was met outside the bar by two Portuguese seaplanes. There were six other occupants of the machine in addition to Flight-Lieutenant Maxton.

LISBON, Aug. 25.—Flight-Lieutenant Maxton's flight occupied 10 hours.—*Exchange.*

ROUND ITALY AIR RACE

MISS SPOONER'S FLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 25

The first day of the "Round Italy" air race has been full of surprises, largely due perhaps to the results of the preliminary tests based exclusively on landing, taking off, and height, which prove misleading as a guide to actual performances in the race. Thus the fourth pilot to arrive at Rimini this afternoon was Signor Roccato, who was classed as thirty-seventh in the preliminary tests, while the ninth to arrive was the British competitor, Miss Spooner, who had been classed thirty-eighth.

Miss Spooner left Rome in her Gipsy Moth machine at 5.55 a.m. and arrived at Rimini at 1.36 p.m. According to your Naples Correspondent, Miss Spooner was the twelfth to arrive there. Telegrams from other points on the route show that she was the sixth to arrive at Brindisi and the second to fly over Fermo. The first pilot to reach Rimini, the terminus of to-day's lap, was Colonel Sacchi at 12.32. He was followed by Signor Donati at 12.55, and Signor de Angelis one minute afterwards. Herr Lusser, a German pilot, who was the first to leave Rome this morning, arrived sixth.

Two pilots, M. Defaux, a Belgian, and Signor Rasini, an Italian, were forced by engine trouble to descend. In fact M. Defaux's machine fell to the ground shortly after leaving Naples, and he and his mechanic narrowly escaped with their lives. To-morrow's course lies through Florence, Bologna, Ferrara, and Trieste, and ends in Venice. Great disappointment has been caused by the withdrawal from the race, owing to engine trouble, of the popular Italian pilot, Major de Bernardi.

CAPTAIN BARNARD'S FLIGHT TO TANGIER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TANGIER, Aug. 25

Captain Barnard, flying a Puss Moth, arrived at Tangier this afternoon, 12 hours after leaving England. Captain Barnard said the weather had been very bumpy, but that his machine had behaved well. He is leaving at dawn to-morrow on the return flight to England, and expects to arrive at Croydon at 6 p.m.

GENERAL HERTZOG AND MR. MACDONALD

General Hertzog yesterday concluded his visit to the Prime Minister at Lossiemouth, leaving for London by train.

Mr. MacDonald is expected to leave by aeroplane to-day, and to arrive in London about 3 p.m.

THE PRICE OF BREAD

When the next meeting of the Food Council is held in London in September, inquiry will be made into complaints which have been received from certain provincial centres about the price of bread. No further main inquiry will be held, and the proceedings will be private.

ARMY COMMISSIONS

The July passing-out lists for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with supplementary lists of candidates qualified for appointment to commissions in the Regular Army, have been issued by the War Office. In all, 88 gentlemen cadets of the third class at Woolwich and 148 gentlemen cadets of the senior division at Sandhurst qualified. The Sandhurst list includes 16 cadets who entered the college from the ranks. The lists are published on page 6.

THE KING OUT SHOOTING

The King was out grouse shooting in glorious weather on the moors yesterday at Balmoral. Birds were plentiful and a good bag was secured.

FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKES

NO SETTLEMENT

WORKERS REJECT THE OWNERS' TERMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 25

The textile workers' unions at Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Halluin have rejected the terms offered by the owners, and have decided to continue the strike until "full satisfaction has been obtained for their demands." The optimism displayed by M. Laval, the Minister of Labour, the Secretary of the owners' Consortium, and a large proportion of the Press yesterday was proved to be justified only by the fact that 3,200 workmen resumed work to-day on the existing terms in spite of the unions' decisions.

After hearing the report made by their delegates who had negotiated with M. Laval, the unions adopted a resolution to the effect that the "concessions proposed by the Consortium are more apparent than real." The substitution of the term "stabilité" for that of "fidelité," they pointed out, did not alter the principle upon which the reward was based, and which was "contrary to the spirit of justice and to the workman's independence." The reward, whether ostensibly for fidelity or for steadiness, remained neither more nor less than an expedient designed by the Consortium to strengthen its hold over the workmen, and to avoid the fulfilment of the Secretariat's promise to grant an increase in wages. It was a menace to the workmen's liberty, and an attack on the "right to strike."

The official text of the concession conceived by M. Laval and the Consortium, and rejected by the workmen's unions, has not been published, but there is reason to believe that the version given by the *Populaire* this morning is substantially accurate. According to this account, the Consortium agreed to modify the terms of award of the premium in three particulars: it would be automatic instead of having to be applied for; justification of absence, besides that of illness, would be accepted; and participation in the present strike would not be regarded as a disqualification. The suggestion that the term of payment should be quarterly was, however, rejected, and the annual term retained. Further, no sanctions would be taken against the strikers, and any future complaints, whether individual or collective, would be submitted to the arbitration of a mixed commission composed of representatives of the workmen's unions and of the Consortium.

So far as the retention of wages was concerned, the Consortium contented itself with the statement "that the necessity must be really justified" before this point could be considered. In refusing these terms, the workmen's unions exercised their full confidence in the delegates' capacity to protect their liberty and preserve their dignity, and to arrive at a satisfactory agreement.

Only 202 strikers of the textile and engineering industries at Lille had failed to return to work this morning.

INCREASED PRICE OF GAS

DECISION OF S. SUBURBAN COMPANY

The South Suburban Gas Company has issued the following notice to its consumers relating to an increase in the price of gas, from 9d. to 9½d. a therm:—

The directors regret to inform their consumers of an increase in the price of gas of ½d. a therm from and after the August meter readings. Consumers may rest assured that immediately economic conditions permit charges will be again reduced.

DEARER COAL

It is announced that on September 1 the price of coal will be advanced by 2s. a ton in Nottinghamshire and by a further 2s. on October 1. These are the same prices as those which prevailed last winter. The price was dropped by 2s. a ton in April and by a similar amount in May.

South Yorkshire coalowners at a meeting held in Sheffield have decided unanimously that prices of all classes of coal for household purposes shall be advanced on and from September 1 to the level of prices in operation in October last year. There had been expectation of two advances—one on and from September 1 and a further advance in October.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	THE BOND	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	MARIGOLD	8.15
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	PAUL ROBESON	8.45
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 5
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	2.15 to 11
Capitol	WILD COMPANY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	THE STORM	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	GOOD NEWS	12 to 12
Kensington	GENERAL CRACK	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE DEVIL'S HOLIDAY	2 to 11
New Gallery	LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY	2 to 11
Plaza	SAFETY IN NUMBERS	11.45 to 11
Regal	LADY OF THE ROSE	1 to 11
Rialto	THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	GENERAL CRACK	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-east or south, moderate or fresh; mainly fair; rather warm.

Further Outlook.—None issued. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Imperial trade and family allowances are among the subjects for discussion by the Trades Union Congress at Nottingham next week. The report of the Council contains a record of discussions with representatives of the Federation of British Industries on financial and industrial questions with regard to which there was a notable concurrence of opinion. (p. 12)

Details are available of successful fire-fighting work executed by the Navy on the island of Grassholm, off the coast of Pembrokeshire, where a bird sanctuary was threatened by fire, apparently through the carelessness of a picnic party. (p. 9)

The island of Steep Holm, off the coast of Somerset, is to be preserved as a bird sanctuary. (p. 9)

Many roadside telephone boxes are being beautified by small flower gardens, made by the road patrols. (p. 9)

"War" broke out between Eastland and Northland in the Army training of the Second Division yesterday. (p. 6)

The War Office issued yesterday the July passing-out lists for Woolwich and Sandhurst, together with supplementary lists of candidates who have qualified for appointment to commissions in the Regular Army. (p. 6)

At the Natural History Museum a special exhibition was opened yesterday for the benefit of botanists attending the International Congress. (p. 6)

The first harvest of the new pedigree grass seeds with which the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Aberystwyth, has been experimenting is in progress. (p. 8)

The Grimsby Corporation and the London and North Eastern Railway Company are co-operating in the construction of a new dock, which will cost about £1,500,000. (p. 9)

POLITICS

Mr. Baldwin has sent a second message to Mr. E. T. Campbell, the Conservative candidate in the Bromley by-election. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Two bombs were thrown yesterday at the motor-car of Sir Charles Tegart, Police Commissioner of Calcutta, as he was driving through the city, but he was not injured. (p. 12)

There was a clash between Waziris and a British force near the Bannu Border on Sunday. On the British side 10 were killed, including one officer, and 11 were wounded. The Waziri casualties were much higher. (p. 12)

The Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the events in Palestine last summer and the British Government's reply to the Report's criticisms of its policy as Mandatory were issued yesterday. (p. 7)

Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, embarked in the steamer Orama yesterday for London, to attend the Imperial Conference. His health showed a slight improvement after a restful journey to Fremantle. (p. 12)

Miss Spooner, flying yesterday a Gipsy Moth, was the ninth competitor in the "Round Italy" air race to arrive at Rimini, the terminus of the first day's lap. (p. 12)

The Swedish Government has received an official report from its Consul at Tromsö of the finding of the bodies of Andrée and his companion Strindberg. It is expected that the bodies will be brought to Stockholm by gunboat. (p. 12)

Sir Otto Niemeyer, replying to a toast at a Parliamentary luncheon at Adelaide, said he was pleased with the resolutions of the Premiers' Conference, and he was convinced that Australia could overcome all her difficulties, and would not hesitate to do so. (p. 12)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King was out grouse shooting on the moors yesterday at Balmoral. (p. 12)

SPORT

Gloucestershire dismissed the Australians at Bristol yesterday for 157, and at the close of play had scored 147 for three wickets in their second innings. (p. 5)

Scotland won the boys' international golf match at Fulwell yesterday, when they beat England by Singles and Foursomes by eight matches to four; the Artizans' tournament was begun on the Red and Blue courses of the Berkshire Club, near Ascot. (p. 5)

The United States athletic team to meet the British Empire team at Chicago to-morrow was announced yesterday. (p. 5)

The regatta of the Royal Torbay Yacht Club was begun yesterday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Waring and Gillow Accounts; Cables and Wireless Receipts; India's Poor Export Season; Indian Government Silver Sales; and the Work of the Imperial Shipping Committee. (p. 17)

In the Money Market short credits were in fair demand. Discount rates were unaltered. Leading Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling, the New York, Paris, Zurich, and Amsterdam rates all declining. Spanish currency appreciated. Eastern silver exchanges were weak. Silver rose ¼d. to 16 7-16d. per oz. (p. 17)

In the Stock Exchange British Funds were again strong in tone, and there were further rises among Australian Government securities. Home Railway stocks weakened further. Chinese bonds were marked up. Oil shares were out of favour and the Miscellaneous market as a whole was dull. (p. 17)

WISDOM AFTER THE EVENT

The General Report on the Palestine disturbances, which has been drawn up by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League Council, was published yesterday, together with a long "Memorandum of comments" by HIS MAJESTY'S Government. The memorandum deals at length with the criticisms, explicit or implicit, of the policy of the Mandatory contained in the Report; it is, in fact, a counter-criticism, and, as our columns show this morning, an effective one. In it the British Government draws attention to the inconsistencies in the Report of the Mandates Commission; to the injustice of its criticisms of the policy of the Mandatory during the last five years, to the apparent readiness of its members to accept *ex parte* statements "reflecting on the conduct of His "Majesty's Government"—statements which the Government has had little or no opportunity to rebut—and to their singular refusal to accept many of the most important findings of the Shaw Commission. It observes that charges brought by Arabs against Jews and by Jews against Arabs have generally been omitted from the Report, and that the Mandatory Power has thus been made to appear "as the only one of the parties con-"cerned who is deserving of criticism." It might have commented more severely on the claim advanced by the Mandates Commission that it warned the British representatives on "several" occasions against the danger of an inadequate garrison. A body which on one occasion "noted "with satisfaction" that the peaceful state of Palestine enabled the Mandatory to maintain a very small armed force in the territory, and on another "did not doubt" that the Mandatory would have enough local force to prevent disturbances, and made no further reference to the subject, can hardly claim to have played for years the part of a corporative Cassandra. The conventions of diplomacy have no doubt prevented the British Government from exposing these claims to the gift of prophecy with a greater severity of language. They have prevented it from expressing a natural resentment at the academic—not to say pedagogic—character of some of the criticisms contained in the General Report. But they have not altogether stifled an official protest—subdued though it be in manner and unnecessarily muffled by diplomatic verbiage—against the procedure of the Commission.

There are other disappointing features in the Report. An official body of the international importance of the Permanent Mandates Commission is assumed to be capable of constructive, as well as of destructive, criticism. But it has let the occasion escape it. It argues in one passage that the Mandatory Power should have been more active in promoting the economic interests of the Arabs and in bringing Jews and Arabs into close association in production and commerce, a suggestion which the Near Eastern Department of the Colonial Office must have heard almost daily since 1921. But it neglects a number of considerations, finance for one, and the concentration of the Arab leaders on political rather than economic issues for another, and its neglect has led its authors to strangely inconsistent arguments. They state that the resentment of the Arabs was due to disappointment at the failure to obtain representative institutions; they define one of the immediate obligations of the Mandatory as placing the country under conditions that will secure "the development of self-"governing institutions"; they look coldly on protests against the Mandate, but they appear to forget that self-governing institutions of the sort which the Arabs still demand, will clearly make the working of the Mandate impossible, whatever the Mandatory Government may be. Thus, while the members of the Commission express their regret that on certain points the Mandatory Power "has not "succeeded in giving full effect to the provisions "of the Mandate" their collective observations do not suggest any appreciation of the practical difficulties which beset the Mandatory and take us no further than the Report of the Shaw Commission, if indeed they take us as far. Even that important official document incurs the criticism of the Mandates Commission, which claims, in effect, to be better informed than the British Commissioners on such questions of fact as the causes and responsibilities for the outbreak. Though all the evidence available goes to prove that the outbreak was not premeditated, the League Commission dissents from that view mainly on the strength of *ex parte* statements communicated by a Jewish agency, which reached the British Government "too late for an accompanying comment." The findings of a Report prepared by an impartial and competent body of men who visited Palestine shortly after the disturbances, conducted an exhaustive inquiry with exemplary industry, and heard counsel for all sides, deserve less cavalier treatment.

The Mandates Commission, it is true, has found the Shaw Report of use—when it criticizes British policy or British administration. No one in this country is concerned to deny that there have been miscalculations—errors of appreciation rather than of policy—on the part of the Government which were contributory causes of the riots and murders in Palestine; or that the local authorities were guilty of sins of omission. The Report of the Shaw Commission enumerated the weak points in the Mandatory administration, the insufficiency of the local forces and a defective intelligence service among them. These weaknesses have been or are in process of being remedied and it is expected that SIR JOHN SIMPSON'S report will furnish answers to the most contentious questions which were raised in the Report. After this official admission that mistakes had been made and must be remedied, was it necessary for the Permanent Mandates Commission to go over all the ground already traversed by SIR WALTER SHAW and his colleagues and to paraphrase so much of their criticism? That is really all that it has done, whether in criticism or in commendation of our effort in Palestine: it has made no serious constructive criticisms of past policy, but has delivered instead a vague and rather pointless homily on what might have been or ought to have been done. The Report will hardly improve its collective reputation, though one of its members emerges with distinct credit from its minutes. It is recorded in the official account of its third meeting which took place on June 4, that "Count de Penha Garcia said it was, "of course, easy to be wise after the event and "nobody could have foreseen what was going "to happen." *O si sic omnes.*

Botany and Horticulture

Botanists and gardeners from all over the world have added their share to the many conferences for which the present year is remarkable, the botanists at Cambridge University, where botany and its satellites have long been a living force, and gardeners at the invitation of the Royal Horticultural Society, which rightly availed itself of the privilege of entertaining distinguished foreign horticulturists, with the happiest results. The fruits of these gatherings will not fall into the basket immediately, for botany and horticulture move slowly; but one purpose of these international meetings will have been served by the personal contact which they assure between men whose interests are largely identical but whose communications with each other are of necessity confined to the written word. Our horticultural guests, too, have been fortunate in the visits so readily arranged for them to the gardens of some of our famous horticultural amateurs—gardens which, except for a few on the Continent and one or two in the United States, have no equal in the world. In a country where gardening is a common relaxation of busy men our guests have been quick to discover that very frequently it is the owner and not the gardener, as in other countries, who is the pivot of the place.

Though the Horticultural Conference has not taken any momentous decision, it has advanced the cause of plant nomenclature a stage by resolving that Latin names should only be attached to varieties of plants to denote some character peculiar to a variety, such, for instance, as *album* for the white-flowered variety of the common Martagon lily, or to indicate the place of origin of a variety, as in *Primula Kewensis*. This and other suggested modifications are intended to secure a much-needed simplification and to impose restraint in the use of names which do not roll off the tongue so smoothly as might be wished and are the innocent cause of much confusion. There are numbers of them, but we need go no further than *Boeninghausenia* and *Niedzwetzkyana*, while admitting that *Colquhounia*, among other Latinized British names, must be intolerably difficult for foreigners not conversant with our tongue. Were gardening confined to educated, cultured people, there would be no need for rules and regulations designed to help the less literary but not the less keen gardener. The horticulturists have also carried the vexed question of colour definition a step further by recommending the universal use of the Ostwald colour scale as a standard. The adoption of this scale must be gradual, but it should prove a boon to nurserymen and others who find the description of colour difficult, and should go some way to stay the frequency with which a particular colour, like blue or scarlet, among others, is attached to a flower that is innocent of either.

Mycology, pathology, and the diseases of plants have all been under review at Cambridge. The diseases of plants rightly claim far more attention now than of old, and, along with their remedies, are better understood. What, perhaps, is not so well understood is that, if more attention were paid to the breeding of plants which resist disease, the science of mycology and what may be called plant doctoring would die for want of practice. The expedient has met with some success in the case of wheat and potatoes, and could be widely extended, first to edible and afterwards to decorative plants. It is pleasant to know that the proposal put forward by some American botanists to abolish Latin in favour of the native language of the botanist who may have to prepare the technical description of a new plant was not encouraged at Cambridge. The convenience of having a universal language, to be understood by all trained botanists, seems to outweigh other considerations. When these considerations are analysed they will probably be found to turn on the extent to which, in the course of his studies, the botanist has familiarized himself with the language without which botany could hardly have become a world science.

Light Treatment of Tuberculosis

As a good deal of doubt exists in the public mind about the value of artificial light treatment in tuberculosis, the report on this subject by the Central Tuberculosis Officer of the Lancashire County Council deserves attention. Light centres, DR. LISSANT COX states, have been established at twelve of the twenty-four tuberculosis dispensaries in the county. Treatment is given by means of carbon arc lamps for general and by mercury vapour lamps for local applications. The results last year are described as satisfactory, especially in cases of tuberculosis of the skin and of the glands. Of the total number of patients attending the centres, 77 per cent. were able to continue their normal occupations during the course of treatment. The average duration of the disease before treatment in the sixty cases of tuberculosis of the skin was ten years and eight months, whereas the average duration of treatment until quiescence or apparent cure was established was only ten-and-one-half months. In 252 other cases of tuberculosis the corresponding periods of time were, respectively, four years eight months and nine months. The cost of treating each patient worked out at 4s. 6½d. a week.

This last point is important, for it is stated by the Tuberculosis officer that 211 of these 252 cases would, in the absence of light treatment, have been sent by the Consultant Tuberculosis Officers for treatment at hospitals. The total cost, in that event, would have been not less than £4,792; actually it was £2,240. Thus, a saving was effected, by the use of light treatment, of £2,552. It is important that the experience of DR. LISSANT COX should be related to the experiences of Tuberculosis officers working in other parts of the country, because, at present, as has been said, there is a tendency in some professional circles to speak of artificial light therapy in tones of disappointment if not actually of condemnation. In this, as in so many other cases, results of treatment appear to vary with those engaged in administering it, that is to say with the methods, or rather perhaps with the minutiae, of application. It would be well if comparison on a large scale could be made between results and methods and if those achieving success could be induced to give instruction to those meeting, for the most part, with failure. The value of such a comparison and of such instruction would certainly be great whether measured in benefit to sufferers or in cost to the community.

The Learned Saddler

Two years ago SIR JOHN FORTESCUE introduced to our readers a simple soldier, CORPORAL GEORGE ROBERTSON, who "had the pleasure to "conquer the French last war"—that is, in the Seven Years War—and took his share in conquering them again in 1793 and after. To-day the historian of the British Army contributes to this journal the first of three articles about another hitherto obscure soldier engaged in conquering the French. But there are wide differences between CORPORAL ROBERTSON, of the Royal Artillery, and SERGEANT-SADDLER BENNETT, of the 13th Light Dragoons. For one thing BENNETT came to the rescue of his country later than ROBERTSON: he only joined the Regular Army in 1804, when he was twenty-two. For another thing, he was not a real soldier. He had "evaded military service by enrolling himself "as a volunteer" (did he perhaps meet young DERRIMAN, his fellow in spirit?) until he became all at once a master-saddler with the rank of sergeant. And, most important of all, BENNETT was not simple. The Chocolate Soldier and the deserters from SIR JOHN MOORE'S army in *The Dynasts* were childlike heroes by comparison. No captain of mercenaries in the Renaissance, selling himself and his men to both sides at once, was more acute at the commercial side of warfare; and army contractors (of whom in a small way he was more or less one himself) of the finest subtlety and the widest ambition might have looked upon him with respect. Not that he was treacherous, useless, or incompetent: far from it. He must have served his regiment and his country well indeed in his important post, or his superior officers would surely have rid themselves long before of a subordinate so showy and so pretentious. He had served, said the adjutant, for twenty-three years before he found out who was Colonel of the regiment. And he only found out then when he came toppling from his high estate to a punishment as degrading as it was severe.

The story of SERGEANT-SADDLER BENNETT will not leave undisturbed two fairly prevalent misconceptions: one, that never till this present age of gold did a poor boy have a chance of getting on in the world; and the other, that the army of KING GEORGE III. was wholly composed of a "brutal and licentious soldiery." BENNETT was one of the twenty-two children of a couple who began as farm-servants; but he grew to be not only rich but something much more difficult—fairly well educated. He had a library of more than one hundred books; he read CICERO in the original, history, geometry, poetry, in five languages. He played the violin. He was gluttonous after information about the many places he went to. An exceptional man no doubt he was; but that sort of achievement is not possible in an environment of utter poverty and ignorance, or of drunken or dissolute riot. There must have been in those days more soldiers of the type of CORPORAL ROBERTSON, or, say, of JOHN LOVEDAY, the trumpet-major, than is commonly realized: decent men who somehow were not brutalized by the horrors of warfare, or by the savage vices and the still more savage punishments which they had always under their eyes. It is, again, rather difficult for modern minds to imagine an army in which it was possible for a sergeant-saddler to maintain so proud and swelling a port as this man did on the Peninsula and in India. Here and there a quartermaster-sergeant, it is whispered, has been known not to do so badly; but the cleverest of them would be a fool to BENNETT. The system, the organization, would give none of them the chance to equal his practical example of how to follow the drum in modest comfort. It is sad that BENNETT'S ability should have gone down before arrack. But perhaps such a life as his deserves a tragic ending. Had he come home rich and founded a family, the reader of his story might have felt the lack of the classic fate of insolence.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF KEATS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me the courtesy of a brief reply to Lord Darling's thoughtful letter?

The text of the 1820 volume of Keats's poems is more authoritative than any manuscript. For the evidence is that Keats corrected his proofs with great care. Moreover, as the late Mr. Buxton Forman pointed out, the earlier printed version of the poem (in "The Annals of the Fine Arts," January, 1820) shows the disputed lines thus:—

> Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty.—That is all
> Ye know on Earth, and all ye need to know.

Mr. Buxton Forman, whose authority in matters of the text of Keats has never been surpassed, considered that this confirmed the reading of the 1820 volume.

This merely to free myself from any suspicion of a perverse preference for a more difficult reading. But, whichever reading we choose, it seems to me that the meaning of the lines is not greatly affected. For even if Keats does not endorse the sentence of the Urn in so many words, obviously he finds in that sentence the comfort of a hard-won but ultimate assurance.

"Dare anyone," Lord Darling asks, "lay it down that beauty consists in ugliness, and that ugliness is truth?" I agree that no one would dare to lay down that principle. But that is not the principle which Keats does lay down. He lays down a principle which many others besides himself have dared to assert—namely, that there is a beauty which includes all that we ordinarily call beautiful and all that we ordinarily call ugly. It is the principle laid down by Spinoza: "Omnis existentia est perfectio." I may be wrong in believing that this fundamental assertion of contemplative philosophy is what Keats intended by the concluding lines of this poem; but the criticism I have received so far has not been of a kind to shake my belief.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MIDDLETON MURRY.

South Acre, Yately, Hants, Aug. 25.

THE METHODS OF SOCIALISM

RELIANCE ON FORCE

AN ALTERNATIVE TO EXPROPRIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A fundamental flaw in so-called Socialist policy appears to be that it is primarily based on force. All government has so far rested in some measure on compulsion. Socialism increases that measure instead of diminishing it. But if civilization means anything, it surely means a tendency to replace force by reason, constraint by liberty.

The Socialist may reply that his use of force is directed solely to countering the violence of capitalism. What he is really contending against is not the capitalist but Nature. Golden ages have so far been no more than dreams of the imagination. However far from the Socialist's ideal his state may still be, through the tens of thousands of years of his development mankind has never made greater material progress than during the so-called capitalist régime of the last century. It is easier to destroy than to create. If wealth be desirable, those who have shown how to obtain it are among the most useful of the community. It is unwise to apply force to those who are largely the brains and nerves of society, if it be desired that they should function at their best.

In his broadcast after the Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his belief that the distribution of the national wealth called for reform. Redistribution is a euphemism for deprivation by force. The eyes of the people may not yet have been opened. But Mr. Snowden himself has probably by this time realized that, however unpopular among the less far-seeing of his supporters, in its ultimate effect his Budget would have caused less suffering to the humblest of the community if the extra burden, instead of being placed exclusively on half a million taxpayers, had been spread by a direct tax over the whole body of electors. Direct taxation widely spread is the surest path to public economy. A policy of forcible redistribution not only encourages public extravagance but also paralyses private effort. A tax which is felt to be just may be borne with patience, if not paid with satisfaction. An impost which is proclaimed to be dictated by a will to expropriate can have none but unfortunate reactions.

The real problem of Socialism is not how to compel the rich to bestow benefits upon the poor, but how to evoke the innate social instincts of each and every member of the community. Force is the method of the man in a hurry, who will not stop to think of its eventual reactions. Wealth is not a static thing that can be divided to-day without thought for its growth to-morrow. Intelligent self-interest is ordinarily a better guardian of the public weal than any provision of man-made law. There is more of the true spirit of Socialism in Sir Francis Goodenough's Cambridge paper on salesmanship or in Callisthenes's daily discourses in *The Times* than in all the injunctions and restrictions of the Consumers' Council Bill. Short cuts are frequently the longest in the end. Cabinets are neither omniscient nor all-loving, and Governments have yet to learn how to counteract the paralysis which is apt to supervene when they assume the role of Providence.

Next after the enterprise of its individual citizens no feature in British social life has been more marked than the power of voluntary association for constructive ends. A policy of free scope for reason and good will, for initiative and self-reliance, for cooperation and copartnership is likely to achieve more than any legislative authorization of the use of force. Exponents of the art of war have reminded us of the ascendancy of moral over material values. Are we to find the minds of pacifists set first on material things pursued by way of force? Mr. MacDonald has seen the folly of force in international affairs. Will he not recognize that in the long run it is equally ineffective in our social life?

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

LENNOX RUSSELL.

Crooksbury Hurst, near Farnham, Surrey, Aug. 24.

HIMALAYAN CLIMBING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Smyth, in summarizing the results of the Kanchenjunga expedition, has done well to emphasize the importance of control of mind. The spirit is the main thing needed. It is the added something which comes in decisively when a man has thrown in all he has of physical endurance and mountain skill and experience.

A climber of the supreme Himalayan peaks must be deeply assured of the tremendous worth-whileness of his efforts, and that men the world over are desiring his success and expecting his best of him. And so ingrained must be the conviction that, at the climax of his effort, when he is wellnigh at his last gasp, and his outer mind is careless as to whether he goes on or not, it will automatically and unconsciously come into action and give just that extra fillip which will carry him on to success.

But this conviction of worth-whileness cannot be thus ingrained unless for years high endeavour in some field or other has been the constant practice of the climber. So the fundamental need in man's efforts to reach the summits of the Himalaya is a zeal for the highest, trained and cultivated for years beforehand, and compelling men to fit their bodies and acquire the technique for the special task before them. Only with this spirit can the highest summits be attained.

And, incidentally, only as men struggle with those mighty peaks can the full grandeur of their beauty ever be known. The recent expedition has revealed ever more beauty in Kanchenjunga. And for this alone it was well worth while.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

Innsbruck, Aug. 20.

A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Cobden's theories, Lord Cushendun tells us, are outworn. It may be so. But the economic principles laid down by Mr. Micawber will outlast time. These are part of the eternal gospel; these I will never, never desert. We are spending more than our income; result, misery. Mr. Micawber, like some of our Chancellors, tried most of the financial dodges in his time, but he came at the last to know they are all unavailing. Keep within your income; result, happiness.

There has recently come into my hands—not by way of purchase—a book entitled "My Case for Empire Free Trade." Before deciding whether the noble author of that work or Richard Cobden is the greater prophet, I desire to know what the nation believes any fiscal system can do for it. If it is looking for a system which will enable it to do less work and spend more extravagantly than any of its rivals, then I do not think it will find Cobden of much help. If that great man were alive to-day, I fancy he would be the first to say so. Personally, I do not believe such a system exists. But apparently there are those who do, and I can well imagine that to intellects of that type the "Case" must prove irresistible.

I am, Sir, &c.,

SIDNEY LAMERT.

Horleigh Green, Five Ashes, Sussex.

THE LEARNED SADDLER

I.—PENINSULA MEMOIRS

ALBUERA AND AFTER

(By the Hon. Sir John Fortescue)

Recently a kind and courteous stranger sent me the manuscript autobiography of a sergeant-saddler of the 13th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), who served in the Peninsula and in the campaign of Waterloo. A very short perusal of the 1,200 pages satisfied me of three things—that the writer was an inveterate sightseer, that he was no ordinary saddler, and that, unfortunately, he had literary ambition. He claims that he could speak and write five languages; but his English prose which, no doubt, was his best, is not faultless. The phrase "me and him had words" recurs more than once. Moreover, he interlards his prose with quotations from Shakespeare, Milton, Pope's Homer, Parnell, and Walter Scott, adding also in full the poetic effusions of minor bards, such as Regimental-Sergeant-Major Wiles, of the 3rd L.D., and himself. However, though his literary pretensions make the greater part of his pages absolutely valueless as an account of the operations in which he took part, or of the places that he visited, he none the less gives us occasional glimpses of himself which are worth recording.

Thomas Bennett was "born'd," as he tells us, near Milton, in Kent, on February 22, 1782, being one of a family of 22 children. His parents, who had begun life as farm servants, had worked their way up to the tenancy of a farm themselves, and were well-to-do. He was sent to school at Faversham, where he was instructed in arithmetic, geometry, navigation, drawing, and music—"a tolerable liberal education," to use his own words. He early evinced a disinclination from steady work and a disposition to see the world. Thus, having learned his trade as a saddler, he spent his time tramping the country as a journeyman, staying in each fresh place as long as it pleased him, and no longer.

Until 1804 he evaded military service by enrolling himself as a volunteer, but hearing in October of that year that Colonel Bolton, of the 13th L.D., then quartered at Sandwich, wanted a master-saddler, he offered himself for the place. The Colonel told him frankly that, so long as he was steady, all would be well with him, but that in case of misconduct he would be tried by Court-martial and reduced to the ranks. Bennett thereupon enlisted, receiving £13 5s. bounty, on December 24. He started at once with the rank of sergeant and with very important duties. For the regiment was on war strength, and he was responsible for the good repair of 700 pairs of boots and as many sets of saddlery. Wherever its headquarters, most of its eight troops were scattered about in adjacent little towns, each troop with its own subordinate saddler; and it was Bennett's duty to visit them regularly and to superintend their work. Here is his account of one of them:

> At Totnes I had my old saddler Blatherwick stationed to keep a troop in repair . . . he had not been long there when he was taken ill and continued so for some time in a deranged state, and died in a most singular manner, drinking, cursing and blaspheming to the last gasp.

Bennett himself was evidently very capable, for he made money. He had plate, he kept a good table, he had a servant in livery, and, with his Colonel's permission, he had a special carriage built at his own expense for 160 guineas to carry him on his visits to the out-stations. All this was ended in February, 1810, when the regiment was ordered out to the Peninsula. Bennett embarked in the headquarter ship, as became so great a man. "I have my servant with me," he wrote, "and everything comfortable, a good sea-stock and plenty of dollars." The regiment disembarked in the Tagus on March 30, and Bennett's fastidious soul at once revolted against the Lisboans. He pronounced the rich to be unfair in their dealings and the lower orders the greatest set of thieves "and house-breakers in existence. They are insolent beyond description and their filthiness is equal."

He conscientiously saw all the sights of Lisbon, managed to wheedle saddlery and a pack-mule out of the Ordnance and the Commissariat for himself, engaged a good Italian cook, and then, musing upon the future, took certain measures of prudence:—

> As to looseing my life, it is one of my last thoughts, for I shall not be exposed to danger unless I choose. I add that I am prepared for the worst, which can only be a French prison. When I left Portsmouth I had a belt made and buckled round my body filled with English guineas and Spanish doubloons. This I thought a foolish plan providing I was taken prisoner. The French are very apt to plunder and even strip you of your clothes [indeed they are!] . . . I have taken a pair of my best boots and defaced them with patches where none were wanting, and cut the toes across as though to ease corns, got them new soled and between the soles inlaid the gold and sewed it in.

Still occupied with serious thoughts, he further got him a book wherein his affairs were duly entered, his identity indubitably established and his mother's address recorded, all in three languages, English, French, and German, for behoof of any who might capture his person or rifle his corpse. Thus equipped, he marched with the regiment on May 3 to join the corps of General Sir Rowland Hill. His account of the operations is mere hearsay and therefore worthless, but he was present at the 13th's most famous fight at Campo Mayor on March 25, 1811; though whether he shared in the combat as well as the spoil is doubtful:—

> The enemy was immensely rich with the plunder they had taken. Several of our men got great sums of money, watches, plate, &c., and among the rest I have got a fine young blood mare, a silver-mounted sword, saddle and bridle, &c.

At Albuera the regiment was little engaged but Bennett was there, and kept his eyes open.

> The immense loss sustained by the French chiefly took place when the Allies regained the height from which the Spaniards had previously been driven. In forcing the enemy into the low ground towards the rivulet the carnage caused by our musketry and shrapnel-shells was immense. I was eye-witness to whole ranks of the enemy mowed down like hay.

In 1812 the course of the operations brought him to Madrid, where with his usual energy he sought out and described all that was worth seeing. But the sequel was a little unfortunate:—

> After this we went to the Tavern of Fame, and had a sumptious dinner and paid the reckoning. From this we went to a large coffee-house to regale ourselves, and afterwards to the theatre. After spending a few hours very pleasant, I was, like King Joseph, obliged to retire in disgrace and confusion, selling my horse's corn to pay my lodging and my saddle bags to buy my breakfast, and what they contained was put in my corn-sack, and my pocket picked of 40 dollars and the key of my canteen. But how or where it was done I am unable to account for; as well as being in all sorts of places I was in all sorts of company.

Quite undismayed he took a journey to the Escorial, but here he had the bad luck to be called away to duty by the Quartermaster-General, and during his absence "they plundered my saddle-bags on my horse, from which they took a salt leg of pork, a small loaf of bread and a silver knife, fork and spoon." Then came the retreat to Portugal, in which the 13th L.D. suffered severely:—

> We are but a shattered remnant and our horses much more so. Not one man in six has got a horse to ride, and I am one among that number. My horse died of fatigue and starvation. After bringing me through a river near Ciudad Rodrigo he fell.

However, Bennett soon replaced the animal by purchasing a fine mule for 70 dollars, and after a winter's rest the 13th L.D. was in finer fettle than ever for the next campaign.

(To be continued.)

Obituary

PROFESSOR BARTHOLD

THE GIBBON OF TURKESTAN

Sir E. Denison Ross writes:—

A brief note in your issue of Friday last announced the death of the Russian Orientalist, Professor V. Barthold, of Leningrad. Although this name probably conveyed very little to most of your readers, it can be stated without fear of contradiction that by Barthold's death the world has lost the greatest authority on Islamic history which it has known; and it seems fitting that some record of his achievements in this field should be given to your readers.

Barthold was born in St. Petersburg in 1864. His father was a rich man who had the good sense to give his son every facility for pursuing his natural bent for Oriental history, not only providing him with books but also enabling him to travel in Turkestan. In 1900 he published the results of his explorations and studies under the title of "Turkestan at the time of the Mongol Invasion," which he offered as his thesis for the degree of "Magister"; it was, however, found to be so excellent that he was at once awarded the degree of "Doctor." This most important work, in which for the first time all the existing Arabic and Persian sources dealing with the history of Russian and Chinese Turkestan were examined and analysed, must always remain the chief monument to Barthold's memory. Since its appearance in 1900 many Persian and Arabic works have been discovered and much archaeological research carried out—partly by Barthold himself—bearing on this subject, and a new edition was clearly called for. It had long been felt, moreover, that an English translation of this work was much to be desired, as Russian is accessible to so few scholars; and the present writer was able to arrange for an English translation revised and brought up-to-date by Barthold himself, who obtained permission from the Soviet Government to spend six months in London for this purpose. The result was the publication in 1928 by the Gibb Trustees of "Turkestan down to the time of the Mongol Invasion."

Though he never enjoyed robust health, Barthold was an indefatigable worker and traveller. The list of his publications amounts to something like 400 books and articles; and he never published anything that was not a definite contribution to Oriental learning. A few of these only can be mentioned here. In connexion with the Nestorian inscriptions found in Semirechye he wrote a valuable article on "Christianity in Central Asia." A large monograph he wrote on Tamerlane's grandson, Prince Ulugh Beg, contains the only critical study of the Timurid period. When Radloff published his translation of the old Turkish monuments, Barthold contributed to the volume an essay on the "Historical Importance of Orkhon Inscriptions," in which he was able to verify and supplement their contents from Arabic sources.

Barthold also wrote many articles on subjects of more general interest, among which may be mentioned a very important discussion of the origin of the claim of the Ottoman Sultans to have inherited the spiritual power of the Caliphs. Many writers have pointed out that there was no question of such transference of spiritual power having taken place when Sultan Salim conquered Egypt in 1517, but it was Barthold who proved that the idea of "Sultan-Khalifa" was really introduced for the first time in the text of the Küchük Kainarji treaty entered into by the Ottoman Sultan with Catherine II. Throughout the Moslem possessions of Russia Barthold's authority was accepted as final, and both the Kaza Kirghiz and the Turcoman Republics appointed him their official historian. He had read everything bearing on Moslem history, and remembered it all. His sound judgment and his powers of deduction were as astounding as his learning. His criticism, if sometimes hard, was always just, and he never allowed friendship to stand in the way of truth. With his death there has passed away the Gibbon of Turkestan.

COMMODORE KING

Rear-Admiral T. N. James writes:—

By the death of Commodore the Right Hon. H. D. King, D.S.O., M.P., the nation, and in particular the R.N.V.R., have lost a very gallant gentleman, who gave of his best to serve his country. As one closely associated with him for two years on the R.N.V.R. Committee I can testify to his ability and sense of duty, which he never allowed to lapse although much engaged with Parliamentary work. His winning smile, pleasant voice, and charm of manner endeared himself to those with whom he came in contact. The sea has claimed him as a sailor notwithstanding his safe passage through tremendous fighting at the Dardanelles and in France. We can ill afford such a fine type.

Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Whittaker, D.S.O., R.N.V.R., late Drake Battalion, R.N.D., writes:—Your memoir of Commodore King, after quoting his work at Gallipoli in the Drake Battalion, says: "Soon afterwards he left the R.N.D." Commodore King not only brought the battalion from the Dardanelles to France and commanded it during its first tours in the Line, but never failed to lend a ready ear to an appeal for aid from any "Drake" both during and since the War. His place in the chair at the informal reunions each year of Drake officers and men was a perpetual reminder and example of his motto: "Once a Drake, always a Drake." Those we who had the privilege of serving under him feel we have lost one who will always be our ideal of an "officer and a gentleman" and a friend.

Mr. T. A. Cook writes:—As the one who has followed in the wake of Commodore King for the past six years in North Norfolk, may I be permitted to express the great regret of the district at his untimely death in such tragic circumstances. When Commodore King accepted the invitation of Paddington Conservatives to represent them in Parliament North Norfolk greatly missed their genial member, and also their member's wife, who was for ever taking an intimate interest in the activities of the locality. Hundreds of people in North Norfolk have told me of the high esteem in which they held King; they regarded him not only as their member but a good friend, and, above all, a man.

M. EUGENE SYLVAIN

M. Eugène Sylvain, whose death was recorded in *The Times* last week, was not only doyen of the Comédie Française, but also one of the survivors of those who had held commissions in the war of 1870-71. As the son of a captain he was entitled to free instruction in a military school, in which he was the contemporary of the future Generals Galliéni, Pau, and d'Amade. If the war had not broken out he might have passed on to Saint-Cyr. As it was, he was given command of a company of francs-tireurs which distinguished itself at Patay. The war over, he prepared to become an accountant, under the direction of an uncle who followed that calling at Marseilles; but he soon abandoned it for the theatre, after taking lessons in elocution from Mlle. Jane Hading's father.

His beginnings were very modest; but he had luck. At Carpentras, where he was earning 4*f.* a night, he saved the life of an actress of some influence, whose dress had caught fire during the performance. She showed her gratitude by obtaining him an engagement at 6*f.* a night at Nimes. It was the custom there for the players to supplement their salaries by offering their photographs for sale to the spectators between the acts. A retired actor was, one night, so delighted with Sylvain's playing that he not only offered him 20*f.* for his portrait, but gave him an introduction to Victor Hugo, who procured him a small engagement at the Beaumarchais Theatre in Paris; and it was then that he was accepted as a student at the Conservatoire. It was not, however, until 1878 that he made his *début* at the national theatre, in the part of Theseus in *Phèdre*, having for his colleagues Mounet-Sully and Sarah Bernhardt. He became *sociétaire* in 1883, and professor at the Conservatoire a little later. He was a good hater with a biting tongue, sometimes exercised at the expense of his colleagues. When, during the Great War, one of them went for a professional tour in Egypt, he said: "Do you know the difference between an accident and a catastrophe? No? Well, I will tell you. If our friend's boat is torpedoed in the Mediterranean, that will be an accident. If he escapes, that will be a catastrophe."

LIEUT.-COL. H. Y. BEALE

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Yelverton Beale, late of The Norfolk Regiment, who died on Friday, was born on September 13, 1860, and entered the Army in 1881. He served with distinction in the 1892-93 campaign in the Northern Chin Hills, Burma, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving promotion to brevet major. He saw active service again in South Africa in 1900-1902 as adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment, and was mentioned in dispatches twice, and awarded the D.S.O. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1916. He married in 1900 Mary, daughter of the late Rev. T. C. Hayley.

SIR ASTON WEBB, R.A.

AN APPRECIATION

Canon W. H. Mackean, formerly vicar of St. John's, Ladbroke-grove, writes:—

Your fine appreciation of Sir Aston Webb naturally dealt with the wider aspects of his life and work. But the parishioners of St. John's, Ladbroke-grove, knew him as a devoted Churchman and as one who took a great interest in philanthropic causes. His connexion with St. John's extended over very many years, and it is noteworthy that throughout his tenure of the office of President of the Royal Academy he was one of its churchwardens. But, however numerous were his engagements, he was ever ready to give time and thought without stint to the affairs of his church and parish. It was then that a parochial church hall was built; the preparation of the plans was to him a labour of love; for some nine months the work of building went on, and it is a remarkable fact that on several mornings a week during that period the P.R.A. was to be seen at the hall before going to his many public and professional engagements. He was also deeply interested in the care of old people who had insufficient means; and for many years he was the chairman and a generous supporter of the Homes for Aged Poor. Sir Aston Webb was a man of sincere religious convictions, a broad-minded Evangelical, whose attendance at public worship was unfailing. He was one of the kindest and most generous of men, was without any ostentation, possessed great charm of manner, and the memory of his attractive personality will be treasured by his many friends.

MR. A. A. HUDSON, K.C.

Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., writes:—

May I be permitted as a layman to supplement your reference in *The Times* of Saturday to the late Mr. Alfred Arthur Hudson, K.C.? His death will, I know, bring a sense of personal loss to those—and their name is legion—who have had the privilege of knowing him as friend and counsellor. Apart from his work at the Bar, he was a man of wide interests and masterly achievement. Whether in the beautifying of the landscape surrounding his delightful home in Buckinghamshire—to which *Country Life* paid tribute but a few weeks ago—or in the architectural embellishment of the Benchers' rooms in the Inner Temple, he brought to these tasks the enthusiasm of youth, the spacious outlook of experience, and the cultured taste of an artist. His early years were devoted to the study of architecture, and the knowledge and interest then acquired enabled him to bring to the solution of the many building problems submitted to him a ready understanding of their technical as well as their legal aspects. The Royal Institute of British Architects, in electing him in 1902 an honorary associate, acknowledged the valuable services he had rendered to the institute and the profession generally. A man of great personal charm, manifest alike in Court and in chambers, Mr. Hudson inspired the utmost affection and loyalty in those with whom he was associated. In the hearts of his friends and colleagues there will remain a fragrant memory of a very great and chivalrous gentleman.

The Clerk to the Tribunal of Appeal under the London Building Acts writes to point out that Mr. Hudson was appointed a member of the tribunal in November, 1895, and was elected president in November, 1906, and so remained till his death.

MRS. EDWARD TUFNELL

Mrs. Edward Tufnell, who died last week at the age of 63, was Ellen Bertha, daughter of the Rev. R. S. Gubbins, rector of Upham, Hants. She married in 1891 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Tufnell, afterwards M.P. for South-East Essex, who died in 1909. On Mrs. Tufnell fell the responsibility of estates in London, Scotland, and South Africa, and in order to keep in touch with her South African farms she continued visiting the Cape notwithstanding her failing health. Mrs. Tufnell was a Governor of the Northern Polytechnic, Islington, and was on the committee of the Royal Northern Hospital. The churches of St. George and of All Saints, Tufnell Park, and St. Michael's, Chester-square, owe much to her initiative and generosity, and with her husband she was active in the work of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which she was a Lady of Grace. Like her cousin, Admiral Tufnell, whose death we announced on August 12, she had a lively sympathy with the young, whom she encouraged in the spirit of perseverance. Her influence throughout her life was for hopefulness, which was founded on her deep religious faith. Her elder son, Captain Carleton Tufnell, Coldstream Guards, was killed in action in 1916, and of her four children Lieutenant-Commander R. L. Tufnell and Mrs. Anthony Jeffreys survive her.

MR. J. B. DUNN

Mr. James Bow Dunn, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., who died yesterday after an operation at the age of 69, was a well-known Edinburgh architect, who had designed many buildings thoughout Scotland. He was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1918, and became a full member last February.

Mr. Dunn was educated at George Heriot's, travelled on the Continent, and was articled to the late Mr. J. Campbell Walker, of Edinburgh. He began to practise in 1895. Among these competitions for which his designs were successful were those for the library of the Society of Solicitors, Edinburgh, the Adam Smith and Beveridge memorial halls of Kirkcaldy, and a public library at Edinburgh. In Edinburgh his work may be seen in the *Scotsman* building, the Wesleyan Methodist halls, the Ladies' Club, the Victoria buildings, and the Dean and Charteris memorial churches. He also built mansion houses at Balnacraig and Glenfarg, Perthshire, Beechholme, Edinburgh, Dromore, Gullane, Nether Caberstone, Peebles-shire, Bellenden, Inverleithen, and Largrave House, Yorkshire. He was responsible for the reconstruction of Blair Drummond, Perthshire, and Haggerston Castle and Carham Hall, Northumberland. Mr. Dunn was a keen fisherman, and was also much interested in gardening. He married Catherine Norman, daughter of Mr. John Ballantyne, of Stoneyhill, Walkerburn, and had one son and two daughters.

Mrs. Margaret Croal, wife of Mr. J. P. Croal, lately editor of the *Scotsman*, died on Sunday at Belgrave-place, Edinburgh, in her 74th year.

Colonel Fitzroy Somerset Lanyon Penno, who died at Southsea on Friday at the age of 75, was a well-known rifle shot. He served with The Welch Regiment in South Africa, India, and Egypt, and was later attached to the Australian forces in Australia. He rejoined The Welch Regiment during the War and served with it at Suvla Bay, whence he was invalided home. Afterwards he was appointed president of the Kent Quartering Committee.

Mr. Edward Fuller, editor of the *World's Children*, writes:—For the past eight years Mr. Lucien Wolf had been an active member of the council of the Save the Children Fund, and his special knowledge of European conditions proved of the greatest value. He was one of the delegates appointed to the annual general council of the Save the Children International Union which meets in Geneva next week, and his wise counsel and sympathetic presence will be much missed.

THE TRIESTE BOMB OUTRAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 24

The 14 men accused of the bomb outrage at the office of the newspaper *Popolo di Trieste* in February will, it is announced, be tried by the special Tribunal for the Defence of the State. The hearings, which are to be held at Trieste, will begin on September 1.

The men are also charged with having conspired to bring "the Julia region of Italy under foreign domination" by means of "armed insurrection, devastations, massacres, and the preparation of a secret organization of a military character which would, in the event of war, operate behind the back of the Italian army and against it." The act of accusation contains a detailed account of the activities of the so-called "Oriunasci" organization, and of the work of espionage and incitement to rebellion alleged to have been carried out by it.

VICTIM OF YACHT DISASTER BURIED AT SEA

Commander Sidney Searle, of Berwick-on-Tweed, one of the victims of the Islander yacht disaster, was buried at sea near Looe, Cornwall, on Sunday evening. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. M. Hyde-Lees, the Vicar of Looe.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Guianas (British, French, and Dutch), Iceland and Faroe Islands, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Costa Rica Fiji and Samoa, Japan, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, British Cameroons, Dahomey and British Togoland), West Indies (Barbadoes, West Indies (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia)†, United States†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).
7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent).
6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies Egypt (exc. Port Said), Sudan, Straits Settlements*.
8 P.M.—To Guianas (British, French, and Dutch), Jamaica, United States†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: R.M.S.P.†† (Alcantara)	Aug. 28	5.30 p.m.
B. Star†† (Avelona Star)	Aug. 29	6 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
B. Star (Tuscan Star)	Sept. 2	5.30 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Sept. 3	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (W. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 29	2 a.m.
Orient (Orvieto)	Aug. 29	2 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails‡	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 28	7.30 p.m.
BRAZIL (exc. Rio, Santos) R.M.S.P. (Somme)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.†† (Alcantara)	Aug. 28	Noon
(Rio, Santos): B. Star†† (Avelona Star)	Aug. 28	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Aug. 29	6 a.m.
(Bahia): L. & H. (Raeburn)	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Aug. 29	9 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.†† (Alsina)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Sierra Morena)	Sept. 2	5.30 p.m.
CANADA (exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y.†† (Homeric)	Sept. 3	6 p.m.
(all parts): Direct (Montrose)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 28	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Albertic)	Aug. 29	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y.† (Empress of Scotland)	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Albertic)	Aug. 28	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Aug. 29	5.30 p.m.
(all parts): R.D. (Rompastra)	Aug. 27	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Aug. 28	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Du. pkt. (Zeelandia)	Aug. 30	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: B. Star (Avelona Star)	Sept. 3	8 p.m.
B. Star (Arcadian Star)	Aug. 29	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Naldera and Khyber) Orient (Orvieto)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Naldera and Khyber)	Sept. 4	6 p.m.
(all parts): Holt* (Orestes)	Daily	Noon
(Hong-kong and S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Viceroy of India)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China): Via U.S.A. (Aquitania)	Aug. 27	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Coronado)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Byron)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: P. & O. (Naldera and Khyber)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Slamat)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA, KENYA, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 27	6 p.m.
P.P. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Sept. 3	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails‡	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Heliouan)	Aug. 30	6 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Heliouan)	Aug. 27	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 28	9 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Sept. 2	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Via M'video (Conte Rosso)	Sept. 3	9 a.m.
FIJI: Via 'Frisco (Homeric and Ventura)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Ventura)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr. and Du.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
Booker (Amakuru)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.
Harrison (Scholar)	Aug. 27	8 p.m.
ICELAND AND FAROE IS.: Direct (Botnia)	Aug. 29	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Alladan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails‡	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Alladan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 30	6 a.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Lotus)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
F. & F. (Casanare)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia	Aug. 27	8 p.m.
Via U.S.A. (Homeric)	Daily	Noon
Via U.S.A. (Aquitania)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
B. Star† (Avelona Star)	Aug. 29	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS: Via Cape Town* (Arundel Castle and Clan Mactavish)	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne)	Aug. 29	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via Canada (Montrose)	Sept. 3	6 p.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 28	2 a.m.
Direct (Nova Scotia)	Aug. 29	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Sept. 1	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Nova Scotia)	Aug. 28	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Panama (Rangitata)	Sept. 3	8 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos): R.M.S.P. (Somme)	Aug. 29	7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Zeelandia)	Aug. 29	Noon
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Sept. 3	8 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*‡	Aug. 29	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Aug. 29	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Orestes)	Aug. 27	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Naldera and Khyber)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star† (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
U.S.L.* (Leviathan)	Aug. 27	8 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (France)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Rugia)	Aug. 27	Noon
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga and Fr. Middle Congo): Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Doukkala)	Sept. 1	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons: E.D. (Accra)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
E.D. (Adda)	Sept. 3	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone and Gold Coast: Du. pkt.* (Amstelkerk)	Aug. 29	7.30 a.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Guinea, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES: Via N.Y. (Homeric) (Trinidad, &c.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(Barbados): Leyland (Davisian)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.
(Grenada, &c.): Leyland† (Davisian)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger. pkt. (Rugia)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Scholar)	Aug. 27	Noon
	Aug. 29	7.30 a.m.

Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary post.-ge.

† Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia and India (Karachi)	5d. „
„ India (Delhi, Bombay, and S. India)	7d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Homeric to Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), United States, and the countries to which mails are sent *viâ* New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on August 27 from 8 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 6 A.M.**—To Bolivia (by direct ship to Mollendo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (by sea direct), Colombia (Pacific Coast) (by sea direct), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast) (*viâ* U.S.A.), Cuba, Ecuador (by direct ship to Cristobal), Ecuador (*viâ* U.S.A.), Guatemala (by sea direct), Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Japan (*viâ* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*viâ* U.S.A.), Panama (Canal Zone and Rep.), Nicaragua and Salvador, Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (direct), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (*viâ* U.S.A.), United States. **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*viâ* France), Iceland, India (*viâ* France), Iraq and Persia (*viâ* France and Desert Motor Service). **6 P.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Canary Islands. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*viâ* Jamaica), Canada; China (*viâ* Canada), Guatemala (*viâ* Jamaica), Jamaica, Japan (*viâ* Canada). **11 A.M.**—To Fiji (*viâ* New Zealand). **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta, Mauritius (direct). **6 P.M.**—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (*viâ* Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (*viâ* Monte Video), Uruguay, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—

TO-DAY.—Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guianas, by ss. Venezuela. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. General Duchesne. U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda and Jamaica, by ss. Bremen. **TO-MORROW.**—China and Japan, *viâ* Siberia. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet. Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Empress of Scotland. U.S.A., Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. Leviathan. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Avila Star.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

AVILA STAR (B. Star), from South America; London, p.m.
BHUTAN (P. & O.), from Calcutta; London, 11 a.m.
BREMEN (N.D.L.), from New York; Southampton, a.m.
CITY OF CAIRO (Ellerman), from Calcutta; London, p.m.
CITY OF SALFORD (Ellerman), from Bombay; Liverpool.
DEVON (Federal), from Australia; London 7 p.m.
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (C.P.R.), from Quebec; Southampton, 8.30 p.m.
FRANCE (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 6 p.m.
GEORGE WASHINGTON (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, p.m.
LEVIATHAN (U.S.L.), from New York; Southampton, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW

CALEDONIA (Anchor), from New York; Glasgow, a.m.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Ellerman), from South Africa; Hull.
CITY OF CHRISTIANIA (Ellerman), from Australia; Hull.
CORONADO (E. and F.), from Jamaica; Avonmouth, 9 p.m.
HOBORATA (N.Z.S.), from Wellington; Southampton, 1 a.m.
ORONSAY (Orient), from Australia; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 8 a.m.
PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE (C.G.T.), from West Indies; Plymouth.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

DEIDO .. .. For Cont., left Calabar 22nd.
FANTEE .. .. For Sydney, left Halifax 23rd.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNEKAHDA .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 23rd.
MINNETONKA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 25th.
MINNEWASKA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 24th.

BEN LINE

BENCRUACHAN .. Fm. Pacific Cst., arr. R'dam 23rd.
BENMACDHUI .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 25th.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE For Rangoon, left Pt. Sudan 24th.
LEICESTERSHIRE Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 25th.
SHROPSHIRE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 24th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 23rd.
ANTENOR .. .. For N. China, left M'seilles 22nd.
CALCHAS .. .. For L'pool, arr. Shanghai 22nd.
EURYTYLUS .. For Japan, arr. Singapore 22nd.
JASON .. .. For N.Y., left Belawan 22nd.
MACHAON .. .. For Japan, arr. Manila 22nd.
MENESTHEUS .. For Ldn., left Belawan 22nd.
ORESTES .. .. For Japan, left Birkenhead 23rd.
PATROCLUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Hong-kong 20th.
PHILOCTETES .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 21st.
RHEXENOR .. .. For N.Y., left Hong-kong 21st.

BLUE STAR

ANDALUCIA STAR .. For R. Plate, left St. Vincent 23rd.
FRESNO STAR .. For Kobe, left Tsingtao 23rd.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

APPAM .. .. For W. Africa, left Pt. Harcourt 22nd
DELCOMYN .. .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 21st.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERFORD .. For Ldn., left Quebec 23rd.
BEAVERBRAE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Hamburg 24th.
BEAVERHILL .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 24th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL For Montreal, left L'pool 23rd.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA For Quebec, left Cherbourg 23rd.
EMP. OF JAPAN .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. V'couver 22nd.
EMP. OF RUSSIA .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Glasgow 24th.
MONTROSE .. .. Fm. Tilbury, arr. Antwerp 24th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN ALPINE .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 24th.
CLAN BUCHANAN .. For Ldn., left Cristobal 25th.
CLAN CHATTAN .. For R. Plate, left Barry 23rd.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 23rd.
CLAN MACINTOSH.. For Glasgow, left Dunkirk 23rd.
CLAN MACINTYRE .. Fm. Cape Town, arr. Belfast 23rd.
CLAN MACNAIR .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 24th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON Fm. L'pool, arr. Algoa B. 24th.
CLAN MACNEIL .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Swansea 24th.
CLAN MACPHEE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Chittagong 23rd.
CLAN MACTAVISH.. For Beira, left L'pool 23rd.
CLAN MACVICAR .. For Mschstr., left Glasgow 23rd.
CLAN MONROE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L. Marques 24th.
CLAN MORRISON .. For Colombo, arr. Durban 23rd.
CLAN ROSS .. .. For U.K., left Norfolk 24th.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. For Ldn., left L'pool 23rd.
HALIZONES .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Cape Town 24th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Montreal 24th.
ANTONIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Montreal 24th.
AUSONIA .. .. For Montreal, left Cherbourg 23rd.
CARMANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 25th.
CARONIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 24th.
FRANC

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by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, and supplied by Messrs. Elkington & Co., Ltd., The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, Ltd., and Mappin & Webb, Ltd., will be exhibited, by permission, on the following dates:—

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The Great Spectacle
of
CORONATION WEEK

when King Tafari is crowned Emperor of Abyssinia, is to be made easily accessible to visitors from Britain. The elaborate ceremonies attending upon the Coronation, dazzling in their magnificence and ancient splendour, may be witnessed with a minimum of effort.

On November 2nd the actual Coronation will take place, to be followed by a week of feasting and celebration. Thos. Cook & Son have sent a special representative to Addis-Ababa who will remain there until after the Coronation Festivities.

A SPECIAL ESCORTED PARTY will leave London on October 16th.

Full particulars from

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coated tongue, bad breath, headache, take on rising or retiring ½ to 1 tumbler of

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Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE, Aug. 25

Admiral Sir Henry Campbell (Groom in Waiting to The King) represented His Majesty at the funeral service of Sir Aston Webb, which was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to-day.

Princess Beatrice attended the Solent Yacht Club's garden party held in connexion with the annual regatta at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, at the week-end.

Princess Helena Victoria will leave Bagshot Park, where she is staying with the Duke of Connaught, on September 3 for Scotland to stay with Sir Courtauld Thomson at The Corner House, Gullane.

Princess Marie Louise will leave London to-morrow for Normandy.

The Earl and Countess of Elgin have left for Finland and will return about September 15.

Viscount Craigavon will return to Cleeve Court, Streatley-on-Thames, to-day from Ireland.

Lady Eva Dugdale will return to 3, West Halkin-street on Saturday from Scotland. She will leave on Sunday for Wiltshire.

Lord Lloyd has returned to London from the Continent, and has left for the country.

Lord Strachie has left 27, Cadogan-gardens for Harrogate, where he will remain for three weeks. He will then go to Sutton Court, Somerset.

Lord and Lady Dorchester have returned to Hamlet Lodge, Cowes.

Lord and Lady Strickland and the Hon. Constance Strickland are in residence at Sizergh Castle, Westmorland.

Margaret Lady Forteviot, the Hon. Irene Dewar, and the Hon. H. E. A. Dewar have left Dupplin Castle for Galloway House, Garliestown, Wigtownshire, which will now be their permanent address.

Colonel the Master of Sempill has returned to London from Germany.

Captain the Hon. Henry Denison and Rear-Admiral Sir Edward F. Inglefield have arrived at the R.Y.S. Castle, Cowes.

The Hon. Rupert Beckett is returning from Nairobi on September 6 in the Llanstephen Castle, and is due to arrive in England at the end of the month.

Commodore Sir Richard and Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley have disembarked from the yacht Andria at Beaumaris, and are now in residence at Pen-y-Parc, Anglesey.

Lady Hartland has returned to Ashley Manor, Gloucestershire, from France.

Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke have left London for Aix-les-Bains.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Clark have let Mickleham Hall, Dorking, for a term of years, and have taken Moorhurst, Holmwood, Surrey, which will be their address in future. They will be abroad for the month of September.

Prince George has undertaken to preside at a dinner which Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond are organizing on behalf of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, November 25.

The funeral of the late Lord Hatherton will take place at Penkridge Church at 3 o'clock on Thursday, August 28.

MARRIAGES

MR. G. A. MURRAY and MISS ANGELA PEARSON

The marriage took place at St. Mary's Church, Easebourne, Sussex, yesterday, of Mr. George Anthony Murray, only son of Sir Evelyn Murray and Lady Murray, of 19, Manchester-square, and the Hon. Angela Pearson, third daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray, of Cowdray Park, Midhurst, Sussex, and 54, Mount-street. The Bishop of Chichester, the Rev. C. E. Hoyle, and the Rev. John Robbins officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval gown of white satin with a long train of white satin covered with old Brussels lace. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a simple wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies. She was attended by four little girls, the Hon. Daphne Pearson (sister of the bride), Miss Veronica and Miss Lavinia Pearson, and Miss Damaris Babington. They wore long frilled dresses of buttercup-yellow silk net and headdresses of shaded green leaves. There were also six grown-up bridesmaids, the Hon. Nancy and the Hon. Brenda Pearson (sisters of the bride), Miss Joan Pearson, the Hon. Judith Denman, Miss Susan Roberts, and Miss Lavender Christie Miller. With their long three-tiered frocks of buttercup-yellow silk net, they wore head-dresses of shaded green leaves and carried sheaves of yellow gladioli, shading to flame colour. Mr. Andrew Drummond Moray was best man.

Viscountess Cowdray afterwards held a reception at Cowdray Park, and among the guests were:—

Sir Evelyn and Lady Murray, Sir George and the Hon. Lady Murray, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Clive and Mrs. Pearson, Miss Dione Pearson, Lord and Lady Denman, Lord James Stewart-Murray, Captain and Mrs. Anderson, the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Agar, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Allen, Colonel the Hon. Ben and Mrs. Bathurst, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bathurst, Miss Gladys Boyd, Lord Barnby, Wing Comdr. and Mrs. Babington, Mrs. F. C. Bryant, Mrs. Blacker, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Blacker, Sir Maurice and Lady Violet Bonham Carter, Dr. Bernard Bailey, Violet Lady Beaumont and Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. John Bisgood, Mrs. Lister Blandy, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Brownson, Miss Blanche Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bostock, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bayley, Mrs. Knox Brownlow, Mr. and Mrs. Christie Miller, Miss Veronica Christie Miller, Captain George Spencer-Churchill, the Hon. Mildred Campbell, Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood, Mr. Meyrey Clive, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Constable, the Hon. Douglas and Mrs. Carnegie, General and Mrs. Clifton Brown and Miss Clifton Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Clowes, Mr. John Carnegie, the Rev. J. T. and Mrs. Collins, Baroness Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence, Commander and Mrs. George Dillon, the Earl of Desart, Sir Arthur and Lady Grant-Duff, the Rev. R. C. and Mrs. Davis, Major-General Sir John and Lady Daniell, Mrs. Baring Du Pre, the Rev. F. R. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, Miss Graham Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Unwin, Mr. and Mrs. Forshall, the Misses Forshall, Mrs. and Miss Freemantle, the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Fethi Bey and Mlle. Ferit Bey, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Field, Dr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Fawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Flower, Mrs. R. C. Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, Miss Virginia Graham, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Gibbs, Mr. Philip Gardner, Mrs. and Miss Goring, Commander and Mrs. George Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. S. Grant, Captain and Mrs. Lloyd Goring, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gibbs, Mr. G. T. Hurrell, Miss Mildred and Lady Diana Gibb, Mr. G. T. Pearson, Miss Mildred Beresford Hope, Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Hamilton, Colonel and Mrs. Hankey, Major and Mrs. and Miss Harding Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. and Miss Hollist, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Colonel and Mrs. R. D. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ivimey, Mr. Christopher and Mrs. Arthur Hill, Mr. Joseph Ivimey, Mr. Christopher Jeffreys, Mr. Felix Johnstone, Edith Lady Jessel and the Misses Jessel, Mr. William Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson, Mr. W. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Kinnell, Sir Robert and Lady Kinderslev, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Low, Colonel and Mrs. Matthew Lanaowe and Miss Lanaowe, Mrs. Henry Lascelles, Mr. D. Lennox-Boyd, the Hon. James Lindsay, the Hon. Varena Maxwell, Sir Ernest and Lady Moir, Mr. Michael Montagu-Scott, the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, Miss Murray, Mrs. Arthur and Miss Isobel Murray, Captain Stewart-Murray, Major the Hon. Charles Mulholland, Colonel and Mrs. Walter Murray, Miss Emily Murray, the Hon. Alfred and Mrs. Mulholland, Mrs. Mummery, Viscount and Viscountess Mersey, Sir Horace and Lady McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Slade Milford, Mrs. Guy Mort, Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Martin.

Captain Dudley Norton, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Nicholson, Miss Marguerita Nielka, Lord Richard Nevill, the Swiss Minister and Mlle. Livia Paravicini, Mrs. Pawson and Miss Avery, Mr. Edward Paravicini, Mrs. Pawson and Miss Avery, Mr. Edward Paget, Mr. Oliver Poole, Mr. George Pearson, Mrs. Weller Poley, Mrs. and the Misses Podmore, Lord and Lady Ponsonby, Commander and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Page, Pritchley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pemberton, Mr. A. C. Phillips, Mrs. Quirk, Mrs. Irene Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. C. Owen Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Rodrick, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Reid, Miss Marie Rambaut, Mr. and Mrs. Folke Radice, Sir Harold and Lady Reckitt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stern, Sir Harold and Lady Snagge, Miss Seagre, Sir Stephen and Lady Sale Miss Sale, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Sturdy, Sir Hugh Smiley, Mr. and Mrs. Shepston, Commander and Mrs. Derek Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spender, Mr. Oliver Thynne, Mrs. and

(Continued at foot of next column)

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. H. P. R. HOARE and LADY BEATRIX CADOGAN

The engagement is announced between Henry Peregrine Rennie, elder son of Mr. Harry and the Lady Geraldine Hoare, of Ellisfield Manor, Basingstoke, and Beatrix, elder daughter of the Earl and Countess Cadogan.

THE HON. SOMERSET MAXWELL and MISS S. ROBERTS

The marriage arranged between the Hon. Somerset Maxwell and Miss Susan Roberts will take place on October 15 at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

INSTRUCTOR COMMANDER G. A. CLARKSON, R.N., and MISS BRUCE-PORTER

An engagement is announced between Instructor Commander Geoffrey A. Clarkson, Royal Navy, only son of the late Mr. W. A. Clarkson, of Leicester, and Mrs. Clarkson, and Essie, twin daughter of Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, K.B.E., C.M.G., and Lady Bruce-Porter, of 6, Grosvenor-street, W.1, and Little St. Annes, Englefield Green, Surrey. The marriage will take place during the spring.

MR. F. POLLARD and MISS E. TUFNELL

The marriage between Frederic Pollard and Elyne Tufnell will take place on Tuesday, September 23, at 2.30, at St. Saviour's, Walton-street, London, S.W.1.

MR. J. WATSON and MISS I. H. WILSON

The engagement is announced between Mr. John Watson, 15th/19th Hussars, only son of Brigadier-General J. E. Watson, C.B., and Mrs. Watson, and Iris Helen, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Bruce Wilson, O.B.E., and Mrs. Bruce Wilson, of Crofton Hall, near Wakefield.

ENGINEER-COMMANDER H. EVANS, R.N. (RETIRED), and MISS K. HARPER

An engagement is announced between Engineer-Commander Henry Evans, R.N. (Retired), and Kathleen, younger daughter of the late Mr. John Harper and Mrs. Harper, of Hawthorn, Melbourne.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. W. WHITE and MRS. ROPER

A marriage has been arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel O. W. White, D.S.O., The Dorsetshire Regiment, and Mrs. Roper, daughter of Mr. C. F. Burgess, of Little Court, Sevenoaks, Kent. The wedding will take place very quietly at Sevenoaks in September.

CAPTAIN W. H. RADCLIFFE and MISS K. A. LEWARNE

The engagement is announced between Captain Walter Henry Radcliffe, The Devonshire Regiment, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe, of Warleigh, Tamerton Foliot, and Katharine Agnes, youngest daughter of the Rev. N. N. and Mrs. Lewarne, of Yeoland Down, Yelverton.

MR. C. GRAY and MISS PILLEY

The engagement is announced between Mr. Christopher Gray, youngest son of the late Rev. E. A. Gray and the late Mrs. E. A. Gray, of Shenfield House, Petworth, Sussex, and Beatrice May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Pilley, of Five Oaks, Ryecroft-road, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

MR. F. H. PLUMMER and MISS LITTLEWOOD

The engagement is announced of Frank Henry Plummer, barrister, of 1, Templegardens, Temple, E.C.4, elder son of the late Mr. Henry S. Plummer and of Mrs. Plummer, now of Brighton, to Dorothy Jane, only daughter of Mr. Frank Littlewood, of Wallasey, Cheshire.

MR. L. G. H. LONG and MISS WILDE

The engagement is announced between Lionel G. H. Long, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, eldest son of G. E. Long, of Wilbraham Hall, Cambs, and Pamela Josephine, only daughter of Reginald W. Wilde, of 25, Earl's Court-square, S.W., and Usaka, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

MR. K. A. SMERDON-PIGGOTT and MISS J. M. BRETT

The engagement is announced between Kenneth Alfred Smerdon-Piggott, elder son of Captain A. Smerdon-Piggott, R.N., and Mrs. Smerdon-Piggott, of Penstecliff, Dover, and Joan Mollie Brett, fourth daughter of Mr. Frederick Brett, J.P., and Mrs. Brett, of North-drive, Great Yarmouth.

MR. S. M. ROBERTS and MISS HOWARD

The engagement is announced between Stuart Maxwell Roberts, younger son of the late Mr. Albert Roberts and Mrs. M. M. Roberts, of Macartney House, Blackheath, and Barnham, Sussex, and Phyllis Grace, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Howard, of St. John's Cottage, Littlehampton.

MR. N. M. MORRIS and MISS J. M. BIRD

The wedding of Noel M. Morris, Bombay Port Trust, son of the late Canon Morris and of Mrs. Morris, formerly of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and Jessie Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bird, of Malabar Hill, will take place in Bombay in October.

MR. A. J. P. PARKER and MISS B. ELCOATE

The engagement is announced between Mr. Antony James Preston Parker, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Parker, Elton Villa, Darlington, and Miss Bertha (Bunny) Elcoate, younger daughter of Mr. John Elcoate and the late Mrs. Maud Elcoate, of Hartdale, Middleton-St.-George, Co. Durham.

MR. D. P. CROSSMAN and MISS M. F. BARNETT

The engagement is announced between Douglas Peter, only son of the late Mr. Percy Crossman, J.P., and Mrs. Crossman, of Great Bromley Hall, Essex, and Monica Frances, younger daughter of the late Mr. C. F. R. Barnett and Mrs. Barnett, Walnut Tree Cottage, Streatley, Berks.

MR. F. D. GANN and MISS B. C. MORRIS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Frederic Dow Gann and Barbara Cicely, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Butler Morris, of Beckenham, will take place quietly at the Parish Church, West Wickham, Kent, on Saturday, September 20.

MR. C. J. H. WOLLEN and MISS B. A. BUSH

The engagement is announced between Cyril John H. Wollen, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wollen, of Glengariffe, Torquay, and Bridget Avarilla Bush, younger daughter of the late J. Graham Bush and Mrs. Bush, of Beaworthy, Babbacombe, Torquay.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. James Younger and the late Mrs. Younger, of Burbage Hall, Buxton, took place at the Edensor Parish Church on Sunday. The Rev. W. H. Foster-Pegg officiated, and the child was named James Michael. The godparents were Mrs. H. R. Turner, Mrs. Rupert Cooke, Mr. Rupert Cooke, and Mr. Gordon Turner.

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

The funeral of the Duke of Northumberland will take place at Westminster Abbey at noon to-morrow.

Seating accommodation will be reserved in the Choir and Lantern (entrance by the West Cloister door, *via* Deanery-yard) for relatives, friends, and representative bodies on production of their visiting cards. All those intending to be present must be seated not later than 11.45 a.m. The general public will be admitted by the North Door and Poets' Corner Door.

Memorial services will be held simultaneously at Alnwick, Newcastle, and Albury.

We are asked to state that it is not expected that representatives of the tenantry will attend the funeral of the Duke of Northumberland at Westminster Abbey, as it is felt that it will be more convenient for them to attend the memorial services at either Alnwick, Newcastle, or Albury.

Miss Ulric Thynne, Commander and Mrs. Humphrey Tollemache, Lady Vaughan-Lee, the Netherland Minister and Mme. and Mlle. de Marees Van Swinderen.

Brigadier and Mrs. Wavell, Admiral Sir Hugh and Lady Watson, Miss Watson, Sir Anthony Weldon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wood, Bishop and Mrs. Whitehead, Captain Eliot Warburton, Commander and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Walsh, Mrs. Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, the Misses Wyatt, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Webb, Lady Weldon, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Waterloo-King.

VISCOUNT IKERRIN and MRS. BROOKE EDWARDS

The marriage took place in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, on August 14, of Viscount Ikerrin, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Carrick, and Marion C. Edwards, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Donoghue, of Philadelphia. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. D. C. Donoghue, jun. A luncheon party was given after the ceremony by Miss Anna Newbold.

FUNERAL SERVICES

SIR ASTON WEBB

The King was represented by Admiral Sir Henry Campbell, and Princess Louise by Brigadier-General Alfred E. J. Cavendish, at the first part of the funeral service for Sir Aston Webb, which took place at St. Paul's Cathedral at noon yesterday.

Canon S. A. Alexander officiated, with Prebendary Chilton, Minor Canon Lees, and Minor Canon Hopkins. The pall-bearers were Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., Mr. Walter Tapper, Mr. John Burns, Sir Arthur S. Cope, R.A., Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, the Mayor of Kensington, Sir Frederic Kenyon, and Sir Basil Mott. Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and Sir William Goscombe John, R.A., carried the Orders of the Past President of the Royal Academy, which were placed on a table at the west end of the bier. Sir Frank Short, R.A., and Mr. Walter Russell, R.A., carried a wreath from the Royal Academy.

The family mourners were Lady Webb (widow), Miss Webb (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Webb (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. Harold Webb, Mr. Geoffrey Webb, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Isabel Evans, Mr. Christopher Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey King, Mr. Herbert Evans, Mr. Douglas Marshall Webb, Mrs. Rubie, Mrs. Barlow Webb, Miss Barlow Webb, Mrs. Dowsett, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Woolridge, Mrs. Kane, Mr. Edward Appleyard, Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Appleyard, Mr. Donald Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Webb, Mr. Reginald Besant, Sir John and Lady Lithiby, Mr. Richard Kane, Dr. Geoffrey Evans, and Mrs. Barker.

The Prime Minister was represented by Mr. A. MacDonald, the First Commissioner of Works, and Sir Lionel Earle by Mr. A. Barker, the Admiralty by Mr. A. W. J. Davies, the National Gallery by Mr. Collins Baker, the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor by Sir Trevor Dawson and Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by Colonel F. W. Pixley, the Imperial Society of Science and Technology by Professor Sir Harold Carpenter, the British School at Rome by Mr. Stanley Quick, and the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition by Mr. E. Shaw, the Conservative Club by Mr. Bruce Ottley, and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers by Mr. R. H. H. Stranger.

Members of the Royal Academy present were:—

Sir George Clausen, Mr. Adrian Stokes, Mr. R. Anning Bell, Sir John J. Burnet, Mr. W. Reid Dick, Mr. Alfred Drury, Mr. Melton Fisher, Mr. George Harcourt, Sir G. Gilbert Scott, Mr. M. Greiffenhagen, Mr. Sydney Lee, Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton, Sir Herbert Baker, Sir Edwin Cooper, Mr. W. Curtis Green, Mr. L. C. Taylor, Mr. G. Spencer Watson, and Dr. J. W. Mackail.

Mr. Walter Tapper represented Sir Banister Fletcher (President of the Royal Institute of British Architects) and other members present were:—

Sir John W. Simpson, Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, Mr. Henry M. Fletcher, Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Mr. F. Winton Newman, Mr. Stanley Hamp, Colonel Wilfred J. Hardcastle, Mr. J. Arthur Smith, Mr. J. Goddard Wilson, Mr. W. Scott Deakin, Mr. E. W. Marshall, Mr. W. Henry White, Mr. Charles Woodward, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, Mr. Edward Warren, Mr. Percy H. Adams, Mr. A. D. Reid, Mr. A. B. Hayward, Mr. W. H. Galloway, Mr. W. Campbell Jones, Mr. E. Vincent Harris, Mr. Percy J. Waldram, Mr. P. E. Palmer, Mr. Arthur E. Henderson, Mr. J. Hatchard Smith, Colonel W. H. Hatchard Smith, Mr. T. James (representing Mr. Eric Maclagan), Mr. Sydney Tatchell, Mr. Geoffrey C. Wilson, Mr. Frederick Chatterton, Mr. C. H. Biddulph-Pinchard, Mr. D. Barclay Niven, Mr. W. A. Pite, Mr. Louis Ambler, Mr. H. Greville Montgomery, Mr. Clyde Young, Mr. T. Raffles Davison, Mr. John E. Sears, Sir Henry Tanner, Mr. Noel Heaton, Mr. Edward Maufe, Mr. E. C. Frere, Mr. Edward Unwin, Mr. E. J. W. Hider, Mr. A. R. Conder, Mr. George A. Hall, Mr. Howard Robertson, Mr. H. Douglas Kidd, Mr. Arthur Ashbridge, Mr. Lawrence A. D. Shiner, Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, Mr. H. Edmund Mathews, Mr. E. Ernest Elcock, Mr. Charles Holden, Mr. Francis Hooper, Mr. Geoffrey Lucas, Mr. J. Harold Gibbons, Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell, Mr. G. A. T. Middleton, Mr. E. J. Sadgrove, Mr. E. A. D. Tanner, Mr. F. E. Towndrow, Mr. Herbert Shepherd, Mr. C. E. Bateman, Mr. W. E. Riley, Mr. Claude Ferrier, Mr. A. R. Myers, Mr. C. D. Spragg (also representing the President and Council of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland), Mr. R. S. Reid (representing the Edinburgh Architectural Association), Mr. F. G. O. Mills, Mr. Oswald Milne, Mr. L. Rome Guthrie, Mr. R. Cable, and Mr. E. G. Bare.

Among others who were present were:—

The German Chargé d'Affaires, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. B. Marwood (representing Viscount Burnham), Professor Sir Herbert and Lady Jackson, Sir Cecil Hertslet, Captain Scott Deakin, Mr. Grey Wornum (President of the Architectural Society), Mr. C. J. Trollope, Mr. W. R. Davidge, Mr. Malcolm Caley (representing the Kensington, Fulham, and Chelsea Hospital), Mr. and Mrs. W. Vaux Graham, Mr. E. C. Wylde, Mr. W. T. Perry, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Hubert Fitcher (assistant editor of the *Architects' Journal*), Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Howes, Mr. S. L. Loney (representing the Convocation, University of London), Mr. Percy Kelsall (representing the Artists' Annuity Fund), Mr. and Mrs. W. J. May, Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds, Rear-Admiral J. de Courcy Hamilton, Sir Arthur Pinero, Mr. and Mrs. R. Myers (representing Sir Richard Allison, Chief Architect, Office of Works), Mr. H. Clifford Smith (Victoria and Albert Museum), Mrs. Clifford Smith, Mr. James Adams, Mrs. Harold Grimston, Mr. W. H. Ansell, Sir Charles Holmes, Mr. Detmar Blow, Mr. Philip Norman, Mr. Robert Emmet, Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Macartney, Mrs. Curtis Green, Mrs. Alexander, Lady Cooper, Mr. W. Tennant, Mr. Alan Slater, Mrs. Charles E. Webb, Mrs. Leonard Harold, Mr. and Mrs. Pickford, Mr. Hamilton Turner, Mr. J. Turner, Mrs. Charles Longley and Mr. Basil Longley, the Rev. C. Block, Mr. Stanley Peach, Mr. W. H. Parry, Group Captain Nicholl, Mr. Alec Martin (hon. secretary of the National Art-Collections Fund), Councillor Captain Gordon Bird, the Town Clerk of Kensington, Mr. F. H. Pember, Mr. and Mrs. H. Warren, Mr. W. H. Leverton, Mrs. Grove Johnson, Lady Hughes, Mr. E. W. Marshall, Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, Mrs. Charles Simms, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gilbert, Alderman Lansdowne, Mr. Howard Castle, Mr. T. Tyrwhitt, Mr. R. T. Colley, Mr. W. Travers, Sir George Humphreys, Mr. Hepworth-Collins, Mr. John Sears, Group Captain A. B. Bustin, Councillor Albert Smith, Mr. F. W. Smith, Major Shingleton, Lieutenant-Colonel Cranfield, Mrs. Bethell and Miss Bethell, Lady Kenyon, Mr. Illsworthy, Mr. W. R. Power, Miss Davis, Viscount Cowdray, Mr. Comport, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Charles Woodward, Mr. J. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Boodle, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Dalmet, Mr. Percy Pratt, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Andrew Taylor (representing the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London), Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Southwell, Mr. Aley Maclean (President of the Royal Society of British Architects), Mr. J. P. Heath, Mr. E. B. Blakemore, Mr. E. H. Pedark, Mr. J. F. Ford, Mr. Arthur N. Dove, Mrs. Anning Bell, Mr. S. Selwyn, Mrs. Bram Stoker, Miss Adams, Mr. W. H. White, Colonel H. Raymond, Mr. C. A. Hindle (President of the Institute of British Decorators), Mr. M. B. Adams, Mr. H. G. Riddell, Major D. G. Scott-Tucker (representing Lord Hollenden), Mr. A. B. Challacombe, Mr. G. H. Palmer (Victoria and Albert Museum), Mr. Bernard Rackham (representing the Board of Education), Mr. Sydney Tatchell, Mrs. Arthur Cary Borrer, Mr. Herbert E. Cooke (representing the Trustees of the Whiteley Homes), Mr. Herbert Warren (representing the Garden Cities Association), Mr. H. D. Kidd and the household staff of 1, Hanover-terrace.

Owing to illness, Lord Ebury was unable to attend. The Dean of Westminster (Hon. Chaplain to the Royal Academy) was also unable to attend the funeral, owing to his absence from London.

MR. SELWYN IMAGE

The funeral service for Mr. Selwyn Image took place at St. Anne's Church, Soho, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Basil G. Bourchier officiated, and the family mourners included Mrs. Image (widow), Mr. Image (brother), and Miss Joan Image. Among others present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Anning Bell, Mr. J. Lawrence, Mr. James Parkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vance, Miss Jones, Mrs. Pugh and Miss Pugh, Professor Beresford Pite, Miss C. M. Smith, Mrs. Bickerstaff, Miss Beatrice Budge, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. J. W. Stonbold, Mr. Robert Steele, Mr. Beckwith Spencer, Mr. P. D. Leake, and Mr. Bernard J. McAdam.

The interment took place at Highgate Cemetery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. E. JOHNSON

The funeral of Brigadier-General C. E. Johnson took place at Upton-on-Severn on Saturday. The service was fully choral, the officiating clergy being the Rev. G. Berens-Dowdeswell and the Rev. H. Hutchinson. The mourners were Mrs. C. E. Johnson (widow), Colonel and Mrs. Allen Johnson, Mr. Bromley Martin, Mrs. Holland Martin, Mr. A. C. Cherry, Mrs. ffrench-Davies, Mrs. Tennant, Miss Kenna, Miss C. Kenna, and Mr. and Mrs. Alder.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1830. Price 7d.

The second day of the second [Ascot] meeting in 1829 was a most unprofitable affair to all parties: there was one race, about 20 carriages, less than 200 spectators, and a stormy day. Yesterday's list was similarly productive as to sport, with this exception, that for a long time it was doubtful whether there would be any race at all. In company and weather 1830 has certainly the "call" of its predecessor, for there were at least 2,000 or 3,000 spectators, the number of carriages in proportion, and only an occasional shower to throw a damp on the day's amusement. The absence of their Majesties contributed to the gloom, the only consolation that presented itself being the certainty that the third day would amply compensate for the meagreness of the second. . . . It was also stated, on pretty good authority, that the feeble support afforded to this meeting will prevent its repetition.

3 per Cent. Cons. 90¾ to ¼.

The Committee of the National Gardens Scheme in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing state that, owing to the death of the Duke of Northumberland, the gardens at Syon House, Isleworth, will not be open to the public to-morrow.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD BALFOUR'S ESTATE

The inventory of the late EARL of BALFOUR'S estate lodged with the Sheriff Clerk of Haddington shows the gross movable estate to be £158,115, and the gross value of the heritage to be £121,000. The estate duty paid is £2,274. Details of Lord Balfour's will were published in *The Times* of March 25.

SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, 3rd Bt., of Yeaton Peverey, Bomere Heath, Shrewsbury, who died on February 10, 1929, left unsettled estate of the value of £119,373 18s. 1d., details of which were published in *The Times* of May 29, 1929. A further grant of probate, limited to settled land, has now been issued, the value thereof being £71,761 15s., making with the previous grant an estate of £191,135 13s. 1d.

SIR JOHN GUY RUTLEDGE, of Rangoon, Burma, and late of Linnet-lane, Preston Park, Liverpool, Chief Justice of Burma, who died on February 15, aged 58, left £4,361 9s. 5d. in England.

MR. ALEC TYLER, of Meadowcroft, Stoughton-road South, Oadby, Leics, a director of Wolsey, Limited, hosiery manufacturers, of Freeman, Hardy, and Willis, boot manufacturers, and the Leicester Permanent Building Society, died on February 12, aged 65, leaving a fortune of £181,653, so far as can at present be ascertained, with net personalty £92,614.

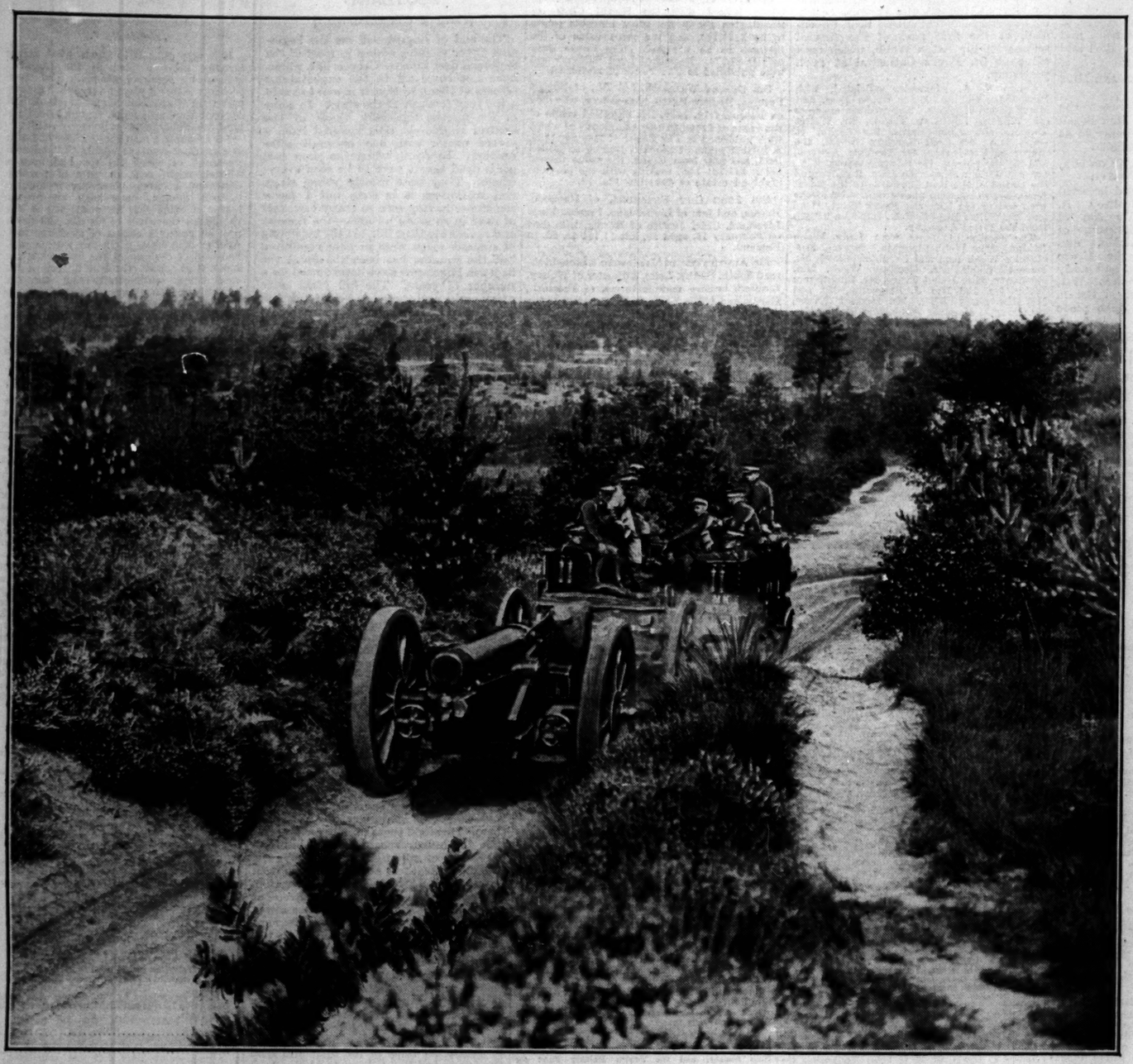
MR. WILLIAM JOHN REYNOLDS POCHIN, M.A., of The Manor House, Wigston, Leics, and Newsquare, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., one of the Masters of the Bench in Gray's Inn, died on May 17, aged 80, leaving £30,887, with net personalty £21,004. He left:—

£1,200 to the Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland Institution for the Blind; £200 to the Barristers' Benevolent Association; £100 each to the Leicester Royal Infirmary and the Leicestershire County Nursing Association.

An annuity of £100 to his housekeeper, Mary Kate Miles; £50 each to his two clerks; a sum equal to one-fourth of their yearly rent to each of his tenants who hold of him any real property on a yearly tenancy; a sum equal to 13 weeks' rent to those who hold monthly or weekly tenancies, and whose rent is not in arrear for more than four weeks.

Subject to a life interest, £1,200 to the vicar and churchwardens of Little Stretton, Leicester, one-half for augmenting the living and one-half for Church purposes; £1,200 to the vicar and churchwardens of Dunton Bass

IN "MILITARIA": WITH THE NORTHLAND'S MECHANIZED ARMY



MOVING INTO POSITION.—War started yesterday in "Militaria," the area between Guildford and Aldershot on the south and Ascot on the north, where the Second Division manoeuvres, representing hostilities between Northland and Southland, are being carried out. Our photographs were taken with the Northland army, which has the advantage of mechanized forces. One of the mechanized artillery units is seen in the large photograph, and on the right are "two-man tanks" on the move.

CAMOUFLAGE.—One of the large tanks of the Northland forces well camouflaged in woodland scenery. The operations are being directed by the Divisional Commander, Major-General T. A. Cubitt.

DUNLOP

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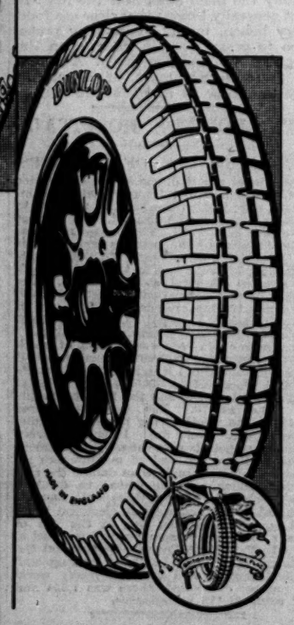

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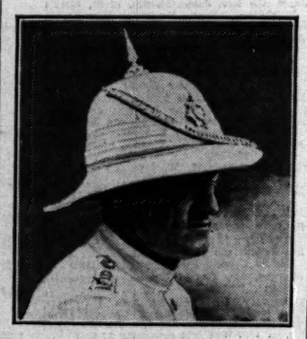
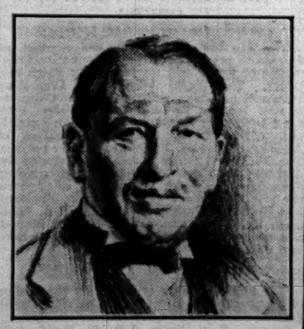
C.F.H. 322

A SUSSEX WEDDING.—Mr. G. A. Murray and the Hon. Angela Pearson, third daughter of Lord and Lady Cowdray, were married yesterday at St. Mary's Church, Easebourne. The bride and bridegroom.

TELEPHONE-BOX GARDENS.—One of the gardens which can now be seen around many of the roadside telephone boxes. The Automobile Association have over 50 telephone-box sites which have been made into gardens by the road patrols in their spare time.



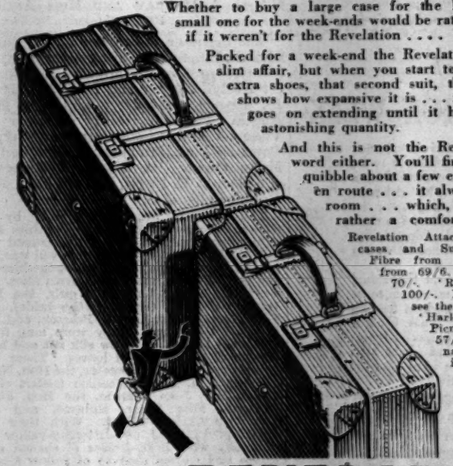
SIR CHARLES TEGART, the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta. A bomb was thrown at his motor-car as he was driving through the city yesterday, but he escaped unhurt.



MR. LUCIEN WOLF, the author, publicist, and international representative, whose death, aged 73, is a great loss to the Jewish world. A portrait by Mr. E. Horwitz.

HELP FROM THE FLEET.—The landing party from H.M.S. Wallace who helped to save the colony of gannets on the island of Grassholm, off Pembrokeshire, when they were threatened by fire. As explained in an article on another page, bluejackets were sent from three of the ships of the Fleet to fight the fire at the request of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

WEEK-END or MONTH
the same case . . .
a REVELATION



Whether to buy a large case for the holidays or a small one for the week-ends would be rather a problem if it weren't for the Revelation . . . .

Packed for a week-end the Revelation is quite a slim affair, but when you start to put in those extra shoes, that second suit, the Revelation shows how expansive it is . . . it extends and goes on extending until it holds a really astonishing quantity.

And this is not the Revelation's last word either. You'll find it does not quibble about a few extras collected en route . . . it always has extra room . . . which, you know, is rather a comforting thought.

Revelation Attache-Cases, Suitcases and Suitcase Trunks. Fibre from 19/6. Leather from 69/6. Revelex from 70/-. 'Rev' Hide from 100/-. Motorists should see the new Revelation 'Harlequin Model' Picnic Case from 57/6. Take care the name Revelation is on the case.

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CITY NOTES

WARING AND GILLOW REPORT

CABLES AND WIRELESS TRAFFIC RETURN

Although the passing of the company's Preference dividend had prepared the market for an unsatisfactory report, the reduction of over 50 per cent. disclosed in the profit of Waring and Gillow for the year ended January 31, in the accounts published in these columns yesterday, was greater than had been expected. The Ordinary shares fell further from a little over 5s. to 4s. 6d., which compares with 24s. 3d. on June 5, just after publication of the unfortunate official statement forecasting a record profit for 1929-30 and the maintenance of the dividend. Several questions arising out of the report have been raised in market circles and will doubtless engage attention at the annual meeting to be held on Monday next. The board refer to the non-completion of the payment in respect of the sale by the company of certain property, the amount due in respect of which at January 31 was £172,585. The proceeds, they remark, would have made a considerable improvement in the company's financial position. This statement may be readily understood, though the chairman's allusion to the profit expected from this transaction and its bearing upon the dividend prompted the not unnatural comment in market circles that a surplus arising from the sale of property would fall into a category distinct from that of profits resulting from the company's ordinary trading.

A Reassuring Balance-sheet

Another point raised relates to the provision which the directors have thought it prudent to make against debt due from the purchasers of this property. The sum reserved for the purpose—namely, £127,585 from profit and loss and £45,000 from special reserve—is stated to be the whole of the balance of the purchase price and interest due as on January 31. The chairman, in his personal statement, mentioned that there would have been a substantial profit on this deal. The question is therefore asked as to why the board is providing a reserve for the whole amount due and not merely the book value of the property. On a general survey of the balance-sheet the position disclosed is reassuring. There are footnotes to the accounts relating to certain contingent liabilities about which some information will doubtless be given at the meeting, but, subject to these, the balance-sheet shows that on January 31 the company possessed floating assets amounting to £1,884,252, against current liabilities for £774,149, leaving a surplus of floating assets of no less than £1,110,103. The figures are as follows:—

Current Liabilities	£	Floating Assets	£
Interest accrued and unclaimed dividends	8,128	Cash in hand and investments	196,729
Advances from bankers	319,340	Bills receivable	714,301
Creditors	823,726	Due on sale of property	172,585
Subsidiaries	455	Due by chairman	96,601
Preference dividend (since paid)	22,500	Stock	628,003
		Owing by subsidiaries	73,343
	774,149		
Surplus of floating assets	1,110,103		
	£1,884,252		£1,884,252

Need of Cash Resources

While these figures indicate a sound financial situation, the company, as the board state in their report, is at the moment suffering from a scarcity of cash working capital, and negotiations are being conducted for removing this handicap. These negotiations are also alluded to by Messrs. Joynson Hicks and Co. and Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Co.—the company's solicitors and auditors respectively—in a circular which they have addressed to the creditors. In this communication the terms are set out of a proposed moratorium which has been arranged with the board. It is proposed that creditors shall take no proceedings for a period of 12 months provided that one-third of their debts be paid on March 1, 1931, one-third on June 1, 1931, and one-third on September 1, 1931, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The attitude of the creditors towards this proposal will probably be influenced by the news that Viscount Brentford and Sir Harry Peat have been appointed by the board as a committee "with power to co-opt not more than two additional members to make a complete investigation of the company's affairs, with particular reference to the administrative and financial control of the company's business, and the views of the committee will be taken as to the appointment of a new chairman and the further strengthening of the board." The signatories to the circular think that these terms are infinitely better than a general scramble on the part of creditors, which, they significantly remark, would inevitably bring about a receivership on the part of the Debenture holders.

Cables and Wireless Receipts

According to the latest traffic returns the receipts for July of Imperial and International Communications, Limited—the operating company of the Cables and Wireless merger—amounted to £437,220. This compares with £413,471 for June and with £466,279 for May. The figures for the first seven months of the year are as follows:—

			Traffic Receipts in £000 per day	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
	£	£	£	£
January	519,485	566,062	16.75	18.26
February	460,052	501,319	16.43	17.90
March	492,316	538,757	15.88	17.37
April	456,120	515,816	15.20	17.19
May	466,279	501,870	15.04	16.18
June	413,471	484,525	13.78	16.15
July	437,220	514,994	14.10	16.61

The slight improvement shown last month coincides with a small upward turn taken by the figures of United Kingdom foreign trade for the same period.

India's Poor Export Season

The full accounts of the Imperial Bank of India for the first half of 1930 provide evidence of the quiet trading conditions in India during the period, which covers the most active months of the country's export season. So poor was the trade demand for funds that the bank's own resources were more than sufficient to meet such demands, and there was no necessity to have recourse to borrowings from the Currency Department, a most unusual experience in this half of the year. Export trade being thus affected by the fall in prices, the exchange was less favourable to India than is usual in the first half of the year, and the Government were forced to maintain interest rates by heavy Treasury Bill issues, which assisted the bank to employ its surplus funds. While this favourably affected its profits, the further fall in securities, caused partially by the issue of Treasury Bills, necessitated further writing down of the bank's investments. At Rs.65,58,996 the net profits showed an increase of Rs.99,687, and the dividend and reserve allocation are again 8 per cent., free of tax, and Rs.5,00,000 respectively. As usual in the first and more profitable half of the year, a large addition is made to the "carry-forward." The leading balance-sheet items for the past three years are compared in the following table:—

(000's omitted)

—	June 30, 1930	June 30, 1929	June 30, 1928
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public deposits	13,91,45	20,74,36	7,96,57
Other deposits	70,62,58	72,35,05	73,31,11
Government securities	26,98,03	21,21,55	22,04,70
Loans	11,28,37	11,49,30	11,93,73
Cash credits	32,81,13	30,62,79	31,61,27
Inland bills	5,09,04	4,59,20	6,42,16
Cash	15,96,75	20,41,43	13,77,67

Government securities, it will be noticed, stand at a high level. Deposits have fallen by over Rs.9,00,00,000. A still larger reduction has taken place in the cash holding, with the result that the ratio of cash to deposits has declined from about 32¾ per cent. to 20.2 per cent. A considerable increase is revealed by the accounts in the advances and investments in London, which amount to £2,269,064, compared with £905,139 a year ago.

Indian Government's Silver Sales

The announcement that the Indian Government had arranged for the sale of 10,000,000oz. of silver to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank probably provides an explanation of the sharp fall in the price of the metal in the closing days of last week. Little has been heard for some months of sales of silver by the Indian Government, and the news served as an unwelcome reminder of the fact that that Government remains a potential seller of silver, while the current price is low compared with that at which previous sales by the Indian Government were understood to have been made. But the sale is not likely to exert any permanent effect on the silver market. Sales of silver by the Indian Government for 1929 were estimated to have amounted to about 30,000,000oz. As the bulk of its stock is in the form of rupees, and its sales are in bars, its sales are limited by the capacity of the refinery in Bombay to convert coins into bars. The purchase of the silver by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is presumably an outcome of Hong-kong's ill-balanced exchange position, coupled with the demand for the bank's notes in preference to silver coin. Its last balance-sheet showed a further expansion in its note issue to $64,854,750.

Imperial Shipping Questions

Business men are likely to consider that, in the review now issued, the Imperial Shipping Committee have been able to give a very good account of their work since the Imperial Conference of 1926, and that the committee have continued to be of real value in helping to remove difficulties which necessarily occur from time to time in commerce. The value of the work of the committee has probably been enhanced by their policy of refraining from intervening in trifling matters and of bringing to bear on important questions all the weight of their authority, which is derived from a representative constitution and a reputation for careful investigation and impartial findings. In the summary of the report which appeared in *The Times* on Saturday it was shown how during the last few years the committee had been able to devote more of their time to the second part of their reference—the survey of facilities, since inquiries into complaints, which constituted the first part of the reference, had no longer been so urgent as in the immediate period after the War, when, it is recalled, the whole shipping industry was in a very unstable condition. Although the committee have conducted inquiries into some large questions affecting commerce, they hold that it was not intended that they should intervene unless and until the direct settlement of difficulties by frank and friendly discussion between the parties concerned had proved impracticable.

Assoc ations of Shippers

Complaints regarding ocean freights and the adequacy of shipping services are, the committee believe, matters which should be discussed initially between the two parties concerned, the shipper and the shipowner, and they again emphasize the importance of shippers' associations being of a thoroughly representative character. Shipowners, they point out, have repeatedly stated that they would welcome such associations, if representative, in order that they might be in a position to ascertain directly and authoritatively the views of their customers, and the committee think it desirable that they themselves should be appealed to only when such efforts at settlement have failed or are obviously unlikely to succeed. In discussing this matter the committee would seem to have generalized in one respect a little too widely, for they write that "during the immediate post-War period, while the shipowners were organized in international conferences corresponding nearly all routes, there was no corresponding organization on the side of the shipper." This statement would seem to have overlooked the existence of the South African Trade Association, which was formed in 1892 as the South African Merchants' Committee, and the Australian and New Zealand Merchants' Association, which was established as the Australasian Merchants' Association in 1902.

Later Developments

Both these bodies gave evidence before the Royal Commission which was appointed in 1906 to consider the question of shipping rebates. Indeed, in their final report on the deferred rebate system, published in 1923, the Imperial Shipping Committee wrote that the existence of these associations showed that it was possible to form such representative bodies, that they understood these worked in close connexion with their respective shipping conferences, and that this cooperation had achieved good results. The committee then recommended the establishment of further associations, apart from the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters, which was formed in 1908, and they had the satisfaction of welcoming, in accordance with a recommendation of the chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, the formation of a thoroughly representative committee of shippers in the East African trade "on the lines of those already existing in the South African and Australian and New Zealand trades." In encouraging the work of such bodies the Imperial Shipping Committee are undoubtedly acting in accordance with the views of many leading men among both the shippers of goods and the shipping managements.

INSURANCE IN SIAM

(FROM OUR BANGKOK CORRESPONDENT)

The new law in Siam for the control of commercial undertakings affecting the public safety and welfare has considerably reduced the number of fire insurance companies working in the country. That is because every such company has to register and to make a deposit of ticals 100,000, or its equivalent. Twenty-seven companies have, in consequence, retired, leaving 36 still operating as on March 31 last. It was generally expected that the Chinese insurance companies would be most affected by the deposit, but, in fact, not one of them has failed to pay. The other insurance companies working at the date mentioned were:—Life, 6; Marine, 179; Motor, 10; and others, 14.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS FIRM

RISE IN CHINESE BONDS

The first day of the new account on the Stock Exchange was marked by little change in the tone of markets as a whole. The feature was the continued strength of the gilt-edged market, where business was more active than in any other section of the House. Support was again forthcoming for Australian Government stocks. In the Foreign market, Chinese bonds were marked up on the more hopeful messages from China. The Home Railway market remained in a depressed condition. Oil shares remained dull, but liquidation in the miscellaneous market was a little less in evidence, several standard shares showing a small improvement.

Gilt-edged securities again showed strength and business was fairly active. Four per Cent. Consols rose ¼ and the Funding and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loans and Victory Bonds also closed ¼ higher. The Five per Cent. War Loan was easier at 103 15-16. Short-dated stocks were strong, the Five per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1933-35, rising ¼, while gains of ¼ were shown by the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1930-32, and the Four per Cents., 1931-33. India Three per Cents. fell to 54, but the new six per cent. bonds closed higher at 102. Among the new scrips, the L.C.C. and Ulster Loans were easier; the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Debenture stock, now fully paid, was firm at 102¾. Renewed inquiry came for Australian Government stocks; the Commonwealth Five per Cent. stocks, 1945-75, rose to 92½, while there was a rise of over ¼ in the New South Wales Five per Cent. stock, 1945-65.

HOME RAILWAY stocks continued out of favour; the selling was understood to be partly on behalf of a deceased estate. Great Western fell 1¼ to 64. L.M.S. and North-Eastern Junior stocks were unchanged, but North-Eastern First and Second Preference were easier. Southern Preferred and Deferred fell about ¼.

In the FOREIGN market Chinese bonds were harder, the market putting a slightly more hopeful interpretation upon the news from that country. The 1912 Loan was particularly affected by reports concerning the possibility of a payment in respect of arrears; the stock rose 3 points to 34. The 1908 Loan, English issue, rose to 46 and the French issue to 45. The 1913 Loan English and French issues were also higher at 58½ and 57½ respectively. Brazilian bonds were steady. Inquiry came for Japanese bonds and the new 1930 stock rose 7-16 to 92½. The Reparation Loan and the new Austrian seven per cent. bonds were harder. Peruvian Corporation stocks were easier on the fall in the exchange, the Ordinary falling to 4½ and the Preference to 35. Among FOREIGN RAILWAY stocks, Cordoba Central Second Preference were firmer at 26. Leopoldina eased further to 32½. There was a rise of 4 points, to 179, in Canadian Pacific.

Dull conditions prevailed in the OIL market. Shell and Royal Dutch both declined. Burmah were maintained, but Anglo-Persian were easier.

RUBBER stocks showed a rise of over 1,000 tons on the week. Share prices were steadier, but business remained of small dimensions. Anglo-Dutch hardened to 10s. 9d. Consolidated Malay fell to 3s. 3d. Laras Debentures were marked down to 65. TEA shares remained dull.

There was little improvement in the tone of the MISCELLANEOUS market. Waring and Gillow opened lower on the publication of the report and the statement by Lord Waring; the Ordinary closed at 4s. 9d., after the while the Preference closed at about 8s., but there were markings down to 7s. 3d. Several other store shares were easier. International Nickel rose on the higher prices in New York over the week-end, closing nearly a point above Friday's close. Imperial Chemical eased to 18s. 9d., Borax Deferred weakened to 7s. 6d., Unilever were firmer, but the new shares remained on offer, the discount rising to 19s.; Nigers Debentures rose to 1¼ premium. In the Motor group, Singer were easier on the statement of results; after opening 2s. lower at 18s. 9d., the shares recovered to 20s. There was a sharp fall in Joseph Lucas to 60s. Leyland and Rolls-Royce were firmer, but Austin fell to 23s. Coventry Chain hardened to 26s. 9d. Dunlop Rubber opened firmer but closed without change. The Gramophone group was supported, Columbia rising to 2¼ and Gramophone to 2 7-16. Turner and Newall hardened to 2 23-32. The Textile group was irregular; Courtaulds eased further to 1¾ and British Celanese fell to 7s. Among Tobacco shares, Carreras recovered to 6 15-16. Newcastle Electric new Debentures were firm at 4¼ premium.

In the MINING market, several Kaffir shares were again supported from the Cape, including Sub Nigel, Daggafontein, and Durban Deep. Business, however, was on a small scale. Little interest was taken in the Rhodesian section. Broken Hill shares weakened. Proprietary falling to 11s. 6d. and North to 1 15-16. Several Eastern Tin shares were marked down. In the Copper group, Rio Tinto were supported.

GOVERNMENTS AND RUBBER

SIR C. CLEMENTI'S JAVA VISIT

SINGAPORE, Aug. 25.—In connexion with his forthcoming visit to Batavia, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Cecil Clementi, informed the Legislative Council to-day that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies had agreed to discuss the depressed state of the rubber industry.

"I hope to have the fullest and frankest discussion with him," Sir Cecil Clementi said "It is clear that no solution can possibly be achieved by unilateral action in Malaya. It is essential that we should know the views of the Dutch authorities. I hope that very soon after my return the Malayan Governments will be fully informed as to the views of the Dutch authorities and will be able to formulate a policy."—*Reuter.*

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

POWERS FOR REGISTRATION WORK

Royal Assent has just been given to an Act of Parliament empowering the Royal Exchange Assurance to undertake registration work of all sorts, and also to act as secretaries of public companies.

It is understood that, although the Private Bill, which has now become an Act of Parliament, was drafted before the financial crisis of last autumn, it was the work which the corporation undertook in connexion with the Hatry Settlement Fund that finally convinced the Governors of the need for a special organization to carry out registration work.

The Royal Exchange Assurance has been a pioneer in the corporate trustee movement, and now undertakes a large volume of business of this description. Doubtless its successful experience with that type of work was also a factor in determining the management on the present development.

UNITED STEEL COMPANIES LIMITED

Particulars of the registration of United Steel Companies, Limited, are now available. The company has been formed with a nominal capital of £6,650,000 in £1 shares, to amalgamate the businesses of United Steel Companies, Limited (incorporated in 1918), and United Strip and Bar Mills, Limited (incorporated in 1920). The address of the new company is 17, Westbourne-road, Sheffield. Full details of the terms of the amalgamation were given in our issue of July 2 last.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 25.—WHEAT closed steady at 1c. to 2c. decline. MAIZE closed easy and 11c. to 8c. lower. LINSEED closed steady at a fall of 17c. to 12c.

Closing Prices		To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—			
Wheat,	October delivery	9.51	9.53
	November delivery	9.57	9.59
Maize,	September delivery	5.99	6.10
	October delivery	6.22	6.30
Oats,	October delivery	4.72	4.72
Linseed,	September delivery	17.50	17.47
	October delivery	17.31	17.48
	November delivery	17.28	17.40
Rosario:—			
Wheat, No. 2,	October delivery	9.45	9.45
Maize,	October delivery	6.10	6.15
Linseed,	October delivery	17.10	17.35

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos. delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso=about 1s. 5⅞d.)

MONEY MARKET

STERLING WEAKER

RECOVERY IN SILVER

Leading foreign exchanges were less favourable to sterling yesterday, the New York and Paris rates falling to $4.87 1-64 and 123.77½f. respectively. The Swiss rate was also lower, and in view of these movements the large amount—£804,625—of African gold available to-day in the bullion market is expected to be purchased by French or Swiss buyers. In the short loan market money was at first plentiful, and borrowers were able to obtain accommodation for the night at 1½ per cent. But the absence of Treasury Bill maturities appeared to exert more effect later on, and in the afternoon 1½ and even 2 per cent. was paid for fresh advances. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 1½ per cent. and, in some cases, at 1¾ per cent. Discount rates were unaltered. Business was inactive, and brokers reported a small turnover. The competitive rate for three months fine bank bills was 2 3-32 per cent., and there was a demand at 2 1-16 per cent. on both home and Continental account, while home banks also took some October maturities at this rate. The Australian Commonwealth Bills due December 31 were dealt in at about 2¾ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
1⅛—2	2	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2¼	2⅞—2⅛	
Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.		
2⅛	2⅛	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4		

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	August 21	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	2,098,521,000	+ 774,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	768,816,000	— 6,704,000
Notes in circulation	3,042,423,000	— 28,774,000
Current accounts	174,872,000	+ 24,496,000

—*Zander*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Most of the leading foreign exchanges moved against sterling. The New York rate closed only slightly above the lowest point of the day, namely, $4.87, while the Paris rate fell to 123.75f. and finished at 123.77½f., compared with 123.82f. on Saturday. At 34.83½b. the Brussels rate moved sharply against London, and other exchanges to move against sterling included the Dutch (12.08¾fl.), Swiss (25.05c.), and Swedish (18.10³⁄₁₆kr.). Spanish pesetas again improved in value, the Madrid rate closing at 44.62½p., compared with 44.87½p. on Saturday. Eastern silver exchanges fell heavily, the Shanghai rate to 1s. 6¾d. and the Hong-kong rate to 1s. 3¾d. The Buenos Aires rate was slightly higher at 40½d., but the Rio exchange declined 1⁹⁄₁₆d. to 4¹¹⁄₁₆d. Further depreciation took place in Peruvian currency, the Lima exchange being quoted at 15.05c.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'g'e	Aug. 25	Aug. 23
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.87-87⅛	4.87⅛-87⅛
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86⅝-86¹¹⁄₁₆	4.86⅝-86¾
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.75-123.84	123.81-123.85
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83⅛-86¼	34.86-34.86½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.96-92.99	92.96-93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.04½-05¼	25.05½-25.06
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374⅝-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.40-193.60	193.40-193.60
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	44.50-44.90	44.00-45.00
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¼-108½	108¼-108½
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08¹¹⁄₁₆-09¼	12.09-12.09½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38¾-39¼	20.38½-39¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581⅔	34.44-34.46	34.44-34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.79	27.75-27.80
Prague	Kr. to £	1164.25	164.05-164.15	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty tot	43.38	43.40-43.44	43.37-43.44
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.30	25.17-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	812.5	816-817	816-818
Helsingfors	Fmk. to £	176	176.0253	176.0253
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼-274⅝	274¼-274⅝
Oporto	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673,659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E. Kr.tot	18.159	18.20-18.25	18.20-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16½-18.17	18.16½-18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11-18.12	18.11½-12¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16¼	18.16-18.16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-5⅛	1/5¼-5⅛
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-5⅛	1/5¼-5⅛
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-5⅛	1/5¼-5⅛
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3⅝-1/4⅛	1/3⅞-1/4⅛
Kobe	Per yen	2/0.58d.	2/0⅛-⅜	2/0⅛-⅜
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6½-1/7¼	1/6⅞-1/7½
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3²³⁄₃₂-⅝	2/3²³⁄₃₂-⅝
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09¼-09¾	12.09¼-09⅞
Manila	Per dol.	24.866d.	2/0½	2/0½
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	4⅝₃₂-4⅝₃₂	4¹¹⁄₃₂-4¹¹⁄₃₂
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40⅞-40⅞	40⅞-40⅞
V'paraiso	$ to £	40	39.71	39.72
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	40¼-40¾	40¼-40¾
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	15.05‡	14.80‡
Mexico	Pesos tot£	9.76	10.20-10.35	10.20-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at about $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	Buying Rates per £100			Selling Rates		
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	Cable Transfers	Demand	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	93 0 0	92 18 9	91 7 6
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	93 2 15	93 10 0	93 3 9	92 12 6
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 19 10	99 0 0	98 6 17	97 16 6

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £367,447, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Aug. 21—		Aug. 21—	
Bar gold	11	Bar gold	15,734
		Sovs.	5,100
Aug. 22—		Aug. 22—	
Sovs.	412,000	Bar gold	6,989
		Sovs.	6,000
Aug. 23.	Nil	Aug. 23—	
		Bar gold	8,741
		Sovs.	2,000
Aug. 25.	Nil	Aug. 25.	Nil
		Net influx	367,447
Total	£412,011	Total	£412,011

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,055,746; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD remained at 85s. per ounce.

A recovery of ½d. to 167⅛d. per ounce for both spot and forward delivery occurred in the price of BAR SILVER. Both India and China sent buying orders, but at the higher price America was inclined to offer the metal in the afternoon.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½-2⅝	1½-2
New York	2½	2-2½	2
Paris	2½	2¼	Unquoted
Berlin	4	3½	2-6
Swiss Bank places	2½	1¹³⁄₁₆	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1⁵⁄₁₆	½
Brussels	2½	2⅛	¾

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Aug. 25	Aug. 23	—	Aug. 25	Aug. 23
Abitibi	22½	21	Dom. Glass	105	105
Asbestos	½	¼	Dom. Textile	73½	73½
Do., Pref.	3½	3½	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	6¼	6	Fraser Cos.	3¾	1
Braz. Tract.	32	31¾	Hollinger	5¾	5¾
B.C. Pwr., A	35	35	Int. Nickel	21⅞	23⅛
Do., B	11¼	11¼	Massey, H.	23⅜	23¾
Brit. Emp. Steel	1¼	1¼	Montreal L't	55	55½
Do., 1st Pf.	22	No bid	Natl. Brew.	29¼	29⅞
Do., 2nd Pf.	No bid	No bid	Nat. Steel Car	46	46
Calgary	160	160	Ogilvie Flour	250	No bid
Can. Car.	20⅛	20⅛	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	25¾	25¾	Power Corp.	65¼	65
C. Cement	14	14	Price Bros.	62	62
Do., Pref.	95	95	Quebec Pwr.	53	53½
C. Cotton	45	45	St. Law'ce C.	No bid	No bid
Indust. Alcohol, A	4	4	Shawinigan Canada	65¼	64¼
Do., B	No bid	No bid	S. Power	27½	27
C. Power	9⅞	10	Steel Co. of Canada	43	42¼
C. Steamship	8	No bid	Wayagamack	37	37
Do., Pref.	37	36	Wyar Elec.	37	37
Cockshutt	15	15¼	Bk. Montreal	297½	297
Cons. Mining	175	175	Can. Bk. Com.	240	240
Dom. Bridge	58½	58	Royal Bank	290½	290½

* Ex dividend.

Mail and Shipping News appears on page 14

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

EASY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Apart from a few special stocks there was no general activity on the Stock Exchange to-day. Sales were returned at 1,597,000 shares.

Firmness at the opening reflected the recent encouraging technical behaviour of the market, coupled with the belief prevailing in many quarters that a business revival was imminent. "bulls" were citing the decrease in brokers' loans, the easiness of money, and the firmness of bonds, all of which contributed to a resumption of support for the speculative leaders. Public utility stocks were particularly favoured in the early trading on reports that the current industrial consumption of electricity was expanding. But realizing in other sections of the market, together with professional selling, checked the rallying tendency. "bears" contending that any autumn rise in business will prove temporary and unsubstantial. Stocks generally weakened later in the morning under more aggressive selling drives against oil stocks, notably Sinclair and Standard Oil of New Jersey, the official organ of the last-named company attracting attention by its criticism of the continued failure of the oil industry to balance production to consumption. Elsewhere Vanadium Corporation declined sharply on reports that July operations represented a net loss.

The persistent weakness of Vanadium shares prompted increased offerings elsewhere during the afternoon, the list generally easing gradually. While offerings were well taken on the decline, the buying lacked aggressiveness, and the close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug. 25	Aug. 23
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝₁₆	4.86½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86¾	4.86¹⁵⁄₁₆
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87	4.87³²⁄₃₂
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84¾	4.84²³⁄₃₂
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86¹¹⁄₁₆	4.86¾
Seven days	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86⅝₁₆
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93½	3.93⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.24¼	40.23
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89½	26.88½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88¾	23.88¾
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.98½	13.97½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.44⅜	19.44½
Madrid, cables	100p.	19.30	10.91	11.00
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14¼	14.14¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55	17.55
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77¾	1.77¾
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.50	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.21	36.13
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.65	9.70

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Aug. 25	Aug. 23	—	Closing Prices Aug. 25	Aug. 23
Atchison	212	211¼	Int. Amer.	18	18
Atl. Coast	146	146	KansasCity	63	63
B. & O.	97¼	96¾	Louisville	116	117
Do., Pref.	81⅞	82½	Minn. S. P.	15	15
Brooklyn M. T'sit	64⅝	64⅝	Miss. Pac.	52½	53
Can. Pac.	172⅜	172	Do., Pref.	120	120
Cent. N.J.	227	227	N.Mex.1 Pf.	1⅛	1⅛
Ches. & O.	46¼	46	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	¾
Ch. G.W.	9⅝	9¼	N.Y. Cent.	160	160
Do., Pref.	35½	35½	Norfolk	221	220½
Ch. S.W.	69	69½	N. Pacific	69½	69
Ch.Mil.St.P.	13⅛	13¼	Pennsylv'a	71¼	72
Ch.Rock Is.	94¼	94¼	Reading	107¼	107¼
Del.& Hud.	162	162½	Rich. & P.	85⅝	85⅝
Del., Lack.	113½	112¾	S. Pacific	113½	115½
Erie	37½	37½	Southern	77½	77¾
Do., 1 Pf.	56	55	Do., Pref.	90¾	90¾
G.N. Pref.	76	75	Un. Pacific	211	213
Illinois	110	110½	Do., Pref.	86¾	86¾
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	25	25	Wabash Do., Pf. A	30½ 68	29 67

INDUSTRIALS

—			—		
AirReduct.	120½	118½	Int. Nickel	22	23
AlliedChem	255¼	259	Int. Paper	17¾	17½
Am. Agric.	54	57	Int. T. & T.	44½	44⅝
Am.Br.Bov	23¼	23½	Kennecott	34	35
Am. and F.	17¼	18	Kresge S.S.	28¼	29⅛
Power	71⅞	71¼	K'ger. 5%	26⅝	26⅝
Am. Can	127⅝	128⅝	Liggett&M.	98	99
Am. Car.	40	40	Loew's Inc.	59¼	59½
Am. Loco.	40	40	Mack Tcks.	55½	55¼
Am.Rolling Mills	54	55

COMPANY MEETING

CARMELITE TRUST, LIMITED

NEWSPAPER SHARES AS INVESTMENTS

SIR J. R. P. NEWMAN'S ADDRESS

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Carmelite Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

SIR J. R. P. NEWMAN (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. C. Cahill) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Prior to accepting the invitation which had been extended to me to join your Board, I made inquiry as to how the trust was situated, alike as regards the nature and value of its assets and the nature and extent of its liabilities, actual or contingent. I realized that with a heavy market depreciation in your invested capital no easy task awaited your board, engaged as they were in the restoration of the fortunes of the trust; but I looked to the future, and the possibilities of ultimate success were apparent to me, and I am therefore here to-day.

RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION

The reserve for depreciation which last year stood at £127,500 has been increased by the transfer from profit and loss account of a sum of no less than £512,500, making a total of £640,000. The provision of this enormous amount is the result of a principle which prudence dictates should be adopted in preparing the accounts of a company such as yours: that is, to disregard the cost or even the real worth of its investments, but solely to have regard to the lower market prices ruling for the securities it holds.

Quoted investments appeared last year at a cost of £1,352,727, as against the present figure of £1,204,005, a decrease of £148,722. The present composition of your company's investments is as follows:—

(a) Shares in Associated Newspapers, Limited, Daily Mail Trust, Limited, Daily Mirror Newspapers, Limited, and Sunday Pictorial Newspapers, Limited	.. .. ..	£834,959
(b) Shares in Anglo-Foreign Newspapers, Limited	.. .. ..	366,572
(c) Sundry Securities	.. .. ..	2,474
		£1,204,005

It is highly improbable that the shares which your company possesses in the newspaper undertakings to which I have referred will continue to remain at their present low level. These companies—the *Daily Mail*, the *Evening News*, the *Daily Mirror*, the *Sunday Pictorial*, and *Sunday Dispatch*, in addition to possessing a large interest in the *Daily Express*, the *Evening Standard*, and the *Sunday Express*.

THE NEWSPAPER UNDERTAKINGS

The record of progress of the undertakings owned by these companies must be unparalleled in the newspaper history of this country, or in fact the world. The stability of the companies is unquestionable, and their dividend records should satisfy the most exacting investor in the shares of the leading industrial companies, to whom, particularly at the existing abnormally low price levels, newspaper shares should appeal. A table given in the *Sunday Express* of August 10 shows that the yield per cent. on the shares of the principal companies engaged in the leading industries of the country averages only 5½ per cent. approximately, while the shares your company holds in the group of newspapers so ably directed by Lord Rothermere can, on the other hand, be bought to give a yield of over 9½ per cent.

Per 400lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	33 7	33 9	33 9	33 7	33 5
Nov. ..	34 0	34 1	34 1	33 11	33 10
Jan. ..	34 6	34 7	34 7	34 6	34 4
		LONDON	GRADE		
Sept. ..	33 7	33 7	33 7	33 7	33 5
Dec. ..	33 10	33 10	33 10	33 10	33 8

MAIZE cargoes were neglected at 3d. per qr. decline. La Plata, afloat, offered at 25s. 3d.; loading at 25s. 3d.; Aug.-Sept. at 25s.; and Oct. at 25s. 3d. Parcels moved off quietly and closed 3d. per qr. down on the day. La Plata, July-Aug., sold at 24s. 4½d. and 24s. 3d., and Sept.-Oct. at 24s. 3d. to 24s. Bristol Channel paid 24s. 6d. for La Plata Sept.

BARLEY was firmer for malting qualities, but again easier for feeding. Californian (superior), Aug.-Sept., 30s. 6d.; Chilian forage, Aug., 30s.; Azoff-Black Sea Nov., offered at 17s. 3d.; Persian at 15s. 9d.; and Danubian, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., at 16s. 9d.

OATS were weak. La Plata, Sept.-Nov., offered at 14s. 3d., but business was possible at 3d. to 6d. under this price.

At MARK-LANE there was a good attendance, but trading was not very active. Breadstuffs were firm and rather dearer, but feeders were obtainable on occasionally easier terms. English wheat was maintained at 37s. to 38s. for old, while business was done in new crop at 34s. per 504lb. Foreign descriptions were held for 6d. advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, ex ship, 38s. 6d.; No. 5 Manitoba, 34s. 3d.; No. 6, 28s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed Durum, 33s.; No. 1 hard winter, 37s. 6d.; No. 2, 37s.; Baruso, 61½lb., 35s. 6d.; Australian, 37s. 6d.; and choice white Karachi, 37s. per 496lb. Flour quietly steady. London straights, 42s. 3d.; country straights, 29s. to 31s.; and new, 27s. 6d. to 29s. per 280lb. Maize quiet and offered at less money. La Plata, to be landed, 27s. 3d.; (new) ex ship, 26s.; Roumanian, landed, 28s. 3d.; No. 2, ex ship, 26s. 3d.; ex ship, 25s.; No. 6 yellow African, 26s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley steadily held. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; (new) 35s. to 40s.; English feed, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s.; (new) ex ship, 29s. to 31s.; Chilian, 30s.; brewing, ex store, 26s. 6d. per 448lb.; Persian, landed, 18s. 3d.; ex ship (new), 16s. 9d.; Russian, 18s. 6d.; Danubian, 18s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were quiet. English, 20s. to 21s. per 5cwt.; La Plata, landed, 16s.; ex ship, 15s. 3d.; Chilean, 14s.; (new), 16s.; mixed feed, landed, 13s. 6d.; German, 22s. 6d. per 320lb. Wheatfeed fully steady; middlings, 6s.; fine middlings, 7s. 6d.; bran, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; broad bran, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt. Oatmeal quiet; fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 16s.; American, 14s. Indian meal steady. Canadian rolled oats, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per 112lb.

Arrivals of home-grown grain in the Port of London for the week ended August 23 comprised:—Flour, 400 sacks; malt, 798 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in very slow request at 3d. per qr. advance. Sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, Sept., 35s. 7½d.; No. 2, 35s. 1½d.; No. 3, 34s.; No. 5 Manitoba, Sept., 31s. 9d.; No. 6, 29s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Aug.-Sept., 33s. 6d.; No. 1 hard winter, Sept., 34s. 6d.; No. 2, 34s.; No. 2 red winter, Sept., 34s.; choice white Karachi, afloat, 35s. 3d.; Australian, afloat, 36s. 6d.; white Western Pacific, Aug.-Sept., 34s. 6d. Some cargo parcels were steady but quiet. Graded wheat futures reopened ½d. to ¾d. higher in sympathy with firm closing American markets, but afterwards declined owing to liberal world's shipments, a poor c.i.f. demand, and a general lack of interest. The market closed quiet at ½d. to ¼d. advance. Sales were 100 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Month	Business done		Official Settlm't prices	Closing value	Prev. closing values
	Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	7 2	7 2½	7 2	7 1¾	7 1½
Dec. ..	7 3	7 3	7 2½	7 2½	7 2¼
Mar. ..	7 4½	7 4½	7 4	7 3½	7 3½

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were inactive. River Plate afloat, quoted 25s. 3d. to 24s. 9d.; loading, 24s. 7½d.; Aug.-Sept., 24s. 3d.; Sept.-Oct., 24s. 4½d.; No. 2 white flat, African, Sept.-Oct., 24s. 9d.; No. 4 flat yellow, Sept.-Oct., 24s. 6d.; No. 6 round yellow, Sept.-Oct., 24s. 9d. Spot parcels were quiet with Plate offered freely.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull with sellers of Chilean, tawny, afloat, and Sept., at 14s. 6d.

FLOUR remained quiet and unchanged.

The following stocks are in public warehouses for the week ended Aug 23:—

	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Oats
Liverpool	28,633	3,363	808	2,957
Manchester	24,257	1,700	1,136	1,321
Total tons	52,890	5,063	1,944	4,278
Total last week ..	56,526	5,119	1,252	5,055

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—The spot cotton market was slow to-day, with the prices easier. Only a small trade was done in American, and quotations declined 2 to 7 points; middling, 6.41d. Brazilian and Peruvian were 7 points lower; Pernam fair, 5.66d.; G.F. smooth, 6.66d.; and G.F. Tanguis 6.86d. Egyptian were reduced 5 to 20 points; F.G.F. Sakellaridis, 10.50d.; and F.G.F. Upper, 8.25d. African declined 2 to 7 points; middling West, 6.41d.; and G.F. Fast, 7.26d. East Indian 10 points lower; fine M.G. Broach, 4.25d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.80d.

American futures opened quiet with prices unchanged to 1 point lower, but later showed an easy tendency owing to increased hedging and local liquidation on the bearish ginning figures and reports of beneficial rains in Texas. At midday values were 5 points down. Further easiness resulted in the afternoon from American selling and lower opening advices from New York, but the market rallied later owing to trade calling and bear covering, after New York advices showing improvement. The close was steady, 2 to 3 points lower on the day. Liverpool closing prices:—Oct., 5.96; Jan., 6.04; March, 6.13; May, 6.21. New York 11 a.m. prices:—Oct., 6.08; Dec., 5.98; Jan., 11.34; March, 11.36; May, 11.56.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened unchanged to 3 points lower and receded under liquidation, closing barely steady at a fall of 15 to 20 points Closing values:—Aug., 9.12; Sept., 9.08; Oct., 9.22; Nov., 9.37; Dec., 9.50; Jan., 9.55; Feb. and March, 9.71; April, 9.90; May, 9.92; June to Aug., 10.09. Upper contracts closed steady but 9 to 11 points lower. Closing values:—Aug., 7.55; Sept., 7.05; Oct., 7.03; Nov., 7.05; Dec., 7.15; Jan., 7.18; Feb., 7.27; March, 7.33; April, 7.46; May, 7.49; June, 7.55; July and Aug., 7.63.

Empire futures closed steady at 3 to 6 points decline. Closing values:—Aug., 5.86; Sept., 5.83; Oct., 5.83; Nov., 5.81; Dec., 5.83; Jan., 5.80; Feb., 5.91; March, 5.95; April, 5.92; May, 6.03; June, 6.01; July, 6.11; Aug., 6.10.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,350	2,600	100	100	—	—
Brazilian, &c.	500	1,200	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	400	700	—	50	2,755	2,755
African, &c.	300	550	—	50	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	200	350	—	—	—	882
E. Indies, &c.	250	600	—	200	—	146
Totals :—						
Last week	3,000	6,000	100	400	2,755	3,783
Last week	3,000	6,000	100	400	5,221	7,027
Amer. Futures	To-day				Prev. day	
Delivery	H'ghst	L'west	Closing	H'ghst	L'west	Closing
Aug.		6.11	6.07	6.08	6.13	6.13	6.11
Sept.		—	—	5.97	—	—	6.00
Oct.		6.00	5.89	5.96	6.01	5.97	5.99
Nov.		—	—	5.95	6.00	6.00	5.98
Dec.		6.02	5.95	6.00	6.06	6.02	6.03
Jan.		6.07	5.97	6.04	6.09	6.06	6.07
Feb.		—	—	6.07	—	—	6.09
March		6.16	6.07	6.13	6.17	6.14	6.15
April		—	—	6.15	—	—	6.17
May		6.23	6.15	6.21	6.24	6.21	6.23
June		—	—	6.23	—	—	6.25
July		6.29	6.22	6.27	6.30	6.29	6.29
Aug.		—	—	6.30	—	—	6.32

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous Close
Ashmouni, Oct. ..	13.40	13.16	12.96
,, Dec. ..	13.65	13.43	13.21
Sakellaridis, Nov. ..	20.07	20.06	19.71
,, Jan. ..	20.40	20.28	19.93
,, March ..	20.75	20.78	20.37

MANCHESTER, Aug. 25.—The market maintained its rather improved tone. Inquiries for cloth were more numerous from several markets, but many of them appeared to be more with the idea of testing prices than of doing actual business. While some Indian mail advices suggested that picketing in Calcutta was less severe, the limited inquiry from that market did not bear out these statements, and showed that the position was still grave. The only business that was done for India was for Karachi and Madras. Poplins and fancies were still in request for China and Egypt, and the Near East continued to purchase bleached cloths. The Continent inquired moderately for printing cloth and fine goods, and Argentina and West Africa took odd lots of finishing cloths. Among home trade purchases were included some moderate lines of twills, heavy drills, and limbories. Egyptian and American spinners had rather a better day from the point of view of turnover, but prices showed no improvement.

WOOL

BRADFORD, Aug. 28.—Sales continue to be reported for forward delivery on a basis below that of to-day's market. But this is not general and the bulk of the business, which is largely confined to merino tops, is for fairly early delivery at prices fully up to the recent level. Spinners continue to receive concessions when purchasing the lower crossbreds as the ample supplies of these in sight combined with the smallness of the turnover does not create much confidence. Yarn values are moving in sympathy with tops. The piece goods trade is largely occupied with patterns and sample orders for the spring goods trade and hope is expressed that it will be better than was expected. The export of fabrics is small. Prices of tops are about as follows:—64's, warp, 28d.; average, 27d.; 56's, 20½d.; 50's, 18½d.; 40's, prepared, 14d.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER LOWER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Aug. 25.—WHEAT.—The market preserved a steady tone on better week-end advices from North America, and sellers' limits were occasionally 3d. per qr. higher, but for the time being buyers are satisfied. For 6,000 tons Pacific white, per Tosca, end Aug./early Sept., 34s. was paid; and 7,919 tons West Australian, per King Lud, B/L July 24, sold on Saturday at 35s. 6d. For Pacific white, Sept. and Oct., 34s. 6d. was asked; and 35s. 3d. for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug. Australian, on the way, was obtainable at 36s. 6d.; and choice white Karachi, Sept., at 35s. 6d. For Rosafe, 62lb., Aug.-Sept., 35s. was required; and 33s. 6d. for Danubian, Sept. Parcels were held for 3d. per qr. advance, but were in poor request. Victorian, per Theseus, arrived, sold at 35s. 9d.; West Australian, per City of Christinnis, July 15 B/L, at 35s. 9d.; and No. 5 Manitoba, per Aurania, arrived, at 31s. 9d.

Wheat futures opened steady and quotations were 2d. higher. The market subsequently made a slight improvement in sympathy with Liverpool, but became quieter on reports of favourable weather in Northern Europe, closing unchanged to 2d. over Saturday. Except for some switching in Nov. to Jan. Manitoba, at 1d. wider, the market has been featureless. Business included Manitoba, Nov., at 33s. 11d., and Jan. at 34s. 6d.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	34 6	33 6	—	—	33 0	32 6
Sept. ..	34 0	32 0	33 6	31 6	32 3	32 0
Oct. ..	33 0	31 9	33 0	31 6	32 0	31 6
Dec. ..	33 6	32 3	33 3	32 0	32 6	32 0
Jan. ..	33 6	32 0	33 4½	31 6	32 9	32 0
March	33 6	32 0	33 6	31 6	33 0	32 0

TEA.—At auction 28,220 packages of Indian grades were on offer. Medium and common Ceylons quietly steady and Assams were offered, and long prices were paid for very stylish parcels, the highest realized being 6s. 3d. per lb. Light liquoring medium grades were irregular and slightly easier, but those with quality cup or good appearance were fully steady. Useful common kinds were in good demand. Nyasalands, but the poorest lots were selling in buyers' favour. Quality from Assam was satisfactory but not outstanding. Common broken Pekoe Souchong sold from 8½d. to 9d.; common broken Pekoe, 9¾d. to 9½d.; medium broken Pekoe Souchong, from 9½d. to 1s.; medium broken Pekoe from 9½d. to 1s. 1d.; fine and finest broken Pekoe and broken orange Pekoe from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

RICE quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. per cwt.; Aug.-Sept., in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s. 9d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Aug.-Sept., 11s. 10½d.; 18/0, Aug.-Sept., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s. 10½d., sellers, c.i.f. Landed in London last week, nil; delivered, 92; stock, 1,878 tons, against 4,678 tons a year ago.

SPICES.—The pepper market was steady but quiet. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 7¾d. per lb.; Lampong, 7¼d.; white Muntok, 8¾d.; sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Aug.-Oct. quoted 5¼d., value; Lampong, July-Aug., quoted 5½d., value; Aug.-Oct., sold at 5¼d.; white Muntok, July-Aug., quoted 7½d., value; Aug.-Oct. sold at 7¼d., c.i.f., delivered weights. Cloves.—Landed in London last week, 9 tons; delivered, 25; stock, 827 tons, against 1,167 a year ago. White.—Landed, 21 tons; delivered, 48; stock, 410 tons, against 330 a year ago. Cloves steady. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 0½d. Aug.-Oct., 1s. 0¼d., sellers. Penang, spot, quoted 1s. 2¼d., and buyers; Jan.-Dec., at 5⁷⁄₁₆d. and value; crepe, spot, at 4¹³⁄₁₆d. and value. Para grades quiet. Hard fine, spot, quoted 6¾d., sellers. Landed in London last week, 1,536 tons; delivered, 1,192; stock, 80,618 tons, against 86,274 tons a year ago. Sheets were quoted 62s. to 72s. 6d. and Dandi 58s. Landed in Liverpool, 857 tons; delivered, 232; stock, 29,673 tons, against 7,285 a year ago.

GINGER.—Jamaica, spot. Good marke, Aug.-Sept., quoted 29s. per cwt., sellers, nil.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N orange, basis fair, quoted 100s. per cwt.; A C, 110s., sellers. Futures were quietly steady. T N. Oct. delivery, quoted 93s., sellers; Dec. delivery, 95s., sellers. Shipment market closed quiet, but T N. Aug.-Sept.-Oct. was quoted 89s., sellers; Oct.-Nov., 91s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Aug 25 gives:—Spot and Aug., Rs.43; Sept., Rs.44, sellers.

HEMP.—Arrivals' receipts last week amounted to 16,000 bales, against 26,000 a year ago. Estimates for this week and next are 26,000 and 25,000 respectively. The market was rather steadier in tone, sellers being more reserved. Grade J., Aug.-Oct., quoted £20 10s., per ton; value; K., £21, Aug.-Sept. and Oct.-Dec. Sold at £21. L., No.1, Aug.-Oct., quoted £20 15s.,value; No. 2 £19, sellers; M, No. 1, Sept.-Nov., sold at £19 10s.; No. 2 quoted £18 15s., sellers, c.i.f. African sisal steady. Tanganyika and Kenya, good marks, quoted £22 5s., sellers; f.a.q., £22, sellers; Jan.-March sold at £22 15s., c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

JUTE remained very quiet in the absence of inquiry. Small sales were transacted at about steady rates. First marks, July-Aug., quoted £18 10s. per ton, value; Aug.-Sept., £18 7s. 6d., sellers; Sept.-Oct. sold at £18 2s. 6d., and sellers; Oct.-Nov. quoted £18 2s. 6d., sellers; Nov.-Dec. sold at £18 2s. 6d., and sellers; lightnings, Aug.-Sept., quoted £16 10s., sellers; Sept.-Oct., £16 5s., sellers; Dec.-Jan., £16 2s. 6d., sellers; Sakellaridis, Aug., £6 7s. 6d., value; Tossa, 2 and 3, Aug.-Sept., quoted £17 15s., value, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Aug. 25 gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted, Rs.35; lightnings, Rs.31, sellers.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS quiet. Ten-ounce, spot, quoted 22s., London; 21s., Dundee; Aug.-Sept., 22s., sellers; Oct.-Dec., 22s. 1½d.; 8oz., spot, quoted 18s.; Aug.-Sept., 17s. 3d., sellers, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, spot, quoted 70s.; Oct.-Dec., 68s. 9d., spot, 59s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., 59s. 3d., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA steady. Singapore, f.m.s., Sept., quoted £17 per ton, value; Oct., £17 5s., sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Sept., quoted £17 12s. 6d., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Sept., quoted £17, value, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padang), Sept.-Oct., quoted £16 8s. 9d., sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, £16 5s., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened unchanged and continued quietly steady throughout the morning. At the 3.5 p.m. call, quotations were around the morning level, and after business later in May at 6s. 9½d. and 6s. 10d., closed quiet and unchanged to ½d. higher on the day.

Month	Opening	3.5 p.m. Call		Closing	
		Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	6 0½	5 11½	6 0½	5 11½	6 0½
Oct. ..	6 1½	6 0½	6 1½	6 0½	6 1½
Dec. ..	6 3	6 2	6 3	6 2	6 3
Jan. ..	6 4½	6 3½	6 4½	6 3½	6 4½
March ..	6 6	6 5	6 6	6 5	6 6
May ..	6 10	6 9	6 10	6 9	6 10
Aug. ..	7 2½	7 1½	7 2½	7 1½	7 2½

Registrations for the week ended Aug. 23 amounted to 4,700 tons.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Aug 25.—LINSEED was quiet at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton decline. Calcutta, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., to London, £17 10s.; bold Bombay, Sept.-Oct., £18 2s. 6d., sellers; La Plata, afloat to Oct., to Hull, £15 2s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan., new, £13 15s., taken and sellers; Jan.-Feb., £13 12s. 6d., sellers. RAPE SEED was quiet. Toria, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., to Hull/Continent, £13 15s.; Jamba, Aug.-Sept., £9 10s., nominal. COTTONSEED was firm but slow. Egyptian bleck, to Hull, Aug.-Sept., £6 17s. 6d., nominal; Sept. (new), £7 2s. 6d.; Nov.-Jan., £7, sellers; Sakellaridis, Aug., £6 7s. 6d. nominal; Nov.-Jan., £6 10s., sellers; Bombay, Aug.-Sept., £6 7s. 6d. CASTORSEED was steady. Bombay, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., to Hull, £15, sellers.

GROUNDNUTS were firm but quiet. Coromandel (machined), Sept.-Oct., to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £14 15s.; Oct.-Nov., £14 10s.; Nov.-Dec. and Dec.-Jan., £14 7s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. To Liverpool/Hamburg, Sept.-Oct., £12 5s.; Oct.-Nov., £12 10s.; Nov.-Dec., £12 15s., sellers. LINSEED OIL was easy at 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton decline. Spot, ex mill, £32 10s.; Sept., £30 15s.; Sept.-Dec., £30; Jan.-April, £28 5s., naked. RAPE OIL was inactive. Crude extracted, £34; technical refined, £35 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was dull. Egyptian crude, £27; refined common edible, £32 10s.; deodorized, £34, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE no market; quotations nominal.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Aug. 25.—COPPER.—The demand for standard here remained poor, but in the absence of selling pressure the market was steady. Cash closed 7½d. lower and three months unaltered to 5s. Sales were 900 tons. There was no business in cash, but Sept., Oct., and Nov. sold at £47 and three months at £47 to £47 1s. 3d. Settlement price, £46 17s. 6d. In the afternoon, cash sold at £46 17s. 6d. The market for refined was quiet with prices unchanged. Stocks of refined copper in warehouse have increased 497 tons on the week to 2,641 tons, while stocks of rough copper are 75 tons larger at 4,461 tons.

TIN.—The East reported 125 tons sold on Saturday at £137 17s. 6d., and 175 tons to-day at £137 15s., c.f., the last sale showing a fall of 20s. from Friday. The market here was moderately active with a fair inquiry for three months. Sellers of the outstanding volume to depress prices rather slightly but the close was steady with cash and three months 7s. 6d. lower. Sales were 400 tons. Cash sold at £134 5s. to £134; Aug. and Sept., £134; Oct., £135 to £135 2s. 6d.; Nov., £134 12s. 6d.; and three months at £135 10s. to £135 5s. to £135 12s. 6d. to £135 7s. 6d. to £135 10s. Settlement price, £134. In the late trade, Aug. sold at £133 15s. to £134; early Sept., £134; Oct., £134 10s., and three months at £135 7s. 6d. to £135. English common tin closed quiet at £135 5s. to £135 10s., ex Liverpool. Stocks of tin in London warehouses show a decrease of 105 tons on the week at 2,223 tons, but Liverpool stocks have increased 528 tons to 23,079 tons.

LEAD was in poor request, but producers offered sparingly, so that on balance near dates were only 1s. 3d. lower with forward unchanged. Business was confined to September at £18 3s. 9d., and November at £18 2s. 6d., with 100 tons sold. Settlement price, £18 5s. No business was done in the afternoon. English remained at £19 15s.

SPELTER met a quiet trade and under moderate pressure near and forward declined 3s. 9d. Sales were 300 tons. September sold at £15 17s. 6d. to £15 18s. 9d., and November at £16 6s. 3d. Settlement price, £15 15s. The afternoon market was idle.

TINPLATES were steady and unaltered at 18s., basis I.C., f.o.b., South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English, £26 to £27 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery ruled steady at £95 per ton. ANTIMONY was a dull market; English regulus was quoted £38 to £46 10s., and foreign spot, £27 to £27 10s. per ton, ex warehouse. NICKEL remained steady at £170 per ton. WOLFRAM.—Straits had buyers at 17s. per unit, c.i.f. PLATINUM.—Refined was in poor demand at £7 10s. per oz. QUICKSILVER was steady at £22 12s. 6d. to £22 15s. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day			Prev. day		
COPPER—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Std. cash ..	46 16 3	to	46 18 9	46 17 6	to	46 18 9
Three mths.	47 0 0	—	47 1 3	47 0 0	—	47 1 3
Electrolytic	50 10 0	—	51 10 0	50 10 0	—	51 10 0
Wire bars ..	51 10 0			51 10 0		
TIN—						
Std. cash ..	134 0 0	—	134 2 6	134 7 6	—	134 10 0
Three mths.	135 10 0	—	135 12 6	135 17 6	—	136 0 0
Gd. soft pig, net ..	18 5 0	—	18 2 6	18 6 3	—	18 2 6
*SPELTER ..	15 15 0	—	16 6 3	15 18 9	—	16 10 0

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER, cash, £46 17s. 6d.; three months, £47. TIN, cash, £133 15s.; three months, £135. LEAD, near, £18 5s.; forward, £18 2s. 6d. SPELTER, near, £15 15s.; forward, £16 6s. 3d.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Aug. 25.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official report).—Supplies amounted to 2,128 tons, made up of 524 tons of British and Irish produce, and 1,604 tons of imported. Imports formed 75.4 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

BEEF, per 8lb.—National Mark, Scotch, short sides, select, 6s. 10d. to 7s.; short sides, prime, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; long sides, select, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; long sides, prime, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; English, long sides, T.K., select, 6s. to 6s. 2d.; long sides, prime, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; long sides, good, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; Irish, long sides (Birkenhead killed), prime, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; long sides, good, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d. General prices (including National Mark).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 8d. to 7s.; long sides, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; English, long sides, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; hindquarters, forerib, and flank (kosher), 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 5s. to 5s. 8d.; ditto, hindquarters, forerib, and flank (kosher), 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, 5s. 5d. to 5s. 8d.; forequarters, chilled, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; Uruguayan, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; Brazilian, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; Australian, hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; New Zealand, hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 8d.; forequarters, frozen, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.

MUTTON, per 8lb.—Scotch, 8s. to 8s. 8d.; English, 6s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; ewes, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; Irish, 7s. 4d. to 8s.; New Zealand, wethers, 2s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.; ewes, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 7d.; Australian, wethers, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d.; Argentine, wethers, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.; Patagonian, wethers, 2s. 4d. to 3s.

LAMB, per 8lb.—Scotch, 8s. to 9s.; hill, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; English, 8s. to 9s.; Irish, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; (Birkenhead killed), 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; New Zealand, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; Australian, 4s. to 5s. 2d.; Argentine, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; Patagonian, 4s. 4d. to 5s.

PORK, per 8lb.—English (under 10st.), 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; (10st. to 15st.), 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; (15st. to 20st.), 6s. to 6s. 8d.; (over 20st.), 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; Irish (erste), 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; Australian, 5s. 4d.; sows, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.

VEAL, per 8lb.—English, fat, 8s. to 9s.; specials, 9s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.; bobbies, 6s. to 7s.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. to 1s. 4d.; country, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; small, 9d. to 1s.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; hens, 9d. to 1s.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; Dutch, yellow, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; white, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Russian, 9d. to 11d.; American, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; English capons, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; American, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; Aylesbury, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; ducks, Russian, 10½d. to 11d.; geese, English, 8d. to 10d.; Irish, 6d. to 9d.; rabbits, wild, 6d. to 1s. 3d.; turkeys, Russian, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; grouse, best, young, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; second, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; old, 1s. 6d. each.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Consignments totalled 579 tons. Demand was quiet. Quotations:—English salmon, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.; Scotch, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.; salmon trout, 2s. 6d.; grilse, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; soles and slips, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; millet, 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; lobsters, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d.; crabs, 4d. to 1s.; prawns, 1s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.; dory, 3s. 6d.; turbot, 14s. to 17s. 6d.; brill, 12s. to 14s.; lemon soles, 14s. to 16s.; halibut, 11s. to 16s.; witches, 6s. to 12s.; fine cod, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; plaice, 6s. to 14s.; dry haddocks, 8s. 2d. to 12s. 10d.; haddocks, 6s. to 7s.; mackerel, 3s. to 4s.; whiting, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; gurnet, fresh English and Scotch herrings, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; skate, 4s. to 7s.; roker, 7s. to 9s.; hake, 5s. to 11s.; conger eels, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per stone; live eels, 8s. to 22s. per draught; bloaters, 5s. 6d.; kippers, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; fillets, 2s. 9d. per box; relaid Dutch oysters, 10s. to 20s.; ditto Portuguese, 7s.; ditto American, 6s. to 8s. per 100; English brown shrimps, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; pink, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; and Dutch, 3s. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, Aug. 25.—FISH.—Sixty-five North Sea, two Iceland, and six Faroe Islands trawlers, and two liners landed a mo

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; △, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; †‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound ; ‡††, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 55½
2½% Annu., 58½
2½% Consol., 56½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 6 6 5½ 6 5½ 6 5⅞ 7 6 ⅞
2½% Consols (Ac. Div. Jan. 5, 1931) 100 100 99⅞ ½ 100 ⅛ 100 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 99⅞ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

HASTINGS CORPORATION FOUR and a HALF per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1940-50.
HASTINGS CORPORATION FIVE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1947-67.

The Hastings Corporation hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Dividends due on the 1st October next, the BALANCES of the several Accounts in the above Stocks will be STRUCK at the close of business on Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1930.

On and after the 3rd September, 1930, the Stocks will be transferable ex-Dividend.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

C.V. Wm. H. MUELLER and COMPANY, 6% 25-YEAR SECURED DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that COUPONS falling due on 1st September, 1930, should be presented for PAYMENT at the Counting House of Helbert, Wagg and Co., Limited, 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

MARKS and SPENCER, Limited.

ISSUE OF
£1,000,000 SIX per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE REGISTERED DEBENTURE STOCK.
£1,000,000 SEVEN per CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that:—

1. The last day for splitting Allotment Letters is Monday, 1st September, 1930.
2. Renunciation Letters for fully paid Stock or Shares must be forwarded to Helbert, Wagg and Co., Limited, 41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2, for registration, on or before September 8th, 1930, otherwise transfer stamp duty will be payable.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ENID LEONTINE YOUNG Deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of ENID LEONTINE YOUNG deceased, late of the Hotel Cecil, Strand, in the County of London (who died on the 16th day of March, 1930) and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 28th day of July, 1930, by the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited and Frederick Henry Clark, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of such claims or demands to me the undersigned Solicitor for the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of October, 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1930.

AUSTIN J. WRIGHT, 116, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., Solicitor for the said Executors.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, London, W.C.2.

LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED, and addresses to Objections to the Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2.* must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 26th day of August, 1930.

Short Description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD. Land in Downs Hill, Beckenham, Kent. (P.67988.)	Lilian Grace Hiscox, care of Barclays Bank, Limited, of 239, Lewisham High-road, S.E.4.
Land and cottage in Horsepudding Lane, Newdigate, Surrey. (P.67992.)	Eliza Harriet Evans, of Orchard Cottage, Horsepudding Lane, Newdigate, Surrey.
Land in Langley Avenue, North Cheam, Surrey. (P.67993.)	James Alfred Connor, of The White Ensign, Langley Avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey.
Crowsport (formerly Ravenswood), Hamble, Hants. (P.67996.)	Isolda Gibbs, of Granthams Cottage, Hamble, Hants.
Wych Cottage, Wych Hill, Woking, Surrey. (P.68048.)	Amy Vera Wynn Williams, of 8, Lysias Road, Balham, S.W.12.
22, Corporation Road, Southwold, Suffolk. (P.68069.)	Laura Mary Emily Pry, of Oak Cottage, Chislehurst, Kent.
103 and 105, Market Street, Northampton. (P.68070.)	Walter Brown Chattell, of 117, Abington Avenue, Northampton.
Land and Buildings in Eldorado Road, Cheltenham, Gloucester. (P.68081/2.)	William Green Thompson Leishman, of Craigvar, Heron Road, Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Ralph Vivian Copeland, of 13, The Buildings, Cheltenham, Gloucester.
Part of Ivydene and land in Malden Road, Cheam, Surrey. (P.68101/2.)	Henry Bartholomew Tunnard, of Tudar Close, Malden Road, Cheam, Surrey.
128, Thornbury Avenue, Bradford, Yorks. (P.68123.)	Harold Lofthouse Smith, of 67, Lower Rushton Road, Bradford, Yorks.
Land between Hundred Foot Bank and Ryall Fen Drove, Coveney, and land between Hundred Foot Bank and Old Lynn Drove, Witcham Gravel, Cambridge. (P.68128.)	John Stanley Chivers, of Impington, Cambridge, and William Eric Rhodes, of Wayside, Luard Road, Cambridge.
Land at Skirbeck Quarter, Boston, Lincolnshire. (P.68132.)	Peter Bainbrize Fletcher, of 65, Compton Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19, and Jan van Smirren, of 21, St. Michael Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.
Miners, Barrow Point Avenue, Pinner, Middlesex. (P.68154.)	Ernest George Moss, of Miners, Barrow Point Avenue, Pinner, Middlesex.
Garnard, Coppermill Road, Horton, Buckinghamshire. (P.68156.)	Arthur George Hayward, of Garnard, Coppermill Road Horton, Bucks.
12, 14, and 16, Elmwood Road, Chiswick, Middlesex. (P.68162.)	Ellen Bull, of 1, Nascot Street, Shepherds Bush, W.12.
174, Northumberland Park, Tottenham, Middlesex. (P.68172.)	Stanley Allen, of St. Aubyn, 66, Esmond Road, Bedford Park, W.4.
18-28 (even), and 38 and 40, Elm Road, Mortlake, Surrey. (P.68174/5.)	Felix Hunter Standen, of 42, Elm Road, Mortlake, S.W.14.
Swatlands and land adjoining, Golford, Cranbrook, Kent. (P.68176.)	Evan Lovell Widdrington Byrne, of 39, Colville Gardens, Notting Hill, W.11.
Grafton, Eglinton Road, Tilford, Frensham, Surrey. (P.68177.)	Mildred Patience Mott, of Grafton, Tilford, Surrey.
Crowland House, 26 to 30 (all), Dalton Street, City of Westminster, London. (P.92198.)	Bartlett Trust, Limited, of 54, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
LEASEHOLD. 48, Dyne Road, Willesden, Middlesex. (P.68110.)	James Charles Isaacs, of Meadowside, Glamorgan Road, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.
15, Ashford Street, City of Westminster, London. (P.92421.)	The Gas Light and Coke Company, of 81, Horseferry Road, S.W.1.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce & Admiralty Division (Probate) In the Estate of FRANK FITCH deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of FRANK FITCH late of Bulawayo Southern Rhodesia deceased, granted by the High Court of Southern Rhodesia on the 10th day of August, 1929.

Dated this 25th day of August 1930.

SLAUGHTER & MAY 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for Francis Cecil Howard the lawful Attorney of the Executrix.

IN the Estate of ROBERT SMITH deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having any CLAIMS against the estate of ROBERT SMITH of 13, Highbury, Jesmond aforesaid and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who died on the 25th day of March 1917 at 13, Highbury, Jesmond aforesaid and whose Will was proved in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Probate Registry on the 8th day of June 1917 by Mrs. Isabel Elizabeth Smith, his widow, the sole executrix thereto named, are hereby required to send particulars thereof to us, the undersigned, on or before the 28th day of October 1930, after which date the executrix will proceed to distribute the estate of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of August 1930.

By Order of the Board
EDWARD MYERS Secretary

THE COMPANIES ACT,1929. MARSHALL, FRENCH & LUCAS, Limited. (Members Voluntary Liquidation) The CREDITORS of the above named Company are required, on or before the 22nd day of September, 1930, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Charles Leslie Davies, Chartered Accountant, of 57, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4, the Liquidator of the said Company and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1930.

C. L. DAVIES, Liquidator.

WILLIAM SAMUEL ALFRED EMDEN Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of WILLIAM SAMUEL ALFRED EMDEN late of 2, Church Crescent Finchley in the County of Middlesex and 7, Garrick Street in the City of Westminster Architect (who died on the 17th day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 20th day of August 1930 by Renee Adeline Salter of 54, Minard Road Cricklewood in the County of Middlesex and Temple Charles Ovenston of 7, Garrick Street aforesaid the Executors) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to me the undersigned Solicitor for the said Executors on or before the 31st day of October 1930 after which date the Executors will distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and the Executors will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 22nd day of August 1930

EDWD. TATHAM NASH 154, Strand W.C.2. Solicitor for the said Executors.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ;
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; 3 or 4 bathrooms; cards room; music room. 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £3 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 30s. 9d. per week. Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

HILLS.

A Bare 3min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

A Bare minute Marble Arch.—Well-FURNISHED and BED-SITTING ROOM; double or single; every convenience; meals optional.—82, Seymour-street, Connaught-square, W.2.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date Residential; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. From 4½s. 6d. Park 5127.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Bare minute HYDE PARK.—EXCLUSIVE MODERN RESIDENTIAL for Europeans only; newly furnished and decorated throughout; hot and cold running water all bed rooms; night porter; daily, weekly, or longer terms on request. Padd. 8914.

A BARE MINUTE British Museum.—ROOM, breakfast, 6s. daily, 30s. weekly; redecorated.—22, Torrington-square, W.C.1.—Miss Jackson. (Museum 6806.)

SAYES COURT,

2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meals; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

MARBLE ARCH.

A Beautiful Residential House, 3min. Hyde Park; excellent table; large bed rooms; constant hot water; inclusive terms from 2½gns.—Phone Padd. 4671 or write Box 3345, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled position for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED BOARD-RESIDENCE.

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND PARK, W.

Under expert management of Resident Owner; 60 Bed rooms (hot and cold water); many having private baths, numerous reception rooms, overlooking tennis lawns; garden for use of visitors; terms from three guineas per week; one minute from Holland Park Tube Station. 'Phone, 0264 Park.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER,

41 to 47, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE. Spacious public rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. CHEF. NIGHT PORTER. Continuous bus service to West End. Near Lancaster-gate Tube and Paddington stations. Terms from 4gns. single, 7gns. double.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS vacant; two-three bed rooms, sitting room; with board; sunny private house; phone; constant hot water; good meals.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

BED-SITTING ROOM (double or single), beautifully furnished and artistically decorated; running hot water, electric heating, a few yards from Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 6744.)

A BRIGHT COMFORTABLE and HOMELIKE RESIDENCE, 1 and 2, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2, 3min. from Tube and Hyde Park.

HANDSOME SUITE of reception rooms, GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS, box spring and hair mattress beds, Constant hot water. Great feature is the QUALITY, EXCELLENCE, and LIBERALITY of our TABLE, with meals well cooked and daintily served. Heated day and night. South aspect. Courteous and attentive staff who have been in our employ for years. Single 2½gns., double from 6gns. Bed and breakfast 8s. 6d.—Padd. 3528.

A Charming FURNISHED SUITE; one or two bed rooms, sitting room, bath; private house; 3½ guineas weekly.—3, Nottingham-place, Baker-street.

GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment, most centrally situated in a Granville-place. W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele., Mayfair 3503 and 6920.

12, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

A Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM; hot and cold water, gas fire and ring, electric light; close to Baker-street, Regent's Park, and Harley-street.

THE GREEN HOUSE.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL, quiet, yet convenient Tube, buses, shops, Kensington Gardens; 75 bed rooms, very fine public rooms, all facing South and leading into private garden; excellent service. Cooking under the supervision of Mr. Hug, late chef s.s. Olympic and Homeric. From 4½.—59-68, Princes-square, W.2. (Park 7091.)

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL near Hyde Park; central heating, excellent French cuisine 2½gns.

12, ROLAND-GARDENS, S.W.7.

A few minutes Gloucester-road and South Kensington Stations; newly decorated; hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine. From 3½gns.—Kensington 6925.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

THE MADRID.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, close Gloucester-rd. Station; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate terms.—147, Cromwell-road, S.W. (Frobisher 4907.)

MARBLE ARCH.

A FIRST-CLASS Front BED-SITTING ROOM, next bath room; excellent cuisine; meals as desired.—44, Seymour-street. Padd. 4688.

EMBASSY.

A Minute Tube, Bayswater-road, facing Park; food a speciality; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water basins. From 3gns. Park 2131. Night porter.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

A Place of your own. SERVICE FLATS, one-three rooms; fitted running water; kitchenettes; telephones; meals or full board if required.—Padd. 5655.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Quiet select RESIDENTIAL; South aspect; facing gardens; highly recommended; moderate.—Proprietress, 62-66, Lexham-gardens. Kelvin 8770.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST /PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, no springs, mattresses; first floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. Park 9173.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date Quiet Sunny ROOMS with running water; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tubes and bus; single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Ken. 4300.

ALBION RESIDENTIAL, 36, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2; bare minute bus, Tube; BOARD-RESIDENCE; 35s. partial, doubles 70s.; good table; billiards, dancing.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 0183.)

APARTMENTS, well furnished, from 2gns. to 4gns., with breakfasts; own phone, bath.—44, Halsey street, Cadogan-square, S.W.3.

ASSURED COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park, Metropolitan terms.—White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

AT VICTORIA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; double, single; electric light, gas fire, ring, own meter; bath (geyser); moderate.—5, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, EARL'S COURT.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, baths; from 2gns. single, 4gns. double; dinners. Flax. 5228.

AT 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2, two minutes Paddington, BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast, perfect bath valeting from 25s.; no extras. Paddington 2915.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, buses).—Quiet; gas fires. Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

UNFURNISHED SUITES AND ROOMS. CENTRAL. VERY QUIET.

ATTENDANCE and meals obtainable at moderate terms; newly decorated; constant hot water. Rents from £1.—12, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 4815.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—4, Prince of Wales-Terrace, W.8 (next to Very-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, beautifully Furnished; hot and cold running water, box spring beds, bedside lamps; full or partial board from 2½gns.; really excellent cuisine, lift, mating; quiet, central.—68, Princes-square, Hyde Park, W.2 (corner Norwood-place). Park 1417.

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ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water; divan beds, gas fires, grillers; from 25s., with breakfast; 5min. Victoria Station; 24 hrs. passes.—53, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0377.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with full or partial board from 2½gns., including breakfast, sharing bathroom and cold water day and night; quiet, healthy situation; excellent cooking and attendance; personal supervision of resident proprietress.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. Park 2575.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

55, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERR.,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS are now offered by Mrs. Webb (late of Clarges-street, Piccadilly) at the above house, with or without service; telephone each floor; constant hot water; terms from 6d. to 2gns.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (4 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter; Dutch gardens, overlooking Park; bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £3 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 30s. 9d. per week. Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with full or partial board from 2½gns. including breakfast, sharing bathroom and cold water day and night; quiet, healthy situation; excellent cooking and attendance; personal supervision of resident proprietress.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. Park 2575.

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BED-STREET, near.—Well FURNISHED SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast in well-appointed house; from 2½ gns. inclusive.—Welbeck 3571.

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COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

COMFORTABLE SUITES, Furnished; own bath; service if required.—14, Palace-court, W.2. Park 7190.

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DELIGHTFULLY situated; lift; hot and cold water every room; special attention to food and cleanliness; run on private house lines; suites arranged if desired; terms, doubles from 7gns., Kens. 7152.

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DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot, cold water, 6-7½gns.; single 3½gns.; 12s. 6d. daily; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.)

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ENGLISH FAMILY offer exceptional ACCOMMODATION to few guests (or family); requiring real home comforts; best food; separate tables; garden; tennis. Hampstead 2988.—Mrs. Newman, 24, Belsize-crescent, Hampstead.

FERNLEIGH COURT, PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue.—Every home comfort. Tennis. Hot water all rooms. Terms moderate. Inspection invited. Hampstead 8080.

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GUESTS; partial Board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPSTEAD (near Finchley-road, Met.).—Beautifully Furnished large SITTING ROOM, SINGLE BED ROOM adjoining, private house; sole guest; first floor; constant hot water.—'Phone, Maida Vale 7558 or write Box 5238, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HANDSOME SUITES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and separate rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; service.—Finlay, 125, Queen's-gate. Western 4871.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Terms 3-4gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on this page.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast, from 2gns. to 3½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9282.

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KENYA PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.—Comfortable; ideal position; good varied catering; personal supervision; from 3½gns.; bed, breakfast, 8s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

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LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened. Exceptionally furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns.; also UNFURNISHED. Light meals. Park 1524.

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MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive FURNISHED SUITE with breakfast; every convenience and comfort.—23, Bryanston-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms, single from 2gns., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath, constant hot, water.—5, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR. — 72, CURZON-STREET.—Comfortably FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, 2-4½ guineas; one with own bath and telephone. Breakfast 1s. 6d.-2s. 6d.; gas fires. Grosvenor 1092.

MAYFAIR.—BED-SITTING ROOM, with dressing bath room, to Single Bed Room; good cooking, valeting; telephone.—33, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and SINGLE ROOMS, vacant; good cooking, valeting.—Apply 6, Hill Moon-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and SINGLE ROOMS, vacant; good cooking, valeting.—Apply 6, Hill Moon-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate and will continue to conduct the Establishment; to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8896.

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NEWLY decorated, tastefully FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS in quiet, open position, adjacent to Harrods' Stores; fitted basins (hot and cold); gas and electric fires; two to three gns., including service and electric light; also unfurnished from 1½gns.—Resident Proprietor, 9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7658.

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A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attendance; beautifully furnished; quiet residential position; close Park, River, the famous Terrace, golf, riding, &c. Private rooms and suites at REASONABLE TERMS; every comfort and convenience; constant hot water. Brochure—GREEN COURT, Queen's-road, Richmond. (Richmond 2817.)

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SERVICE SUITE, ground floor, furnished (leading into well-kept garden square); large reception, bed, bath; constant hot water; meals; small business gentleman.—Terms moderate.—'Phone Park 5899, or write Box B.362, The Times, E.C.4.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—BED ROOM, SITTING ROOM, gentleman; breakfast, bath; minute Marlborough-road Station and buses. Phone, Primrose 1873.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

SUPERIOR SERVICE SUITES; one or two bed rooms; running water; meals as desired; 'phones landings; central heating; near Park.—Padd. 2787.

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Attractive up-to-date ROOMS, double and single; hot and cold water; breakfasts; moderate terms.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Vic. 5357.

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6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1. British Museum. — BOARD-RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast, from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone, Museum 0596.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

Superior BED-SITTING ROOMS, with service. Moderate terms. Near Harley-street.—Welbeck 7585.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal COUNTRY opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

HANOVER HOUSE.

37, EMPEROR'S GATE, S.W.7.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, hot and cold water; from 2gns.; breakfast, baths, service; table d'hôte dinner 4s. optional; bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d.; four minutes Gloucester-road Station. Western 2841.

43, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS,

W.2.—Charming house run as residential chambers; very good unfurnished ROOMS from 21s. to 25s.; excellent meals optional.—Secretary, Park 4523.

54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

Also 9, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT, S.W.5. Well-appointed ROOMS in quiet, select house, with partial board, from 2gns. Frobisher 2129.

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72.—NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; constant hot water, gas fires, rings, BATHS, 'PHONES ALL FLOORS. From 2gns., including breakfast, baths, &c. Dinners. Park 1693.

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We offer you a really jolly holiday, including every possible amusement, amidst delightful surroundings, at very moderate terms.
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PARTICULARLY CHARMING HOUSE, in perfect order; facing South, overlooking Gardens; near Marble Arch and Park; 9-10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, kitchen, servants' hall, &c. Rent £210 per annum. Lease 5½ years (renewable). Reasonable premium required.—Thoroughly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.

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LOW-BUILT HOUSE, beautifully appointed and well fitted throughout; overlooking gardens and having direct access to gardens in rear; three fine reception rooms on ground floor, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, splendid kitchen and offices; parquet floors, oak panelling; central heating; good garage with rooms over if required.—Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.

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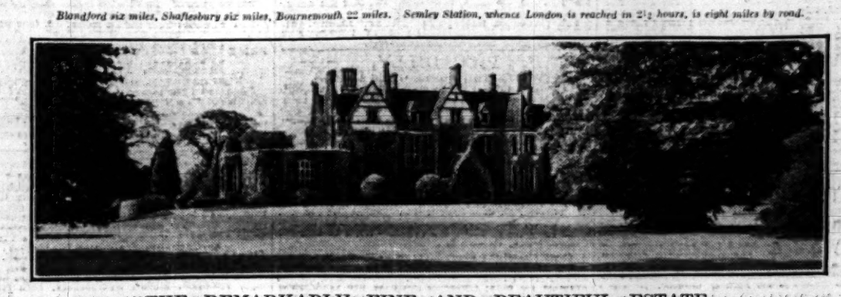
Blandford six miles, Shaftesbury six miles, Bournemouth 22 miles. Semley Station, whence London is reached in 2½ hours, is eight miles by road.



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INCLUDING, AS A LOT, THE FINE MODERN MANSION.

28 Bed and Dressing Rooms, Seven Bath Rooms, Six Reception Rooms, Ample Offices, together with Beautiful Grounds, Parklands, Lake, Stabling, and Ample Cottages.

IN ALL ABOUT 150 ACRES.

Also Four Smaller Residences, Seven Valuable Farms, including THE WELL-KNOWN HOME FARM, Numerous Small Holdings, the Talbot Inn, the Bacon Factory, and

THE MODEL VILLAGE, FAMOUS FOR ITS REMARKABLE BEAUTY,

INCLUDING NO LESS THAN ABOUT 80 SMALL HOUSES AND COTTAGES,

of a large number of which Early or Vacant Possession may be had.

Which will be SOLD by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., and RAWLENCE and SQUAREY (acting in conjunction), at the Grosvenor Hotel, Shaftesbury, on Friday, September 19th, at 2.15 p.m.

Further particulars may be had from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey, Salisbury, and 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1, or Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 6341.

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THE PLAS ESTATE,

MACHYNLLETH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

comprising some

50 RIVERSIDE AND UPLAND FARMS,

A GREAT NUMBER OF SMALL HOLDINGS, VALUABLE ACCOMMODATION LANDS, WOODLANDS, SLATE QUARRIES, NUMEROUS HOUSES, SHOPS AND COTTAGES, INCLUDING A LARGE PORTION OF

THE TOWN OF MACHYNLLETH,

in all about

9,000 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS DURING THE SEASON (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY MEANWHILE), IN THE FIRST INSTANCE THE TENANTS WILL, AS FAR AS IS PRACTICABLE, BE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING THEIR OCCUPATIONS PRIVATELY.

Particulars may be obtained in due course from Malcolm Dillon, Esq., Londonderry Offices, Seaham Harbour; Captain R. H. Jones Evans, Estates Office, Plas Machynlleth; or the Auctioneers:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Solicitors:—Messrs. Alkey, Turner and Co., 12, Park-place, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

THE FIRST-RATE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, WELL KNOWN AS

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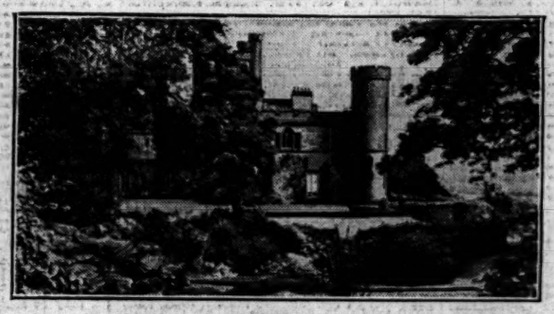
LYING AT THE HEAD OF THE CARSE GOWRIE, WITHIN THREE MILES OF PERTH, 19 MILES OF DUNDEE, AND REACHED IN 1½ HOUR FROM EITHER EDINBURGH OR GLASGOW; 10 HOURS LONDON.

THE CASTLE

occupies a strikingly beautiful position above the River Tay.

FACING SOUTH and sheltered on the north.

Accommodation comprises: Outer and inner halls, gallery, five or six reception rooms, boudoir and school-room. About 20 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, night and day nurseries, and ample accommodation for servants. Good water supply, modern drainage, central heating, electric light. Garage for six cars. Chauffeur's house.



DELIGHTFUL GARDENS

and home policies form an outstanding feature of the place; they have been laid out with great taste and contain many beautiful trees.

The Estate extends to about

2,360 ACRES.

The whole, apart from Land in Proprietor's occupation, producing

A NET INCOME of about

£3,000 PER ANN.

NUMEROUS COTTAGES, LODGES, &c., INCLUDED.

TO BE SOLD.

Price and full detailed illustrated particulars on application to—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Messrs. WALKER FRASER and STEELE, Estate Agents, 74, Bath-street, Glasgow, and 32, South Castle-street, Edinburgh. Messrs. GILLESPIE and PATERSON, W.S., 31, Melville-street, Edinburgh, who have the Titles.

HIGH HAMPSHIRE.

IN A FIRST-RATE SPORTING DISTRICT.

A DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

standing 360ft. above sea level, in a PARK OF ABOUT 70 ACRES, and containing about 20 bed and dressing rooms all told, three bath rooms, fine suite of reception rooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water connected. Modern drainage system. Telephone.

Fully matured well-planned gardens and grounds inexpensive to maintain. Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation. Nine cottages. First-rate Home Farm and premises.

EXCELLENT SHOOTING

over the Estate and adjoining lands of about 1,200 Acres.

TO BE SOLD

with about

650 ACRES

AT A MOST REASONABLE PRICE.

Further particulars on application to JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1, who have inspected and can strongly recommend the property. (6421.)

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HIGH AND SECLUDED. MOTOR TRAFFIC INAUDIBLE. YET ONLY TEN MINUTES' WALK TO VILLAGE.

PANORAMIC VIEW TO GLORIOUS SOUTH DOWNS.

DELIGHTFUL MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE OF BATH STONE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER.

CONTAINS:—Four reception rooms (three of which communicate), large sunny windows, parquet floors, oak panelling, six principal bed rooms, three dressing rooms, two bath rooms; and above, six secondary or servants' rooms and bath room. Lofty hall with stone stair, delightful large loggia forming outdoor living room in summer.

All in excellent order and remarkably well designed for easy running; all necessary cloak rooms, store rooms, servants' hall, game room, &c.

Company's water, electric light, central heating (complete in both main floors), telephone, separate hot water, numerous lavatory basins.

LOVELY GROUNDS SHADED BY FINE TREES, two tennis lawns, productive gardens and orchards, long range new vinery, peach and melon house, fruit cage. Heated garage and chauffeur's flat. Stabling for six.

Large Lily Pond, attractive feature, 50ft. below house level.

120 ACRES SPORTING WOODLANDS (timber professionally valued 1915 at £3,600; almost nothing since cut and more planted), sound grassland and little arable.

Model Farmery which has housed pedigree herd. Lodge and three cottages.

IN ALL ABOUT 300 ACRES.

MODERATE PRICE.

OWNER LEAVING EARLY AUTUMN WISHES SELL NOW.

Inspected and recommended by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (3610.)

NEWBURY SIX MILES.

HUNGERFORD TWO MILES.

Kintbury Station and Village are just over 1½ miles distant.

IN TWO LOTS WITH POSSESSION. FREEHOLD.

THE PICTURESQUE AND EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE UNDULATING SMALL ESTATE

known as

"TEMPLETON," KINTBURY,

extending to about

226 ACRES,

including THE COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE (with 165 or 226 acres), 350 feet above sea level, containing hall, four Reception Rooms, convenient Offices, 14 Bed and Dressing Rooms, two Bath Rooms. Electric Light, Central Heating, Good Water and Drainage Systems.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Pair of Cottages. Two Good Garages and Flat. Farm Premises. Capital Sporting Woodlands. Parklike Grassland and Arable Land, which will be offered for SALE (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at the Sale Room, 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1, early in October, 1930.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bazeley, Barnes and Bazeley, 24, Bridgeland-street, Bideford, N. Devon.

Auctioneers' Offices.—23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

SEVENOAKS.

Half-mile from the station. 400ft. up, commanding glorious views.

PICTURESQUE RED-BRICK CREEPER-CLAD RESIDENCE, with 10 bed, bath, and three reception rooms. Company's water, gas, and main drainage. Beautiful grounds with tennis lawn, kitchen garden,

IN ALL ABOUT 1¼ ACRE.

Apply Messrs. F. D. IBBETT and Co., Sevenoaks, or John D. Wood and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (31256.)

By direction of Mrs. Cole.

SHERFIELD HALL, BASINGSTOKE.

Three miles N.E. of Basingstoke Town and Station on main line, Waterloo in 40 minutes, 12 miles from Reading and 48 from London.

MEDIUM-SIZE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARKLANDS.

Approached by carriage drives from the direction of Basingstoke and Reading.

The Residence contains lounge hall, four reception rooms, fine billiard room, 16 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices with independent hot water.

TELEPHONE. ELECTRIC. CENTRAL HEATING. AMPLE WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE.

BEAUTIFUL OLD TIMBERED GARDENS and GROUNDS WITH YEW HEDGES.

Tennis and croquet lawns; woodland walks; kitchen garden, &c.

STABLING, TWO GARAGES, BAILIFF'S HOUSE, TWO COTTAGES.

Several paddocks. Model Home Farm.

Hunting with the Vine, Garth and South Berks. Golf and Shooting.

FOR SALE WITH

17 OR 93 ACRES.

Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (V.61,296.)

By Direction of Mrs. G. R. Bury.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT,

Adjoining Wroxall. Ventnor 1½ miles. Shanklin 5 miles. Newport 7½ miles.

FOR SALE IN LOTS. FREEHOLD.

The Attractive AGRICULTURAL and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE known as

"APPULDURCOMBE,"

OF ABOUT 551 ACRES,

comprising some of the most valuable dairying land in the Island, lying on the Freestone close to the well-known Seaside Resorts, including

THE BEAUTIFUL ADAM-STYLE MANSION.

Comprising: 32 bed and dressing rooms, halls, and four large reception rooms; finely panelled doors; marble and Adam style mantelpieces. A large quantity of lead and copper, which will be offered with and without the site, for demolition.

APPULDURCOMBE DAIRY FARM of 189 ACRES. RAYCROFT FARM, 62 ACRES. SPAN FARM with 165 ACRES.

The Gardens of Appuldurcombe House; small holdings; picked building sites.

PRETTY COTTAGES SUITABLE for WEEK-END or SUMMER RESIDENCES.

Which will be offered by Auction (unless sold previously) by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., and WALLIS, RIDDETT and Co. (acting in conjunction)

At the Bugle Hotel, Newport, on Tuesday, 30th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Alkey, Turner and Co., 12, Park-place, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

Auctioneers.:—Messrs. WALLIS, RIDDETT and Co., Newport, Isle of Wight.

Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

Telephone: Mayfair 6341.

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73, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1.

EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.

MODERN FURNITURE,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN, and removed from Ashley-gardens, S.W.; a property removed from Egerton-gardens, S.W., &c. Including FIGURED WALNUTWOOD BED-ROOM APPOINTMENTS, MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, SETS OF CHAIRS, PEDESTAL DINING TABLES, A SECRETAIRE BOOKCASE, CHINESE AND OTHER CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.

DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN, and removed from Messrs. Druce and Co.'s Depository; a property removed from Finchley-road, N.W., &c. Including GILT and LACQUERED ITALIAN APPOINTMENTS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN, and removed from Tunbridge Wells; also properties from Messrs. Hampton's Depositories and various other sources. Including SHERATON SIDEBOARDS, ANTIQUE CHAIRS, 6 QUEEN ANNE ESCRITOIRE CABINETS, BUREAU, DOUBLE PEDESTAL WRITING TABLE, ITALIAN COMMODE and BUREAU, BREAKFRONT and BUREAU BOOKCASES, a LOUIS XV. BONHEUR-DE-JOUR, PEDESTAL DINING TABLES, a LIBRARY TABLE, PERSIAN CARPETS and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PORCELAIN and BRIC-A-BRAC.

The above may be viewed two days preceding and Catalogues may be had.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

MODERN FURNITURE,

including the CONTENTS OF A FLAT removed from Hanover-square, W., and various other properties.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

removed from Wimpole-street, W.; from Messrs. Maple and Co.'s Depository, and other sources.

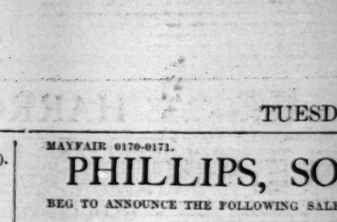
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,

being the property of a LADY OF TITLE and removed from Gloucester-place, S.W.; another property removed from Esher, Surrey, and other properties.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Until recently I held the world's record for Van Goyen pictures, and still believe I hold the record for the highest prices for small sizes. One small Van Goyen I found at Eastbourne, another at Crawley, and a third at Netley, only last month. In each case I brought the picture away in the car when making gratuitous calls. In the aggregate less than £100 was expected by the owners, but the three realized between £2,000 and £3,000.



Five weeks ago a lady saw my illustration of three silver sugar castors which realized £450 and asked me to visit her ancestral home near Derby, where I collected three (weight 23ozs.) which sold for £590. I also collected about a hundredweight of other silver. We called again last week and brought away a Van Goyen (15½in. by 21½in.). It is known as the silver period, signed and dated 1640.

I hope to sell this and many others on Sept. 2nd. A week ago I sold a picture for £4,000 which I personally collected a fortnight earlier. May I call personally? There is no charge unless it is necessary for my representatives to follow to do what I am unable to do.

A well-known London daily gave me the finest notice that it has ever been my good fortune to have. I quote the first half verbatim:

"If, in achieving a final bid of £4,000, a Romney portrait of Miss Frances Harford, offered at Hurcomb's rooms yesterday, did not fulfil the sanguine expectations formed in some art circles as to its auction worth, it certainly created a London sale-room record for an event in the month of August: and the dealers who are on the watch for the appearance of any Romney work of importance made the holiday effort to be present at the sale or to be adequately represented.

"When this portrait was announced for sale some weeks ago, the cognoscenti were naturally somewhat hesitant, as they knew that thirty-eight years ago, at Christie's, the Romney portrait of the lady (who, by her marriage to the Hon. F. W. Wyndham in 1784 became the mother of the fourth Earl of Egremont) was sold with other Egremont pictures at 1,200gns., and that it passed into the Archibald Coats collection.

"But they also know that Romney, as the entries in his diaries prove, had visits from his fair sitter during a period of three years; and the probability was that he had painted not only several studies of the lady, but more than one finished picture of her. When they examined the portrait on the view-days they came to the conclusion that this second version was indubitably genuine and of much attractiveness.

"Moreover, they were convinced that it differed considerably in treatment from the Egremont picture, which was a 'painted oval.' There was also testimony forthcoming that the portrait had been in the possession of a member of the family, even if collectors generally were unaware of the existence of this alternate version.

"Yesterday the bidding began at £1,000, and at £2,500 the speculative temper of the company was aptly illustrated, because the veteran Mr. J. Roe, who usually buys pictures of the Turf and Field, was then leading. The final bout, however, was contested by Mr. Leggatt and the brother of Mr. Frank Sabin; and at £4,000 the latter won."

The Times, reporting the sale, said that the picture had been "extensively advertised." In this case I bore the whole expense, but it was worth it, because I knew that I should get a free advertisement in practically every newspaper in the land, although all would not be so glowing as the one quoted above.

I would like to add that the picture was seen by everybody who is anybody in the art world, and it was the most crowded sale I have ever held.

The owner of four chairs (one illustrated) was amazed when he saw that I had put the value in an insurance inventory at £400. He thereupon decided to let me sell, to see if my insurance value was justified. I was also satisfied when they (lot 193) realized £360 at my sale yesterday.

On one of my pilgrimages I called at one of the ancestral homes of England—a veritable treasure house. There were Chippendale, Adam, Sheraton and Hepplewhite chairs worth many hundreds of pounds, and silver from Elizabethan times. The Baronet told me that it was 30 years since they were insured. There is no firm more up to date with current prices than Hurcombs. Might I suggest to those who have inventories of their possessions made years ago that it would be wise to enlist my services to go from room to room with the existing inventory and mark in red ink the present-day values. My endorsement at the end would be accepted by any insurance society. My qualifications to carry out the work may be judged by the fact that when a Duke passed away 13 years ago I valued the contents of the Castle and the Town house for estate duty, exemption, and insurance.

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